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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT at 15th August showed a slight improvement as compared with 18th July.

Insured Persons in work.—It is provisionally estimated that at 15th August, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,402,000. This was 31,000 more than at 18th July, 1938. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of about 320,000 as compared with 23rd August, 1937.

Numbers unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 15th August, 1938, there were 1,262,343 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 17,882 more than at 18th July, 1938, but this increase included 16,543 boys and girls under 16 years of age, most of whom had registered for employment upon reaching the school-leaving age at the end of the summer term. On a comparable basis there was an increase in the total of about 201,000 as compared with 23rd August, 1937.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 15th August, 1938, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 439,024 persons who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. This was 28,749 less than at 18th July, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 247,000 as compared with 23rd August, 1937.

Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 15th August, 1938, there were on the registers in Great Britain 57,875 unemployed persons who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. This was 3,007 less than at 18th July, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 3,000 as compared with 23rd August, 1937.

Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.—The total of 1,759,242 persons on the registers at 15th August, 1938, included 1,020,036 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 518,374 persons with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 53,408 persons with applications for benefit or allowances under consideration and 167,424 other persons, of whom 52,896 were under 16 years of age.

Percentages Unemployed.—Among persons, aged 16-64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance (including the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 15th August, 1938, was 13.0 as compared with 13.3 at 18th July, 1938. Among persons within the agricultural scheme, the percentages were 4.3 at 15th August, 1938, and 4.5 at 18th July, 1938. For the two schemes combined the percentage for 15th August, 1938, was 12.6 as compared with 12.9 for 18th July, 1938. On a comparable basis, there was an increase at 15th August, 1938, as compared with 23rd August, 1937, of about 3.4 in the percentage unemployed among persons within the general scheme, and of about 1.2 among persons within the agricultural

scheme. For the two schemes combined the percentage rose by about 3.4 between these two dates.

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.—There was an improvement in employment, between 18th July and 15th August, in coal mining, building, public works contracting, and the boot and shoe and linen industries. On the other hand, employment declined in the cotton, wool textile, pottery, and tailoring industries, iron and steel manufacture, iron mining and quarrying, certain branches of the engineering industry, and the distributive trades.

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 August resulted in an increase estimated at £12,700 in the weekly full-time wages of about 222,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £31,700 in those of about 271,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were increased were coal miners in Leicestershire, Warwickshire and Scotland, and steel workers in various districts in Great Britain.

The principal decreases affected coal miners in Northumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Cannock Chase and South Staffordshire, tinplate workers, and workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills.

The changes so far reported in the eight completed months of 1938 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about £262,000 a week in the full-time wages of 2,380,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of about £28,500 in those of 123,000* workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st September the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 56 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 56 per cent. at 2nd August, 1938, and 55 per cent. at 1st September, 1937. For food only the percentages were 40, 41, and 40 respectively.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in August was 77. In addition, 12 disputes which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of workpeople involved in these 89 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was about 23,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in August was about 86,000 working days.

The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in the first eight months of 1938 was about 1,033,000 working days, and the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was about 191,000.

* Of the 271,000 workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in August, the majority had received increases of greater or equal amounts during the earlier months of 1938.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT. SPECIAL ANALYSIS, BY SAMPLE, FOR JULY, 1937.

The following article continues, from pages 300 to 302 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE, the analysis of a random sample of approximately 2 per cent. of the total numbers of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain at July, 1937 (exclusive of those insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries). In the previous article estimates were given of the numbers and percentages of insured persons in various age-groups at July, 1937, and the percentages unemployed in those age-groups in February, 1938. Separate figures were given for each of nine administrative divisions of Great Britain. In the following article corresponding figures, but for larger age-groups, are given for each of the principal industry groups, together with some information as to the movement of insured persons within Great Britain.

AGE-DISTRIBUTION IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

The Table below shows, for each of the principal industry groups, the estimated total number of males, aged 14-64, insured at July, 1937, in Great Britain, and the percentage of the total within each of three broad age-groups, based on information derived from the sample.

Industry.	Total males, aged 14-64, insured at July, 1937.	Percentage in each age group.		
		14-24.	25-44.	45-64.
GENERAL SCHEME.				
Fishing	33,490	17.8	47.8	34.4
Coal Mining	894,540	23.3	47.7	29.0
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc. ...	100,390	20.6	50.1	29.3
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	58,270	25.5	48.1	26.4
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. Making ...	104,800	35.0	44.1	19.9
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	35,990	39.0	39.5	21.5
Glass	43,020	38.6	42.6	18.8
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ...	173,650	24.5	49.2	26.3
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	17,360	12.2	49.3	38.5
Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	180,790	24.0	48.3	27.7
Other Metal Manufacture	127,890	28.8	48.2	23.0
Engineering (General, Electrical, Marine and Constructional) ...	773,770	33.7	41.8	24.5
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	334,660	36.7	47.0	16.3
Other Vehicles	63,110	27.8	39.4	32.8
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	165,450	24.3	41.0	34.7
Electric Cable, Apparatus, etc. ...	108,680	44.7	41.7	13.6
Other Metal Industries	431,000	39.4	40.3	20.3
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, Manufacturing, etc.	151,280	24.0	46.0	30.0
Woolen and Worsted	98,000	27.6	43.4	29.0
Silk and Artificial Silk	39,730	30.8	51.4	17.8
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, etc. ...	71,020	25.5	45.7	28.8
All other Textiles	92,070	36.8	42.1	21.1
Leather and Leather Goods	51,080	35.2	42.3	22.5
Boots, Shoes, etc.	85,890	34.5	40.9	24.6
Tailoring and Other Clothing	112,730	36.4	39.0	24.6
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	110,230	33.6	44.9	21.5
Other Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	235,210	26.8	48.2	25.0
Woodworking, etc.	226,950	41.5	39.9	18.6
Printing, Publishing and Book-binding	201,480	34.6	41.4	24.0
Paper, etc. Trades (excluding Printing)	87,180	32.2	46.1	21.7
Building	1,030,640	24.5	48.1	27.4
Public Works Contracting	287,460	12.9	49.8	37.3
Other Manufacturing Industries ...	106,870	38.7	42.9	18.4
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	207,930	18.8	50.9	30.3
Port Transport	136,780	8.3	45.2	46.5
Other Transport and Communication ...	561,010	20.9	55.7	23.4
Distributive Trades	1,385,320	43.2	40.3	16.5
Commerce and Finance	78,790	43.3	39.3	17.4
Hotel, Boarding House, etc. Service	173,790	28.7	47.7	23.6
All other Industries and Services ...	971,700	25.7	45.3	29.0
Total	10,150,000	30.0	45.2	24.8
AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.				
Farming, etc.	453,240	29.5	41.7	28.8
Private Gardening	105,260	19.8	42.9	37.3
Market and Other Gardening, Horticulture, etc. ...	95,500	28.3	44.3	27.4
Total	654,000	27.7	42.3	30.0

The age-distribution of insured males shows marked variations among different industries. The greatest contrast is shown by the figures for electric cable, apparatus, etc. manufacture on the one hand, and the port transport industry on the other. In the former industry 44.7 per cent. of the insured males at July, 1937, were in the 11-year group 14-24 years, 41.7 per cent. were in the 20-year group 25-44, and 13.6 per cent. were in the 20-year group 45-64. In the port transport industry the corresponding percentages were 8.3, 45.2 and 46.5. In the former industry, the work, as a rule, is comparatively light, and the industry has expanded considerably in recent years; consequently its personnel includes a high proportion of young men. In the port transport industry the work is generally of a heavy character, and the numbers in it have been more or less stationary for some time. The age distribution in electric cable, apparatus, etc. manufacture is typical of the figures for the newer or lighter industries which have shown marked expansion in recent years, such as the motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft industry, the distributive trades, the woodworking, glass, and brick industries, and metal goods manufacture. Comparatively high percentages are found in the 25-44 age group in silk and artificial silk manufacture and the transport (other than port transport) group, which consists mainly of road transport. The high proportion under 25 years of age in commerce and finance is doubtless influenced by the exception from unemployment insur-

ance of non-manual workers whose rate of remuneration exceeds £250 a year, which tends to exclude numbers of the older employees from the figures.

In most of the heavy staple industries, including those which showed the greatest contraction in numbers insured during the period 1923-1937, the proportions of insured men over 45 years of age are well above the average for all industries combined. These industries include pig iron manufacture (blast furnaces), public works contracting, shipbuilding and repairing, vehicle building other than motor vehicles, etc., the cotton and wool textile industries, coal and other mining, textile bleaching, etc., steel melting and rolling, and the building industry. The fishing industry, and gas, water and electricity supply also fall within this category, but as a considerable number of employees of gas, water and electricity undertakings are exempted from unemployment insurance, the figures given in the table for this industry may not be fully representative. In all the industry groups in which the proportions over 45 years of age are above the average the proportions under 25 years are well below the average.

The figures for males insured under the Agricultural Scheme show that among private gardeners the proportion over 45 years of age is noticeably higher, and the proportion under 25 lower, than among other classes within the Scheme. In farming, and in market and other gardening, the proportions of men aged 45-64 are slightly above the average for all industries combined in the General Scheme. The proportion under 25 years of age in farming is very similar to the General Scheme average for that age-group.

The following Table shows the total estimated numbers of females, aged 14-64, insured at July, 1937, in Great Britain, and the percentages in three broad age-groups for those industries in which insured women are largely employed:—

Industry.	Total females, aged 14-64, insured at July, 1937.	Percentage in each age group.		
		14-24.	25-44.	45-64.
GENERAL SCHEME.				
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	46,030	47.5	42.9	9.6
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ...	71,130	62.2	32.9	4.9
Engineering (General, Electrical, Marine and Constructional) ...	90,940	63.1	32.7	4.2
Construction and Repair of Vehicles	38,840	60.6	33.8	5.6
Electric Cable, Apparatus, etc. ...	84,230	63.6	34.0	2.4
Other Metal Industries	182,230	60.7	32.5	6.8
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, Manufacturing, etc.	281,280	32.8	49.7	17.5
Woolen and Worsted	141,260	39.4	45.0	15.6
Silk and Artificial Silk	46,750	60.3	32.2	7.5
Hosiery	104,270	53.5	38.3	8.2
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, etc. ...	29,000	60.9	36.7	12.4
All other Textiles	116,880	54.2	33.0	12.8
Tailoring	164,960	54.9	35.6	9.5
Dressmaking	103,020	56.1	35.6	8.3
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	87,310	60.3	32.2	7.5
Boots, Shoes, etc.	61,370	51.3	40.4	8.3
Other Clothing	47,200	53.0	36.1	10.9
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	77,550	67.6	28.0	4.4
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	60,580	65.3	31.0	3.7
Other Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	127,910	55.9	36.7	7.4
Printing, Publishing and Book-binding	109,010	61.6	30.9	7.5
Paper, etc. Industries (excluding Printing)	82,230	66.2	27.7	6.1
Distributive Trades	858,850	59.2	33.7	7.1
Commerce and Finance	35,920	50.1	40.4	9.5
Hotel, Boarding House, etc. Service	277,940	38.2	45.5	16.3
Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	155,380	59.4	29.1	11.5
All other Industries and Services ...	505,930	56.8	35.8	7.4
Total	3,988,000	54.6	36.3	9.1
AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.				
Farming, etc.	26,300	40.2	44.1	15.7
Market, Private, and other Gardening, etc.	14,700	45.4	39.1	15.5
Total	41,000	42.1	42.3	15.6

The age distribution of females insured under the General Scheme also shows considerable variation as between different industries, though not to such an extent as in the case of males. In electric cable, apparatus, etc. manufacture (which also showed the highest proportion of younger men), 63.6 per cent. of the insured women were in the 11-year group 14-24, 34 per cent. were in the 20-year group 25-44, and only 2.4 per cent. in the 20-year group 44-64. In the cotton industry, on the other hand, only 32.8 per cent. were aged 14-24, 49.7 per cent. were aged 25-44, and 17.5 per cent. were aged 45-64.

As in the case of men, the industries in which the proportion of insured women under 45 years of age is above the average for all industries combined are, for the most part, the newer light industries which have rapidly expanded in recent years. Apart from electric cable, apparatus, etc. manufacture, these include, in the case of women, cocoa, chocolate, and sugar confectionery manufacture, engineering, bread, biscuit, etc. making, the paper and printing trades, the vehicle industry (mainly motor vehicles), metal goods manufacture, the distributive trades, the silk and artificial silk industry, shirt and collar making and chemicals, paints, etc. manufacture. In all these industries the proportion aged 14-24 is well above the general average.

On the other hand, in most of the textile industries (except silk and artificial silk and hosiery manufacture) and in hotel, boarding house, etc. service, laundry, etc. service, and some clothing industries, the proportions of older women are above the average for all industries

combined. In most of these industries the proportions aged 14-24 are well below the average.

RATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN VARIOUS AGE-GROUPS

A special analysis showing the age-distribution of insured persons, aged 18-64, in each of the principal industries, registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain (excluding those insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries) was made on 28th February, 1938. Juveniles aged 16-17 years were excluded from this analysis, but an industrial analysis of insured juveniles unemployed is available in respect of 14th February, 1938. The special analysis for 28th February related only to persons registered as unemployed at that date, and excluded persons whose books were in the "two-months file" of lodged books (see explanation on page 358). Consequently the percentage rates of unemployment, obtained by relating the results of this analysis to the estimated numbers of insured persons in each age-group, are not strictly comparable with those given in the monthly statistics, published in this GAZETTE, relating to unemployment among insured persons generally.

The Table below gives for each of the principal industry groups the percentages of insured males, in three broad age-groups, registered as unemployed in Great Britain in February, 1938. Juveniles under 16 years of age and persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries are excluded.

Industry.	Percentage rates of unemployment, in February, 1938, among insured males* aged		
	16-24.	25-44.	45-64.
GENERAL SCHEME			
Fishing	30.0	28.1	36.4
Coal Mining	5.6	9.1	18.0
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc. ...	8.2	8.8	13.1
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products ...	7.7	8.3	13.0
Brick, Pipe, Tile, etc. Making	7.8	7.3	11.6
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	10.2	16.1	28.3
Glass	13.6	15.0	19.8
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	6.6	6.1	8.8
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	10.2	8.1	12.0
Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	14.0	14.0	17.4
Other Metal Manufacture	16.5	17.2	18.3
Engineering, etc.	4.8	5.6	9.1
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ...	6.7	5.9	10.1
Construction and Repair of other Vehicles ...	8.2	5.1	6.2
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	15.0	22.0	23.4
Electric Cable, Apparatus, etc.	7.3	6.5	9.6
Other Metal Industries	8.6	10.1	14.5
Cotton	17.0	18.5	25.3
Woolen and Worsted	16.1	19.7	22.5
Silk and Artificial Silk	12.8	11.8	12.9
Hosiery	17.5	21.3	27.3
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, etc.	13.6	15.3	17.6
All other Textiles	10.3	12.5	15.6
Leather and Leather Goods	8.8	13.2	18.6
Clothing Trades (except Boots, Shoes, etc.) ...	8.9	12.8	20.6
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	10.1	9.2	12.9
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	8.3	7.3	11.3
Other Food, Drink and Tobacco	11.7	12.5	17.6
Woodworking, etc.	5.2	7.1	10.0
Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	5.0	5.6	8.0
Paper, etc. Industries (except Printing, etc.) ...	10.8	13.7	21.1
Public Works Contracting	19.3	33.9	47.3
Other Manufacturing Industries	8.1	9.3	14.3
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	3.6	7.1	12.8
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) ...	30.5	30.2	27.6
Other Transport and Communication ...	11.7	10.8	15.8
Distributive Trades	8.6	10.1	17.4
Commerce and Finance	3.6	8.4	18.4
Hotel, Boarding House, etc. Service	15.2	17.9	23.8
All other Industries and Services	8.3	15.1	20.7
Total*	9.1	12.1	18.5
AGRICULTURAL SCHEME			
Farming, etc.	4.9	4.4	7.6
Private Gardening	2.6	2.3	4.4
Market and Other Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	5.8	4.7	8.3
Total	4.7	4.1	7.0

The Table shows that the percentage rate of unemployment is highest among men aged 45-64 in every industry group except port transport, where the highest rate occurs among those aged 16-24. In the combined silk and artificial silk industry, and in the construction and repair of vehicles other than motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft, however, there is little difference between the figures for the age-groups shown in the Table. The very high figure for men aged 45-64 in public works contracting (47.3 per cent.) is doubtless influenced by the fact that it includes a number of older men from depressed heavy industries who have obtained employment on public works.

In most industries the rate of unemployment was lower in the 16-24 age-group than in either of the other two groups; but in the case of the fishing, brick, chemicals, pig-iron, electric cable, apparatus, etc., and vehicle industries, the combined silk and artificial silk industry, the food manufacturing groups, and transport and communication, other than port transport, the lowest rate of unemployment occurs in the 25-44 age-group. Among the industries in which the rate of unemployment increases appreciably as age advances, are coal mining, the pottery, clothing and boot and shoe industries, printing, publishing and bookbinding, building, public works contracting,

* The figures do not include the two months' file of lodged unemployment books or persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries.

gas, water and electricity supply, the distributive trades, and commerce and finance.

The following Table gives the corresponding percentage rates of unemployment in February, 1938, among insured females in Great Britain for those industries in which women are largely employed:—

Industry.	Percentage rates of unemployment, in February, 1938, among insured females* aged		
	16-24.	25-44.	45-64.
GENERAL SCHEME			
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	16.4	19.1	21.8
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	4.0	4.8	8.1
Engineering, etc.	4.8	5.1	7.3
Construction and Repair of Vehicles ...	5.5	8.4	8.8
Electric Cables, Apparatus, etc.	7.7	12.8	14.4
Other Metal Industries	7.3	10.8	11.6
Cotton Spinning, Manufacturing, etc. ...	19.2	22.9	31.0
Woolen and Worsted	18.9	21.3	24.3
Silk and Artificial Silk	16.0	19.5	20.5
Hosiery	13.4	17.0	18.6
Textile, Bleaching, Dyeing, etc.	13.9	22.6	23.0
All other Textiles	14.9	22.2	26.4
Tailoring	6.5	11.2	15.1
Dressmaking and Millinery	4.9	5.7	11.4
Shirts, Collars, etc.	6.5	8.4	12.7
Boots and Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	6.1	7.7	11.5
All other Clothing	8.8	10.7	14.8
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	7.2	8.0	11.9
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	10.2	12.4	17.2
Other Food, Drink and Tobacco	9.5	14.1	25.0
Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	4.4	7.2	10.7
Paper, etc. Industries (except Printing, etc.) ...	6.0	8.5	11.5
Distributive Trades	6.6	7.1	11.0
Commerce and Finance*	2.1	2.8	4.8
Hotel, Boarding House, etc. Service	13.0	14.3	21.3
Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc.	5.1	7.7	10.9
All other Industries and Services	6.1	7.7	12.0
Total*	8.3	11.8	17.6
AGRICULTURAL SCHEME			
Farming, etc.	24.1	38.8	39.2</

tion of those who have moved from each division. The figures derived from the sample have been converted into the corresponding approximate total numbers of insured persons.

For the purpose of these analyses, the figures for the London and South-Eastern divisions have been combined. These two divisions are closely associated industrially, and an apparent movement of insured persons between them, as indicated by the material available, may not, in all cases, represent a real movement.

Estimated numbers of persons, aged 21-64, insured under the General Scheme of Unemployment Insurance in Great Britain, analysed according to Divisions of original issue of unemployment books and Divisions in which books were exchanged at July, 1937.

Division of Issue.	Books issued.	Books Exchanged in 1937 in the undermentioned Divisions.							
		London and South Eastern.	South Western.	Midlands.	North Eastern.	North Western.	Northern.	Scotland.	Wales.
MALES.									
London and South Eastern	2,186,820	2,117,380	25,910	17,900	8,270	6,910	2,880	3,990	3,580
South Western	622,510	42,680	563,440	7,420	1,920	3,190	550	950	2,360
Midlands	1,216,690	29,700	7,280	1,151,470	13,970	9,330	1,340	1,240	2,360
North Eastern	911,290	27,070	3,330	20,180	839,050	12,420	6,450	1,380	1,410
North Western	1,265,250	38,820	5,510	20,570	14,960	1,174,740	3,030	2,950	4,670
Northern	631,410	41,940	4,320	8,920	15,050	7,830	549,500	2,950	900
Scotland	898,410	25,850	3,380	8,100	4,110	4,300	4,460	846,890	1,320
Wales	537,160	40,380	15,870	17,800	3,080	6,350	1,190	810	451,700
Northern Ireland	1,460	680	160	240	90	50	...	240	...
Total	8,271,000	2,364,500	629,200	1,252,600	900,500	1,225,100	569,400	861,400	468,300
FEMALES.									
London and South Eastern	780,110	764,630	6,310	3,310	1,510	1,880	740	1,130	600
South Western	130,720	6,950	121,350	670	410	570	50	40	700
Midlands	397,250	4,430	1,440	387,950	1,280	1,270	320	260	300
North Eastern	269,670	4,200	560	1,650	259,850	2,260	740	310	100
North Western	551,840	9,090	770	3,000	3,290	512,830	830	390	1,640
Northern	70,750	3,150	260	670	1,600	890	63,660	520	...
Scotland	262,400	3,520	100	720	590	850	460	255,960	200
Wales	44,260	2,830	1,130	930	270	850	...	90	38,160
Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,487,000	798,800	131,900	398,900	268,800	521,400	66,800	258,700	41,700

Percentage Analyses.

Division of Issue.	Books exchanged at July, 1937, in the undermentioned Divisions of Great Britain: Percentage Analysis according to Division of issue.								Books issued in each Division of Great Britain: Percentage exchanged in the undermentioned Divisions in July, 1937.								
	London and S. Eastern.	S. Western.	Midlands.	N. Eastern.	N. Western.	Northern.	Scotland.	Wales.	Total.	London and S. Eastern.	S. Western.	Midlands.	N. Eastern.	N. Western.	Northern.	Scotland.	Wales.
MALES.																	
London and S. Eastern	89.6	4.1	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	100.0	96.9	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
South Western	1.8	89.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	100.0	6.9	90.5	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4
Midlands	1.3	1.2	92.0	1.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.5	100.0	2.4	0.6	94.7	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2
N. Eastern	1.1	0.5	1.6	93.2	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.3	100.0	3.0	0.4	2.2	92.1	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.2
N. Western	1.6	0.9	1.6	1.7	95.8	0.6	0.3	1.0	100.0	3.1	0.4	1.6	1.2	92.9	0.2	0.2	0.4
Northern	1.8	0.7	0.7	1.7	0.6	96.5	0.3	0.2	100.0	6.7	0.7	1.4	2.4	1.2	87.0	0.5	0.1
Scotland	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.8	98.3	0.3	100.0	2.9	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	94.2	0.1	0.1
Wales	1.7	2.5	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	96.4	100.0	7.5	2.9	3.3	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.2	84.1
Northern Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	28.6	7.6	15.1	10.9	14.8	6.9	10.4	5.7
FEMALES.																	
London and S. Eastern	95.7	4.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.4	100.0	98.0	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
South Western	0.9	92.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.7	100.0	5.3	92.9	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
Midlands	0.6	1.1	97.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.7	100.0	1.1	0.4	97.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
N. Eastern	0.5	0.4	0.4	96.6	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	1.6	0.2	0.6	96.4	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0
N. Western	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.2	98.3	1.2	0.2	3.9	100.0	1.7	0.1	0.6	0.6	96.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Northern	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	95.3	0.2	...	100.0	4.4	0.4	0.9	2.3	1.3	90.0	0.7	...
Scotland	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	99.0	0.5	100.0	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	92.0	0.6	0.1
Wales	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	...	0.0	91.5	100.0	6.4	2.6	2.1	0.6	1.9	...	0.2	86.2
Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	32.1	5.3	16.0	10.8	21.0	2.7	10.4	1.7

The Tables show, as might be expected, that there has been a substantial movement of insured men from Wales and the Northern divisions, in which there has been a high rate of unemployment over a considerable period, and the bulk of the movement has been into the London and South-Eastern divisions. Of 537,160 men aged 21-64 insured at July, 1937, whose unemployment books were originally issued in the Wales division, 85,460 or nearly 16 per cent. exchanged their books in some other division at July, 1937. Of these 85,460 books 40,380 or over 47 per cent. were exchanged in the London and South-Eastern division. Substantial numbers were exchanged in the South-Western and Midlands divisions.

Glamorgan and Monmouthshire, accounted for about 72 per cent. of the books of men in the sample which were originally issued in Wales. About 80 per cent. of the movement from Wales to other divisions was from these two counties, and about one in six of the books of men issued there, and included in the sample, were exchanged in other divisions in 1937, the majority being exchanged in the London and South-Eastern divisions.

Of 631,410 books of men aged 21-64 originally issued in the Northern division, 81,910 or 13 per cent. were exchanged in some other division in 1937, and of this number 41,940 or 51 per cent. were exchanged in the London and South-Eastern divisions. The figures also show an appreciable movement into the North-Eastern division

The figures showing the apparent movement into London will be affected to some slight extent by the practice of certain large firms with head offices in London, and establishments in the provinces, of exchanging their unemployment books at the Employment Exchange nearest their head offices. It has not been possible to correct the figures for the various areas to allow for such cases, but the broad general results of the analysis would not be altered appreciably if this could be done.

and to a less extent into the Midlands and North-Western divisions. As the North-Eastern and North-Western divisions adjoin the Northern division, some movement between these divisions was to be expected.

Of the men's books originally issued in the South-Western division 9.5 per cent. were exchanged in other divisions. Proximity to London has doubtless had an important influence on the figures, since about 72 per cent. of the movement out of the South-Western division has been into the London and South-Eastern divisions. Nearly one half of the movement has been from counties which adjoin the South-Eastern division. The North-Eastern and North-Western divisions have lost between 7 and 8 per cent. of the books originally issued there; the Midlands and Scotland between 5 and 6 per cent., while of the books issued in London and the South-Eastern divisions only about 3 per cent. were exchanged in other divisions. From the North-Eastern division there has been considerable movement into the adjoining Midlands division as well as into the London and South-Eastern divisions; such movement as has occurred from the Midlands, North-Western and Scotland divisions has also been largely into the London and South-Eastern area. Of the 2,364,500 books for men aged 21-64 which were exchanged in the London and South-Eastern divisions in 1937 over 10 per cent. were originally issued in some other division, 42,680 or 1.8 per

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG PERSONS.

THE Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938, which received the Royal Assent on 29th July, will regulate the hours of employment of persons under 18 years of age in the following classes of employment (unless the hours of such persons are already regulated by Factories, Mines or Shops Acts, or the young persons are employed in or in connection with agriculture or in a ship):—

- (a) employment in the collection or delivery of goods, or in any carrying, loading or unloading of goods incidental to the collection or delivery thereof;
- (b) employment in connection with a business carried on at any premises in carrying messages or running errands, being employment wholly or mainly outside the premises;
- (c) employment at a residential hotel or club in carrying messages or running errands, or in connection with the reception of guests or members thereof;
- (d) employment in connection with the business carried on at any premises where a newspaper is published, in carrying messages or running errands;
- (e) employment at a place of public entertainment or amusement, or at a public swimming bath, bathing place or Turkish bath, in carrying messages or running errands, or in the reception of or attendance upon persons resorting thereto;
- (f) employment elsewhere than in a private dwelling-house, in the operation of a hoist or lift connected with mechanical power;
- (g) employment in, or in connection with, the operation of cinematograph apparatus;
- (h) employment at any premises occupied for the purposes of the business of a laundry, dyeing or cleaning works or other factory, in receiving or despatching goods.

As regards young persons thus employed, the Act limits working hours to 48 weekly, and prescribes intervals for meals or rest, a weekly half-holiday, and a whole holiday on Sunday or a day in lieu. A limited amount of overtime is allowed for persons over 16. For persons under 16, overtime is prohibited, and the working hours are to be reduced to 44 weekly from 31st December, 1939. An amendment to the Shops Act, 1934, provides that the hours of persons under 16 employed about the business of shops shall at the same time be reduced to 44, subject to averaging of hours during the Christmas fortnight.

Night work is prohibited during a period of eleven consecutive hours, including the hours between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. The Act comes into operation on 1st January, 1939. It does not apply to Northern Ireland.

NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE following figures, taken from preliminary statements issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries show the number of agricultural workers on holdings above one acre in extent in England and Wales on 4th June, 1938: the figures are subject to revision. The corresponding (final) figures for 4th June, 1937, are also given.

	Regular Workers.		Casual Workers.		All Classes.	
	1938.	1937.	1938.	1937.	1938.	1937.
Male workers— 21 years old and over Under 21 years old	381,200 90,100	395,200 94,600	47,800 6,300	58,000 7,300	429,000 96,400	453,200 101,900
Total, male workers	471,300	489,800	54,100	65,300	525,400	555,100
Women and girls ...	41,400	46,200	25,500	30,400	66,900	76,600
Total, both sexes...	512,700	536,000	79,600	95,700	592,300	631,700

It will be seen that there was a decline in the numbers of all classes in 1938 as compared with 1937, the total number decreasing by 6.2 per cent. Proportionately, the most marked decreases occurred among casual workers, the number of male workers decreasing by 17.2 per cent. and the number of female workers by 16.1 per cent. Among regular male workers the decreases in 1938 amounted to 3.5 per cent. among those 21 years old and over, and 4.8 per cent. among those under 21.

It is pointed out that owing to 4th June falling on the Saturday before Whit Sunday this year, when the yearly and half-yearly hirings customary in some parts of England and Wales normally terminate, some workers who had not taken up their new engagements may have been omitted from the returns.

SCOTLAND.

The following Table, taken from the preliminary statement issued by the Department of Agriculture for Scotland, shows the corresponding figures for Scotland, those for 4th June, 1938 being subject to revision.

	Regular Workers.		Casual Workers.		All Classes.	
	1938.	1937.	1938.	1937.	1938.	1937.
Male workers— 21 years old and over Under 21 years old	58,000 18,200	59,400 19,300	6,500 2,200	7,100 2,800	64,500 20,400	66,500 22,100
Total, male workers	76,200	78,700	8,700	9,900	84,900	88,600
Women and girls ...	15,000	16,200	5,100	6,000	20,100	22,200
Total, both sexes...	91,200	94,900	13,800	15,900	105,000	110,800

All classes showed a reduction in numbers, as compared with 1937, the total number decreasing by 5.2 per cent. The reductions, as in England and Wales, were proportionately largest among casual workers, of whom there were 12.1 per cent. fewer males and 15.0 per cent. fewer females in 1938. Among regular workers the decreases in 1938 amounted to 3.2 and 7.4 per cent. for males and females respectively.

ACCIDENTS TO RAILWAY SERVANTS.

A "Report to the Minister of Transport upon the Accidents which occurred on the Railways of Great Britain during the year 1937" has been published.* The Report covers all railway accidents and all persons killed or injured in railway accidents, whether passengers, servants of railway companies and contractors, or other persons.

As regards railway servants and contractors' servants, the number killed by such accidents in 1937 was 236, and the number injured (and thereby absent from their ordinary work for more than three days) was 17,437.

The returns distinguish (i) train accidents (i.e. accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, etc.); (ii) movement accidents (i.e. accidents caused by or connected with the movement of railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents); and (iii) non-movement accidents (i.e. accidents on railway premises not due to train accidents or to the movement of any railway vehicles). Of the servants killed, 11 lost their lives owing to train accidents, 178 to movement accidents, and 47 to non-movement accidents. For servants injured the corresponding figures were 116, 2,927 and 14,394 respectively. The Report contains a detailed analysis of these figures, and examines at some length the circumstances in which accidents occurred.

CENSUS OF SEAMEN, 1937.

THE results of the Census of Seamen, recently published,† show that the number of seamen employed on 15th June, 1937, 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 161,148. The addition to this number of the first crews in 1937 of vessels not employed on the Census date, but employed at some other time during the year, produces a total of about 190,900 seamen—about 5,000 more than in 1936.

Of the 161,148 seamen employed on 15th June, 1937, the number employed in steam vessels was 133,689, in motor vessels 27,027, and in sailing vessels 432. The number employed in the foreign trade was 141,742 and the number in the home (including coasting) trade was 19,406.

The total of 161,148 included 109,727 British (of whom 27,260 were officers), 7,534 foreigners (of whom 343 were officers), and 43,887 lascars. In the Deck Department 61,443 seamen were employed, in the Engine-room Department 54,664, and in the Stewards' Department 45,041.

* Cmd. 5806. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 1d. post free).
† H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 1d. post free).

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS PROVIDING FOR PAYMENT OF WAGES FOR HOLIDAYS.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1938, particulars were given of the provisions regarding payment for annual holidays, contained in collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople known to have been in operation at the beginning of March. It was estimated that the number of wage-earners covered by such collective agreements was about three millions. Since that date, a considerable number of new agreements have been arrived at, or have been reported to the Department, and it is estimated that the number of wage-earners now covered by collective agreements providing for annual holidays with pay is nearly four millions. This total is exclusive of the large number of salaried employees and workers on "standing" wages who are allowed annual holidays with pay, and of the wage-earners employed by firms who, though not parties to collective agreements, actually grant holidays with pay to their workpeople under individual arrangements.

The Table below gives a list of the industries or occupations in which further general or district agreements, containing such provisions, have come to the notice of the Department since the publication of the March, 1938, issue of this GAZETTE, together with particulars of the number of holidays per annum for which payment is made, and the length of the qualifying service required. Except where otherwise stated, the holidays shown are exclusive of the usual public holidays, some or all of which are also granted and paid for unless the contrary is indicated. In addition to the agreements referred to in the Table, agreements in the coal mining industry in Nottinghamshire and North Derbyshire provide that certain of the days on which employment is not available shall be grouped together into a "closing down period" of six consecutive working days for which payment shall be made out of a "savings scheme." In the coal mining industry in North Staffordshire provision is made for the payment of an annual bonus for attendance at work, but the agreement does not specify any holiday period.

In addition to the new agreements given in the Table below, amendments have been made to the conditions of the holiday payment in a few industries for which particulars were given in the March, 1938, GAZETTE. In the railway police service, uniform constables are now entitled to 9 days holiday with pay instead of 6, and uniform and detective sergeants to 12 days instead of 9. The agreement for bakers employed by co-operative societies in Bristol and Somersetshire has been extended to Wiltshire and Dorsetshire, and 9 days holiday with pay is now granted after 24 months' service. Boot and shoe repairers employed by co-operative societies in Lancashire, Cheshire, North Wales and parts of Derbyshire and Staffordshire now have 6 days holiday after 6 months' service and 9 days after 12 months. Employees of retail co-operative societies in Cornwall now have 3 days holiday after 6 months' service, 6 days after 12 months and 9 days after 24 months, while those in Kent now have 6 days after 12 months' service, 8 days after 24 months, and 10 days after 36 months.

AGREEMENTS SUPPLEMENTARY TO THOSE SHOWN ON PAGES 86 TO 88 OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE FOR MARCH, 1938.

Industries or Occupations.	Holidays paid for per annum, apart from Public Holidays (a).	Qualifying Service in Months.
A.—GENERAL AGREEMENTS.		
Clay Industries (England and Wales) ...	1 week (c)	12
Printing Ink and Roller Making (England and Wales) ...	1 week (b)	12(b)
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture:— Bricklayers and Masons employed at Blastfurnaces in Cleveland, Cumberland and North Lincolnshire and Steel Works on North-East Coast, in Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, the Midlands, South Wales and West Scotland ...	6 days (b) (c)	50 weeks (b)
Maintenance Engineers employed at Blastfurnaces and in Iron and Steel Works (Great Britain) ...	6 days (b) (c)	50 weeks (b)
Boilermakers, Electricians, Pattern-makers, Blacksmiths, Foundry Workers, Heating and Domestic Engineers employed at Blastfurnaces and in Iron and Steel Works (various districts in England and Scotland) ...	6 days (b) (c)	50 weeks (b)
Coke Ovens attached to certain Blastfurnaces (North-East Coast, North Lincolnshire, Corby, Workington and South Wales) ...	7 days (b) (c)	50 weeks (b)
Roll Turners employed at Steel Works (Scotland, North-East Coast and South Yorkshire) ...	6 days (b) (c)	50 weeks (b)
Light Castings (England and Scotland) ...	Not specified (c) (d)	—
Lock, Latch and Key Making (England) ...	7 days (c) (d)	—
Surgical Instrument Making (England and Wales except Sheffield) ...	1 week (b)	12 (b)
Outside Steel Work Erecting (England and Wales) ...	Not specified (c) (d)	—
Provender Milling (Northern Ireland) ...	1 week	6
Funeral Furnishing (Northern Ireland) ...	5 days	12
Vehicle Building (England, Wales and Northern Ireland) ...	Not specified (c) (d)	3
... (Scotland) ...	Not specified (c) (d)	—
Packing Case Makers (Scotland) ...	1 week (c) (d)	—
Woodcutting Machinists employed in Packing Case Shops (Scotland) ...	1 week (c) (d)	—
Sawmilling (Scotland) ...	1 week (c) (d)	—

For footnotes see page 345.

Industries or Occupations.	Holidays paid for per annum apart from Public Holidays (a).	Qualifying Service in Months.
B.—DISTRICT AGREEMENTS.		
<i>Mining and Quarrying:—</i>		
Coal Mining (Northumberland) ...	7 days (b) (c)	12 (b)
" (Durham) ...	7 days (c)	12
" (Cumberland) ...	6 days (b) (c)	12 (b)
" (South Yorkshire) ...	7 days (c)	12
" (West Yorkshire) ...	7 days (c)	12
" (Lancashire and Cheshire) ...	6 days (b) (c)	12 (b)
" (South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire) ...	(f)	(f)
" (Forest of Dean) ...	7 days (b) (c)	12 (b)
" (North Wales) ...	6 days (b) (c)	12 (b)
" (South Wales and Monmouthshire) ...	6 days (e)	12
" (Scotland) ...	7 days (b) (c)	12 (b)
" Deputies (Durham) ...	7 days (c)	12
Limestone Quarrying (Weardale) ...	6 days (b) (c)	50 weeks (b)
" (West Cumberland) ...	6 days (b) (c)	50 weeks (b)
Ironstone Mining (Cleveland) ...	6 days (b) (c)	50 weeks (b)
Iron Ore Mining (Cumberland) ...	6 days (b) (c)	50 weeks (b)
Granite Quarrying (Guernsey):— Day Workers ...	1 week (c)	12
Piece Workers ...	3 days (e)	12
Ironstone and Limestone Quarrying (Leicestershire and adjoining parts of Lincolnshire) ...	6 days (b) (c)	300 shifts (b)
Coke and By-product Manufacture (Durham) Engine-men, Boiler Minders and Firemen ...	7 days (c)	12
" (Durham) Mech- anics and Mech- anics' Labourers ...	7 days (e)	12
" (Cumberland) ...	6 days (b) (c)	12
" (West Yorkshire) ...	(f)	(f)
<i>Metal Industries:—</i>		
Coke Ovens attached to certain Steel Works (Margam, Port Talbot, Cardiff) ...	7 days (b) (c)	12 (b)
Coke Ovens attached to certain Steel Works (Iram) ...	7 days (b) (c)	12 (b)
Pig Iron Manufacture (Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire) ...	6 days (b) (c)	300 shifts (b)
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture (South Wales and Monmouthshire) (certain firms) ...	(f)	(f)
Bricklayers' Labourers employed at Blastfurnaces and Iron and Steel Works (North-East Coast) ...	6 days (b) (c)	50 weeks (b)
Iron Puddlers and Millmen (West of Scotland) ...	(f)	(f)
Iron Puddling and Iron and Steel Rolling (Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire) ...	(f)	(f)
Siemens Steel Manufacture (S.W. Wales) ...	(f)	(f)
Maintenance Engineers employed at Siemens Steel Works (S.W. Wales) ...	(f)	(f)
Maintenance Engineers at Tinsplate Works (South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire) ...	(f)	(f)
Maintenance men in Steel Works (South Yorkshire) (certain firms) ...	7 days (b) (c)	50 weeks (b)
Engineering and Ironfounding (Swansea, Llanelly, Neath and Mid-Glamorgan) ...	6 days (c) (d)	—
Tube Manufacture (West of Scotland) ...	6 days (b) (c)	50 weeks (b)
Light Edge Tool Making (Sheffield) ...	1 week (c) (d)	—
Heavy Edge Tool Making (Sheffield) (3 firms) ...	1 week (c) (d)	—
Boiler Scaling, Chipping and Painting (Tyne district) ...	Not specified (c) (d)	—
Fitting and Socket Making (Welded Tube Trade) (Birmingham, Wolverhampton, &c.) ...	1 week (c) (d)	—
Ship-repairing—Shipwrights (South Wales) ...	Not specified (c)	—
<i>Food and Drink Industries:—</i>		
Brewing (Edinburgh district and Falkirk) ...	1 week	12
Baking (Barnstaple, Bideford, Dartmouth, Exeter, Newton Abbot, Teignmouth, Torquay and Tiverton)—Co-operative societies ...	3 days 5 days 9 days (g)	6 12 24 (g)
" (Cornwall)—Co-operative societies ...	6 days 6 days 7 days 9 days 6 days 9 days 12 days	12 12 24 36 12 24 36
" (Kent)—Co-operative societies ...	6 days 6 days 7 days 9 days 6 days 9 days 12 days	12 12 24 36 12 24 36
" (London)—Co-operative societies ...	12 days	36
<i>Other Industries:—</i>		
Cement Importing (Belfast)—Transport workers ...	6 days	3
Optical Trade Workers (Manchester)—(certain firms) ...	1 week	12
Brick and Tile Making (North Staffordshire—certain firms) ...	1 week (b) (c)	12 (b)
Sawmilling (Bristol) ...	1 week (c)	12
" (West Riding of Yorkshire) ...	1 week (c) (h)	12 (h)
Cinema Employees (Leicester) ...	1 week (c)	(j)
" (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire) ...	1 week (c)	(k)
" (Loughborough) ...	1 week (c)	(k)
" (Bristol) ...	1 week (c)	(k)
" (Birmingham) ...	1 week (c)	(k)
" (Norwich, Ipswich, Great Yarmouth, Lowestoft and King's Lynn) ...	1 week (c)	(k)
" (Rhondda Valley) ... excluding projectionists (Glasgow and West of Scotland) ...	1 week (c)	—
" ...	6 days	12

For footnotes see page 345.

Industries or Occupations.	Holidays paid for per annum, apart from Public Holidays (a).	Qualifying Service in Months.
B.—DISTRICT AGREEMENTS—continued		
<i>Other Industries—continued</i>		
Coal Porters (Oxford) ...	6 days	12
Barmen (Aberdeen) ...	6 days	12
Retail Grocery (certain firms in North Staffordshire) ...	6 days 7 days 8 days	24 24 36
<i>Employees of Retail Distributive Co-operative Societies:—</i>		
Dairy Workers (Bristol, Somerset, Wiltshire and Dorsetshire) ...	3 days (c) 7 days (c) 10 days (c)	6 12 24
" (Oxford and district) ...	6 days 8 days	6 24
" (South Wales and Monmouthshire) ...	12 or 14 days 6 days (c) 10 days (c)	48 6 12
Transport Workers (Oldham and district) ...	6 days 10 days	Under 6 6 or over
" (certain towns in North Lancashire) ...	10 days	6
" (Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Hertfordshire) ...	7 days 9 days 12 days	12 24 36
" (North Lonsdale district) ...	6 days 10 days	Under 6 6 or over
" (Gloucestershire and Herefordshire) ...	3 days 6 days 9 days	6 12 24
" (Rochdale) ...	3 days 3 days	6 6
" (Devonshire) ...	6 days 9 days	12 24
" (Macclesfield, Crewe and district) ...	10 days 6 days 9 days	6 12 24
Butchers (London) ...	12 days 3 days 6 days 9 days	36 6 12 24
Shop Assistants, etc. (Devonshire) ...	6 days 9 days	12 24

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS: CHIEF INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1937.

THE Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1937 has been issued.*

The Report consists of an introduction and general report together with chapters on safety, accidents to young workers, health, hours of employment, welfare, piece-work particulars, truck, and the Home Office industrial museum; the Report concludes with a number of Tables which include, this year, the results of special inquiries undertaken in connection with the Factories Act, 1937, and a Table (published triennially) showing the distribution of factories according to the numbers of persons employed.

Factories Act, 1937.—It is pointed out that the Factories Act, 1937, is an innovation in factory legislation. Hitherto, the elasticity, essential in view of the variety of conditions that have to be provided for in a single Act designed to cover the whole of industry, has for the most part been secured by framing the requirements in general terms, and adapting the application of these requirements to the circumstances of each case. In the new Act, however, an alternative method has been much more extensively adopted, the requirements embodied in it (especially those relating to safety) having been made precise and detailed; the necessary latitude has been attained by conferring extensive powers, both of exemption and of imposing additional restrictions, where necessary.

Industrial Developments.—The Report refers to the introduction of new industries into those areas which had suffered most during the years of depression. In Lancashire, the tendency noted in previous Reports for cotton mills and weaving sheds to be turned over to the manufacture of silk and rayon continues, and many mills have also been adapted for the manufacture of a variety of other goods. Reference is made to the establishment and development of Trading Estates by the Commissioners for Special Areas in the North of England, in Scotland and in South Wales; also to the fact that, in choosing localities for new works, industrialists are now becoming aware of the advantages of building their factories in a

(a) Except where otherwise stated, it is understood that the usual public holidays, or days in lieu, are granted and paid for, in whole or in part, in addition to the periods specified.
(b) A *pro rata* holiday or payment is allowed to workers with service of less than the amount specified.
(c) No provision is made by agreement for payment of wages in respect of public holidays except to those called upon to work.
(d) The agreements provide that, for each full week's work performed, there shall be credited a sum representing one-fiftieth of the appropriate time rate.
(e) The agreement provides for 12 days holiday, 6 of which are specified public holidays and without pay.
(f) The agreement in this case provides for a holiday payment for 1938 only.
(g) In Torquay the holidays are 12 days after 12 months' service and in Newton Abbot 10 days after 12 months.
(h) A *pro rata* holiday is allowed to workers with not less than 9 months' service.
(i) The holiday is applicable to employees engaged prior to 1st March in any year.
(k) The holiday is applicable to employees engaged prior to 1st January in any year.
* Cmd. 5802. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net (2s. 2d. post free).

district where a supply of labour is available, rather than in an already congested industrial area into which they have to bring their workers from outlying dormitory towns or districts. Work is thus carried on under much more advantageous conditions both as regards the health of the workers, and economy of labour and overhead charges.

Safety.—There has been a substantial increase in the number of accidents reported, though the increase is not so great as last year. The total number of accidents reported during the year was 193,542, of which 1,003 were fatal, showing an increase in each case of about 9 per cent. over the figures for 1936. This increase appears to be attributable in the main to greater industrial activity, especially in the heavy industries, for the increase in accident incidence is substantially more rapid than the increase in the number of persons employed. It was most marked in those areas in which the heavy industries are situated or where there has been great industrial expansion. Thus in the Middlesbrough district the non-fatal accidents increased by 20 per cent. and the fatal accidents by 40 per cent., while in the Newcastle district the increase was over 16 per cent. and 20 per cent. respectively. A factor of growing importance in connection with the incidence of accidents in certain areas is the employment for the first time in factories of large numbers of unskilled or partly trained persons on processes or at machines of which they have little or no knowledge, in consequence of the shortage of skilled or semi-skilled labour. Other factors which must be taken into consideration are the speeding up of operations and the longer hours worked in many factories.

The incidence of accidents to young workers under the age of eighteen, in proportion to the number in employment, continues to be greater in frequency than to adult workers of the corresponding sex, and continued special attention has been devoted by Inspectors to the incidence of accidents among young workers.

Comments on the various classes of accidents occupy a considerable part of the Report, and Statistical Tables in the Report give detailed analyses of the accidents, classified according to industry, age and sex, and the causes of accidents. More than a third of the fatal accidents, and more than half the total number of accidents in 1937, occurred in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding group of industries.

During the year a return was made which showed that safety committees exist in 1,246 works. The Report states that this particular feature in safety organisation is specially suitable for either large works or works involving common risks and that, in view of the fact that there are only 4,100 factories with more than 250 workers (and 1,535 with more than 500 workers), the situation is regarded as not unsatisfactory. Other methods of safety organisation include the pooling of the joint experience of employers and workers through, for instance, the Joint Standing Committees covering the cotton spinning, cotton weaving, paper making and flour milling industries. There are also the activities of the regional industrial safety committees covering certain specified areas.

Health.—The number of cases of industrial poisoning or "disease reported in 1936 and 1937 under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, are summarised in the following Table:

Disease.	Cases.		Deaths.	
	1937.	1936.	1937.	1936.
Lead poisoning:— In factories, etc. ...	111	136	13	6
In painting of buildings ...	30	27	6	7
Other forms of poisoning ...	31	9	1	3
Anthrax ...	23	30	4	1
Epitheliomatous ulceration ...	183	142	31	27
Chrome ulceration ...	101	84	—	—
Total ...	479	428	55	44

The number of cases of lead-poisoning was fewer than in any year since the disease was made notifiable; the increase in the number of cases of epitheliomatous ulceration can be ascribed in part to more extensive medical examination of workers.

Seventy-four deaths from silicosis and 65 from silicosis with tuberculosis were notified during 1937; also nine deaths from asbestosis and from asbestosis with tuberculosis. There were 196 cases of gassing reported, with 20 deaths, but many other cases of gassing did not come within official notice. The number of cases of dermatitis reported voluntarily, was 1985, the highest figure yet recorded.

Several pages of text in the Report are devoted to the various kinds of industrial poisoning and diseases.

Hours of Employment.—It is observed that, notwithstanding the trend towards shorter hours, there still remained groups of factories and numerous individual factories in which advantage was taken of the long hours allowed by law. These long hours will have been reduced by the operation of the Factories Act, 1937, under which from July, 1938, the normal maximum weekly limit of hours for women and young persons is 48. Instances are given of flagrant infringements of the law in regard to hours of employment; it is remarked, however, that the bulk of the illegal employment is of a less serious character.

The number of applications to work the two-shift system has been greatly reduced, following the passing of the Employment of Women and Young Persons Act, 1936.

Welfare.—The Report contains a brief account of the present position of Welfare organisation, including schemes which are outside the requirements of the Factory Acts. Reports from all parts of the country indicate an increased interest in that side of factory organisation which is generally included under the term "Welfare."

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS, 1938.

The seventieth Annual Trades Union Congress was held at Blackpool on 5th September, 1938, and the four following days. The President was Mr. H. H. Elvin, the Chairman of the General Council.

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress, as shown in the statistical statement compiled by the General Council, was 650; the number of organisations affiliated to the Congress (including those organisations, with an aggregate membership of about 56,000, which did not appoint delegates) was 170*, with a membership of approximately 4,461,000 at the end of 1937.

The following Table shows the total memberships of the affiliated unions, grouped according to the classification adopted by the Department for its annual statistics of membership of all trade unions; comparative figures are also given for 1937:—

Group of Organisations.	1938.			1937.		
	Number of Organisations.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Members at end of 1937.	Number of Organisations.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Members at end of 1936.
Agriculture ...	1	9	40,500	1	6	32,000
Mining and Quarrying	8	110	559,822	8	109	538,185
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc. ...	46	94	730,526	46	82	626,765
Textile ...	26*	110	316,791	26*	103	307,006
Clothing ...	8	30	189,491	8	30	170,800
Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture	9	9	60,925	9	9	55,380
Paper, Printing, etc.	13	34	178,648	13	33	168,793
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.	8	27	290,030	8	24	270,323
Food, Pottery and Other Manufacturing Industries ...	15	13	61,202	15	13	44,961
Railway Service ...	3	24	479,721	3	25	448,779
Other Transport and General Labour ...	8	127	1,132,250	8	130	974,980
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	9	35	309,099	9	36	277,414
National and Local Government ...	6	18	75,428	6	16	62,561
Entertainments, Sport and Miscellaneous	10	10	36,184	9	7	30,700
Totals ...	170*	650	4,460,617	169*	623	4,008,647

The total membership of the affiliated unions at the end of 1937 showed an increase of over 11 per cent. as compared with the end of 1936, all the above groups sharing in the increase. The total for the end of 1937 is made up of 3,932,215 males and 528,402 females, these numbers representing increases of 10½ and over 17 per cent. respectively as compared with the previous year.

In his presidential address, Mr. H. H. Elvin gave an account of some of the principal activities of the General Council during the past year. In particular, he commended the Council's Youth Charter (embodying proposals for legislative and other reforms in the industrial conditions of young persons), and stressed the need to attract youth to the trade union movement; he recounted what had been done towards securing holidays with pay as a condition of employment, and pressed for further help from the Government in extending this principle to all industries; he spoke of the Council's hopes for securing the physical fitness of the workers, and removing obstacles thereto, through the Joint Committee recently established with the British Medical Association; he commended the Council's attempt to organise domestic servants, and also the work of the Research Department of the Congress, whose services he urged that trade unions should use more generally.

The Congress then proceeded to consider the General Council's Report, taking in connection therewith a number of resolutions prepared by the Council, or proposed by affiliated Unions.

A composite resolution, which requested the General Council to consider the questions of transfer of trade union members and mutual recognition of cards, was lost, as was another resolution, which urged the establishment of national machinery for regulating the wages of County Council employees. The Congress passed unanimously a resolution which sought to make foreign firms starting business in this country conform to British conditions of employment; a motion urging trade unionists and the public generally in purchasing goods to insist on assurances that they have been made and are sold under trade union conditions was referred to the General Council for consideration. A resolution was passed relating to improved and national scales of salaries for women public health officers, and also another, condemning "House Unions" and claiming the right of all workers, including non-manual workers, to form their own organisations for the purpose of collective bargaining with their employers.

The principal subject of debate on the second day of the Congress was re-armament, and the approach to the trade unions which had been made by the Government through the General Council, for the purpose of securing their co-operation. Sir Walter Citrine, the General Secretary, in presenting the Council's report on the subject, explained the attitude adopted by the Council, and a motion to refer back the report was lost by a large majority.

The Congress approved without division a report by the General Council on the preliminaries for a scheme of National Maternity Service which had been agreed upon by the Joint Committee representing the British Medical Association and the Council.

* In some of the textile trades not only are amalgamated associations represented as such, but the branch associations of which they consist send separate delegates. These branch associations have not been reckoned as separate organisations.

The Congress passed a resolution opposing the extension of rent de-control, and also another, urging an amendment to the Education Act, 1936, which would remove the power of Local Education Authorities to exempt children from remaining at school until the age of 15. A resolution demanding that the General Council should withdraw the ban on the Communist Party, imposed in 1934, was defeated.

On the third day of the Congress the General Council brought forward an emergency resolution on unemployment, which was carried unanimously. The resolution referred to "the unmistakable signs of the approach of a new trade depression," and, claiming that international co-operation through the League of Nations, systematic planning, and the re-organisation of basic industries on lines already approved by the Congress, were essential factors in meeting the situation, urged that an immediate survey of the situation should be undertaken by the Government, and plans prepared "for the development of the country's resources and its better economic equipment, with particular regard to the immediate needs of the Depressed Areas."

The Congress passed, on a card vote, a resolution in favour of pooling the surplus funds of Approved Societies, with a view to securing equal benefits for all insured persons. A resolution for increasing Old Age Pensions and reducing the pension age was passed, as was another, relating to the co-ordination of industrial sickness statistics by trade unions, for the purpose of improving factory legislation and assisting claims under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Most of the discussions on the fourth day of the Congress turned on the international situation. Consideration was given to the section of the General Council's report in which were stated the Council's reasons for refusing the request of certain trade unions for a special conference, with reference to taking direct industrial action in opposition to the foreign policy of the Government. The Congress endorsed the action of the General Council. A resolution in favour of a refusal to handle goods from or to any country regarded as an aggressor by the League of Nations was defeated, but another resolution, calling for the immediate consideration of a co-ordinated policy to remove the embargo on arms for the Spanish Government, was passed. In making a statement as to the financial assistance already rendered to the Spanish Government by British trade unionists the General Secretary announced the gift of a further sum of £5,000 by the General Council.

The Congress gave special consideration to an important declaration which had been issued the previous evening under the joint signatures of the General Council and of the executives of the Labour Party and the Parliamentary Labour Party. This dealt with the present European crisis, and called for a firm British stand against aggression and for the immediate summoning of Parliament. A motion to refer back the declaration was defeated almost unanimously.

A resolution which was passed relating to employers' pension schemes condemned schemes organised by Employers' Associations in the administration of which employees had no share, and those which prohibited trade union membership. Another resolution urging support for the demand for pensions for unmarried women at 55 years of age was lost on a card vote.

The fifth and concluding day of the Congress opened with an attack on the General Council for supporting the action of the International Federation of Trade Unions in breaking off negotiations for the admission of the Russian trade unions into the Federation. The General Council's attitude in the matter was, however, approved by a large majority, on a card vote. A resolution was subsequently passed asking the General Council to continue its efforts to achieve unity of action with trade unionists in all countries. Arising out of the resolution passed on the previous day with regard to lifting the embargo on arms for Spain, approval was given to proposals under which simultaneous approach to their respective Governments was to be made by the French and British labour movements, while an appeal for funds in aid of the Spanish Government was to be made to all trade unions affiliated to the Congress.

The Congress passed a resolution, which was moved on behalf of the General Council, urging the Government to insist on colonial administrations giving prompt effect to measures for improving the status and conditions of employment of native labour, including the introduction of trade union principles. A declaration by the General Council on the subject of Jewish refugees was also approved; this urged admission of the refugees into Palestine "according to the economic absorptive capacity of the country."

Among a large number of resolutions which were carried relating to conditions in this country, one pressed for the reconstitution of the Food Council and for measures against profiteering in food and other commodities; while another demanded improved conditions for agricultural workers, and a review of the agricultural industry to ensure more home-grown food. Two resolutions were concerned with the nationalisation of the engineering and electricity supply industries respectively. Of resolutions relating to the Unemployment Insurance Act, one urged that there should be no disqualification from benefit where a stoppage of work was caused by an employer contravening an area or national agreement, while another desired the inclusion of non-manual workers up to an income limit of £500 per annum. The reconstitution of the Grocery and Provisions Trade Boards was called for in another resolution. Objects covered by other resolutions included the enforcement of the "fair wages" clause in factories on trading estates in the Special Areas; reforms in the law relating to Workmen's Compensation; additional restrictions in the working hours of young persons under the Shops and Factories Acts; the extension of the Factories Act to agriculture; and the limitation of working hours of motion picture projectionists to a maximum of 8 per day or 48 per week.

REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS.

MEMBERSHIP, INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND FUNDS.

THE Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies has issued a Statistical Summary relating to the membership and finances in 1937, with comparative figures for previous years, of trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, 1871 to 1927.*

The Tables which follow have been compiled from this Summary, and relate to registered unions of employees. The figures shown for unemployment, travelling and emigration benefit represent the total amount paid by the unions, including, in addition to the benefit chargeable to the funds of the unions, the amount disbursed by the unions and recoverable from the Ministry of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The total amount receivable each year from the Ministry of Labour on this account and in respect of administration expenses is included under "Income." Under income "from other sources" and grants, etc. to federations and other societies are included transfers of funds consequent upon amalgamations, etc.

Totals for 1937, compared with those for 1927 and 1934-1936: all industries.

	1927.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Number of Unions on Register at end of year ...	487	449	448	441	433
Membership at end of year ...	3,903	3,513	3,795	4,214	4,695
Income—					
From members ...	7,354	6,710	7,012	7,632	8,387
From Ministry of Labour (unemployment insurance and administration expenses) ...	2,096	2,844	1,835	1,311	1,221
From other sources ...	622	617	586	1,019	712
Expenditure—					
Unemployment, travelling and emigration benefit ...	3,131	3,633	2,504	1,882	1,708
Dispute benefit ...	187	104	232	195	336
Sick and accident benefit ...	768	553	571	613	661
Funeral benefit ...	337	333	341	364	381
Superannuation benefit ...	936	1,056	1,071	1,088	1,115
Other benefits ...	190	311	325	364	378
From Political Fund ...	134	100	168	102	126
Grants, etc., to federations, other societies, etc. ...	240	294	223	591	317
Working expenses and other outgoings ...	2,907	2,645	2,722	2,898	3,200
Total funds at end of year ...	9,710	12,893	14,167	16,032	18,141

In the following Table details are given of the aggregate membership, income, expenditure, and funds in 1937 of registered unions of employees in some of the largest industrial groups represented.

Totals for principal Industrial Groups for 1937.

Group.	Unions on the Register at end of 1937.	Membership at end of 1937.	Total Income.	Expenditure.		Funds at end of 1937.
				Unemployment, Travelling and Emigration Benefit.	Other Expenditure.	
Mining and quarrying	87	1,000's 639	£1,000's 919	£1,000's 30	£1,000's 638	£1,000's 1,625
Metals, machines, implements and conveyances ...	66	791	2,454	348	1,383	4,289
Textiles ...	67	191	687	329	248	1,325
Clothing ...	12	177	463	237	180	696
Paper-making, printing, etc. ...	21	142	843	162	490	1,632
Building, decorating, etc. ...	23	314	1,164	403	647	962
Transport and general	27	1,673	2,573	49	2,030	5,715
Commerce and finance	30	353	561	32	445	953
Other ...	100	415	656	118	453	944
Total ...	433	4,695	10,320	1,708	6,514	18,141

In addition to the above there were 95 registered associations of employers in 1937, with a membership of 52,206. The income of these associations amounted to over £178,000 in 1937, and their expenditure to nearly £163,000, the funds of the associations totalling £350,000 at the end of 1937.

SAFETY IN MINES RESEARCH BOARD.

THE above Board is appointed by the Secretary for Mines to direct generally the work of research of the Mines Department into the causes of mining dangers and the means of preventing such dangers, the work of the Board being financed mainly by grants from the Miners' Welfare Fund. The Mines Department has issued the Sixteenth Annual Report of the Board covering the year 1937†.

A section of the Report is devoted to an account of the means adopted by the Board for the dissemination of information concerning safety in mines by means of lectures, demonstrations, cinema films, etc.

Another section deals with the progress of safety research, as regards such matters as coal dust and firedamp explosions, mining explosives, mine lighting, falls of ground, haulage, wire ropes, etc.

A third section gives a report of the work of the Health Advisory Committee on research work concerning mine temperatures, silicosis, and protection against dust; while another section gives an account of the joint efforts made with other countries in safety research work.

Lists of the various publications of the Board are given in Appendices.

* Registered Trade Unions: Statistical Summary, 1927-1937. Registry of Friendly Societies. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (3½d. post free).
† H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net (2s. 3d. post free).

THE FORTY-HOUR WEEK IN FRANCE: FURTHER MODIFICATIONS.

In pursuance of its policy of simplifying and rendering more elastic the methods of applying the forty-hour week legislation, and of increasing the facilities for working overtime in exceptional circumstances (see this GAZETTE for February, May and June, 1938, pages 49, 175 and 216), the French Government has recently issued a number of Decrees, the main provisions of which are summarised below.

Simplification of Procedure.—A Decree-Law was signed on 21st June, 1938, by the French President and members of the Cabinet, amending, in the interest of greater speed and simplicity, the procedure laid down in the Forty-Hour Week Act dated 21st June, 1936, for the drafting of regulations applying the reduced working hours. The Act requires that the issue of such regulations must be preceded by consultation with the competent section or sections of the National Economic Council, an advisory body comprising twenty sections representative of the various branches of commerce and industry (see this GAZETTE for July, 1936, page 244). This procedure is considered to be too cumbersome, especially when regulations of a general character are in contemplation, and the Decree-Law accordingly substitutes for detailed consultation with the sections of the National Economic Council reference to the Standing Committee of that body. The Decree-Law was issued in virtue of special legislative powers temporarily conferred upon the Government and will require subsequent ratification by Parliament.

Additional Facilities for Overtime.—Two Decrees dated 6th August, 1938, give practical effect to the recommendations of the Committee of Enquiry into Production as regards additional allowances of overtime in industries suffering from a shortage of skilled labour and in certain key industries which have reached the limit of their productive capacity under existing conditions.

The first Decree provides for 75 hours of overtime a year, in addition to those already permissible, in respect of specified occupations for which a shortage of suitably qualified labour has been proved in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding, hardware and domestic utensils, motor-car body building, watch and clock, optical instrument, and certain other industries. The additional working time, which is subject to payment at increased rates, may not exceed three hours a week nor one hour a day. Each undertaking which proposes to have recourse to the additional overtime must obtain the sanction of the Labour Inspector, opportunity being given to the workers' organisations concerned to notify the existence of any suitable available labour.

The second Decree authorises undertakings in specified branches of industry, the activity of which is a determining factor in important sections of national production, to apply to the Inspector of Labour for permission to work, during 1938, 50 hours of overtime after the exhaustion of the overtime permitted under other regulations. This additional overtime may not exceed one hour a day, and must be remunerated at increased rates. The specified branches of industry include the manufacture of machine tools, and of machinery and plant for works of construction and for the textile, paper and printing, food and chemical industries.

Future Government Policy.—In a broadcast message to the French nation on 21st August, 1938, the Prime Minister, M. Daladier, foreshadowed important modifications in the working-hours legislation. He declared that, in view of the present situation in Europe, it should be possible in France for work in the interests of national defence to be carried on for 48 hours a week, if necessary, and, further, that any undertaking in which overtime was necessary should be able to extend working hours without unnecessary formalities and protracted discussions, and without having to pay exorbitant overtime rates; overtime rates, he considered, should not, on average, exceed 10 per cent. above normal wage rates.

On 30th August, 1938, a Decree was signed by the French President and countersigned by all members of the Cabinet giving partial effect to the policy enunciated by the Prime Minister. The first article of the Decree reiterates the provision, appearing in the existing regulations applying the forty-hour week, by which the Government may order the extension, by the amount deemed necessary, of hours of labour on work in the interests of national defence and safety or of the public service. In a statement published with the Decree, it is explained that this article is designed to emphasise the determination of the Government to utilise the powers which it already possesses to extend working time in the circumstances in question. Further provisions of the Decree authorise the Minister of Labour, after consultation with the employers' and workers' organisations, to grant permission to undertakings or groups of undertakings, in industry generally, to work 100 hours of overtime a year, additional to those permissible under existing regulations (in general, 75 hours a year) during periods of exceptional pressure of work which cannot be dealt with by the normal staff or by the engagement of extra workers.

It is announced that the issue of a Decree is contemplated which will further simplify and accelerate the procedure for extending working hours, and that draft legislation will be submitted to the next session of Parliament authorising a reduction of the rates of overtime pay laid down in collective agreements.

WAGES IN SWITZERLAND, 1937.

The official journal of the Swiss Federal Department of Economic Affairs, *La Vie Economique*, in the issue for June, 1938, contains particulars, from which the Table below has been compiled, of the average hourly and daily earnings in 1937 of workers whose earnings were ascertained for the purpose of assessing compensation for accidents sustained by them 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 63,429 workers, of whom 50,140 furnished returns of their earnings on an hourly basis, and 13,289 on a daily, weekly, monthly or yearly basis (converted to a daily basis for the purpose of the statistics).

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.	12,622	1.62	1.33	1.08	0.69	0.48
Building	16,640	1.60	1.40	1.05	...	0.70
Woodworking	4,845	1.49	1.23	0.93	0.62	0.44
Brick, tile, pottery, etc.	1,076	...	1.25	1.02	...	0.55
Chemical	1,048	...	1.43	1.27	0.72	0.60
Food, drink and tobacco.	1,440	...	1.43	1.26	0.68	0.48
Textile	1,170	14.06	10.86	7.86	6.21	3.45
Watchmaking	1,466	...	1.34	0.93	0.75	0.53
Boot and shoe	518	...	1.12	...	0.71	0.47
All industries, including some not shown above, in 1937.	50,140	1.54	1.32	1.05	0.69	0.50
All industries, including some not shown above, in 1936.	13,289	16.32	11.90	9.69	6.24	3.91
All industries, including some not shown above, in 1936.	43,260	1.52	1.33	1.03	0.69	0.48
	13,065	16.15	12.12	9.61	6.11	4.11

The downward tendency of wages in Switzerland, which had been in evidence for some years, was arrested in 1937, and the average hourly and daily earnings of most classes of adult workers included in the Table remained almost stationary or showed small increases, of one or two per cent. Actually, the improvement in wages was somewhat greater than is indicated by the above averages, which are based on figures collected throughout the year, as a considerable proportion of the workers received wage increases in the second half of the year. On the other hand, the cost of living in Switzerland, measured by the official cost-of-living index figure, rose by 4.8 per cent. in 1937, so that, on the whole, the purchasing power of earnings declined somewhat during the year.

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.

An article dealing with earnings in Switzerland in 1936 appeared in this GAZETTE for September, 1937.

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

FRANCE.

Supplementary Working Days in Coal Mines.—By an agreement, concluded on 1st September, 1938, between the coalowners' and the underground mineworkers' organisations, 11 supplementary days, each of the normal duration of 7 hours 45 minutes, will be worked in French coal mines between the date of the agreement and March, 1939, and an endeavour will be made to accelerate the renewal of colliery equipment and the construction of mine workers' houses. The agreement was effected in response to an appeal by the Government in which the necessity of increasing the output of coal in France and lessening the dependence upon imported coal was emphasised. In return, the Government promised to take action, especially as regards coal import quotas and conditions of transport, to eliminate short-time working and to guarantee the home market for French coal. The workers having agreed that the overtime payment due for work done on the supplementary days shall be distributed over all the working days, the employers have granted, in respect of all work done during the period of the agreement, an increase in wages of 6 per cent., of which 2 per cent. represents the rate for overtime. The terms of the agreement, as regards supplementary working time, have been embodied in a Ministerial Decree dated 10th September.

Dock workers (Marseilles).—The work of the port of Marseilles has been seriously hindered since 11th July by the refusal of dock workers to perform overtime, night work and work on Sundays and holidays. This action was decided upon, during the course of protracted negotiations for a revised collective agreement, in order to enforce a demand for increased wages. The dispute showed

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

a tendency to spread to ports in French North Africa and Corsica, and, at Marseilles, it was found necessary to employ Senegalese troops to handle some of the cargoes affected. On 14th August an official arbitrator ruled that the dock workers were not entitled to refuse overtime, night or Sunday work, such work being in conformity with existing regulations and agreements, and that negotiations for a settlement of the dispute should continue. The dock workers refused to obey the ruling of the arbitrator. On 26th August, an Order was signed which provided that the work of the port might be carried on either by the day of 6 hours 40 minutes, divided into two working periods each of 3 hours 20 minutes (the arrangement hitherto prevailing at Marseilles), or, alternatively, in two successive daily shifts, each of 6 hours 30 minutes, inclusive of a break of 30 minutes. The granting of an increase in wages from 55.40 to 61 francs a day was made dependent upon observance of the terms of the Order. Some work was carried out on Sunday, 28th August; but, on the following day, the dockers refused to work in successive shifts, and the employers accordingly withheld the wage increase. On 30th August, a Decree was signed applying to the port of Marseilles the provision of the Act dated 11th July, 1938, for the general organisation of the nation in time of war. Publication of the Decree was delayed until 7th September to permit of further efforts to reach a settlement. On 12th September, the dispute was brought to an end by the signing of an agreement which was confirmed by an Order and which embodies, in the main, the terms of the Order dated 26th August. The working of successive shifts was, however, made subject to the payment of an additional allowance of 4 francs a day, and the duration of the shift was reduced to 5 hours 20 minutes, without a break.

ITALY.

Cotton Textile Industry.—In the course of negotiations between the employers' and workers' organisations for the renewal of the collective agreement governing working conditions in the Italian cotton textile industry, it has been agreed that the wages of workers in the industry, numbering about 200,000, shall be increased by 10 per cent., the increase to take effect as from 9th May, last.

WAGES IN FINLAND, 1937.

The Finnish Ministry of Social Affairs, in collaboration with the employers' associations, has carried out an enquiry into earnings in 1937 in a number of the more important industries in Finland. The enquiry was conducted on lines similar to those of the enquiry relating to earnings in 1936, the results of which were summarised in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1937; but the scope of the enquiry was extended to include several branches of industry not previously covered.

The particulars in the Table below, which have been extracted from the results of the enquiry published in the June, 1938, issue of *Sosiaalinen Aikakauskirja*, the official journal of the Ministry of Social Affairs, show the average hourly and yearly earnings in 1937, inclusive of payments for overtime and piece work, production bonuses, and the value of payments in kind, of male and female workers (aged, in most cases, 18 years and over) of all degrees of skill employed in undertakings affiliated to the employers' associations taking part in the enquiry. Except in the textile and knit-wear industries, the average yearly earnings relate only to workers who were employed at the undertakings for at least six months during the year.

Industry.	Number of workers covered.	Average hourly earnings.	Number of workers covered.	Average yearly earnings.
Smelting, etc., of metals	2,417	7.07	2,003	16,488
Engineering	285	4.38	164	10,219
Pottery	891	5.32	654	12,732
Textile	632	9.72	546	23,843
Cotton	1,127	5.60	906	12,997
Wool	2,403	7.46	2,403	17,929
Linen	8,255	4.35	8,255	9,902
Knit-wear	1,194	7.10	1,194	17,072
Wood pulp, etc., manufacture	4,308	4.40	4,308	9,889
Mechanical process	361	7.32	361	17,411
Sulphite process	968	4.38	968	10,375
Sulphate process	249	7.96	249	18,907
Paper making	1,714	5.08	1,714	11,546
Sawmilling and planing	1,540	7.18	2,479	17,881
Sugar refining	606	3.97	1,067	9,716
	3,273	7.67	4,979	19,586
	683	4.28	1,064	10,637
	1,404	7.92	2,384	20,048
	351	4.13	507	10,075
	4,708	7.49	7,008	19,197
	1,039	3.82	1,804	9,284
	9,485	6.83	7,991	15,656
	4,140	3.63	2,971	7,845
	565	7.94	550	19,415
	278	4.81	249	11,172

There was a general improvement in wages during 1937. Compared with 1936, average hourly earnings, for all branches of industry covered by the enquiry, increased by 13.1 per cent. for male workers and 9.6 per cent. for female workers, the corresponding increases in average yearly earnings being 13.4 per cent. and 10.8 per cent., respectively. During the same period, however, it was estimated that the cost of living in Finland had risen by about 5 per cent., so that the improvement in the purchasing power of the earnings was correspondingly reduced.

EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST: GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT at 15th August showed a slight improvement as compared with 18th July. There was an improvement in coal mining, building, public works contracting, and the boot and shoe and linen industries. On the other hand employment declined in the cotton, wool textile, pottery and tailoring industries, iron and steel manufacture, iron mining and quarrying, certain branches of the engineering industry, and the distributive trades.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

It is estimated that at 15th August, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,402,000. This was 31,000 more than at 18th July, 1938. On a comparable basis* there was a decrease of about 320,000 as compared with 23rd August, 1937.

Among persons, aged 16-64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance (including the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 15th August, 1938, was 13.0 compared with 13.3 at 18th July, 1938. For persons aged 16-64 insured under the agricultural scheme the percentages were 4.3 at 15th August, 1938, and 4.5 at 18th July, 1938. For both schemes combined the percentage unemployed at 15th August, 1938, was 12.6 as compared with 12.9 at 18th July, 1938. On a comparable basis,* there was an increase at 15th August, 1938, as compared with 23rd August, 1937, of about 3.4 in the percentage unemployed among persons within the general scheme, and of about 1.2 among persons within the agricultural scheme. For the two schemes combined there was an increase of about 3.4 between these dates.

At 15th August, 1938, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,262,343 wholly unemployed, 439,024 temporarily stopped, and 57,875 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,759,242; this was 13,874 less than at 18th July, 1938. On a comparable basis* there was an increase of about 451,000 as compared with 23rd August, 1937, in the total number of persons on the registers.

The total of 1,759,242 persons on the registers at 15th August, 1938, included 1,020,036 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 518,374 with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 53,408 persons with application for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 167,424 other persons, of whom 52,896 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 15th August, 1938, was 1,843,272 as compared with 1,875,083 at 18th July, 1938. On a comparable basis* there was an increase at 15th August, 1938, of about 470,000 as compared with 23rd August, 1937.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment at 15th August showed an improvement as compared with 18th July and there was a considerable decline in the numbers temporarily stopped, mainly due to resumption of work at the end of holiday periods.

In the iron mining industry employment showed a marked decline; it was very slack in the Cleveland area. At slate quarries also it declined, but was fairly good on the whole. Employment at limestone quarries in the Buxton area again improved and was good, but in the Cleveland area it was worse than in July and continued very slack. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment showed a further decline and was slack; at tin mines it remained slack. There was little change at chalk quarries or at the West Lothian shale mines, and employment continued fairly good at the former and fair at the latter. At china clay quarries there was a further slight decline and employment was still moderate.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment continued to decline during August. There was also a further decline in iron and steel manufacture. In the tinplate industry employment in August was very bad; there was little change in steel sheet manufacture.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment showed a slight decline between 18th July and 15th August, but continued fair on the whole. It was good in electrical engineering; fair in general and marine engineering and in motor vehicle manufacture; and moderate to slack in constructional and textile engineering.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment at 15th August showed a slight improvement, on the whole, as compared with 18th July. The improvement affected most of the principal centres, but in Wales there was a decline in ship-repairing.

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

* For the purpose of comparison with 23rd August, 1937, an estimate has been made of the effect of the change in the procedure for counting the unemployed introduced in September, 1937 (see page 379 of the October, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE).

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment showed a decline at 15th August, as compared with 18th July, and short-time working and temporary stoppages were common.

In the wool textile industry employment showed a slight decline, principally in the worsted section, and remained very slack; much short time was again worked and holiday stoppages were extended by many firms. In the carpet section employment showed little change and was still slack generally.

In most of the other textile industries employment showed little change on the whole. It was fair in the hosiery trade; very slack in the lace trade; and bad, with much short-time working, in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades. There was an improvement in the linen trade, due to resumption of work after local holidays, but employment was still very bad; it was very bad also in the jute trade. Employment continued slack both in the silk manufacturing industry and in artificial silk yarn manufacture; short-time working was again reported from many areas.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trades again showed a seasonal decline and was slack; the decline, which affected most areas except London, was most marked in the West Riding wholesale clothing industry. There was also a further seasonal decline in the dressmaking and millinery trades, but employment generally was fairly good. Employment in the shirt and collar trade showed a further decline and was slack at most centres. In the glove trade there was also some decline and short-time working increased; but in the corset trade employment continued fairly good. Employment in the hat trade showed a further improvement and continued moderate.

In the boot and shoe industry employment in August showed a further improvement, with a decrease in short-time working.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the leather trades as a whole showed a slight improvement; it was still slack in the tanning, currying and leather-dressing sections, but fair on the whole in other sections.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry employment during August showed a slight improvement (principally in the decorating section) and was fair on the whole. In individual occupations employment was moderate with slaters and tilers and with painters, while with other classes of skilled operatives it remained fair. In brick manufacture employment declined slightly in some areas but continued fairly good on the whole.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed a slight improvement but remained moderate; with millers and with coachbuilders there was little change and employment also continued moderate.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—In paper manufacture employment declined slightly and was moderate generally. With printers there was a further slight improvement and employment was good. There was also an improvement in the bookbinding industry.

Pottery and Glass.—Employment in the pottery industry showed a decline, mainly due to extended holidays, and was very slack on the whole. Employment also declined in the bottle-making section of the glass trades and was slack; in other sections little change was reported and employment remained moderate.

Fishing.—Employment with fishermen showed little general change.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—With dock labourers employment in August showed a further slight improvement, but was still slack on the whole. Among seamen also it remained slack.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS AT 15TH AUGUST, 1938.

In the Table below, an analysis is given of the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 15th August, 1938.

	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.		
Great Britain.				
Men	950,845	273,847	55,926	1,280,618
Boys	48,566	9,898	165	58,629
Women	217,988	143,782	1,765	363,535
Girls	44,944	11,497	19	56,460
Total	1,262,343	439,024	57,875	1,759,242
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.				
Men	996,029	276,428	58,683	1,331,140
Boys	51,223	10,027	165	61,415
Women	239,820	149,674	1,773	391,267
Girls	47,228	12,203	19	59,450
Total	1,334,300	448,332	60,640	1,843,272

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT in August showed a further decline. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 25.9* at 15th August, 1938, as compared with 24.8* at 18th July, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 1.6† in the percentage as compared with 23rd August, 1937.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.		Aggregate number of shifts.†		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Per Cent.	
	Week ended 20th Aug. 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 20th Aug. 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	5,206	- 8.5	-29.0	30,452	- 8.2	-29.4		
Puddling Forges ...	311	- 1.6	-36.9	1,007	- 6.8	-57.5		
Rolling Mills ...	18,000	+ 1.3	-15.0	88,955	- 0.4	-23.2		
Forging and Pressing	1,350	-11.3	-11.0	7,357	-11.0	-12.5		
Founding ...	8,720	+ 0.3	- 1.4	48,080	+ 8.1	- 5.8		
Other Departments	8,869	- 5.4	-18.7	50,813	- 1.9	-18.1		
Mechanics, Labourers ...	12,411	- 1.7	- 7.2	72,029	- 0.9	- 7.5		
TOTALS ...	54,867	- 2.0	-13.8	298,693	- 0.7	-17.2		

The average number of shifts† during which the works were open was 5.4 in the week ended 20th August, 1938, the same as in July, 1938, compared with 5.7 in August, 1937.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 658,900 tons in August, 1938, as compared with 683,200 tons in July, 1938, and with 987,700 tons in August, 1937.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

EMPLOYMENT in the tinplate industry in August was very bad. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 41.7* at 15th August, 1938, as compared with 40.9* at 18th July, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 30.8† in the percentage as compared with 23rd August, 1937.

In steel sheet manufacture employment showed a slight improvement.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 20th August, 1938, 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		Per Cent.	
	Week ended 20th Aug. 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 20th Aug. 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate ...	45	- 2	-22	260		-127		
Steel Sheet ...	7	...	- 5	60	+ 1	- 46		
TOTAL ...	52	- 2	-27	320	+ 1	-173		

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline between 18th July and 15th August, but continued fair on the whole. It was good in electrical engineering; fair in general and marine engineering and in motor vehicle manufacture; and moderate to slack in constructional and textile engineering.

Compared with a year ago employment was worse in all the principal sections of the industry with the exception of marine engineering.

* See footnote * in first column on page 351.
† See footnote † on page 349.

† The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works were in operation, taken in conjunction with the number of men employed. No account is taken of time lost by individuals owing to absenteeism, etc., and it is not intended to imply that the number of shifts shown were actually worked by all the men employed. Works closed are omitted in computing the average number of shifts.

‡ Excluding Scotland. Most of the iron and steel works in Scotland were closed on account of holidays in the week ended 23rd July, 1938. For the week ended 20th August, 1938, the number of workpeople in Scottish works covered by the returns received was 9,992 and the aggregate number of shifts 53,648, as compared with 11,191 workpeople and 63,671 shifts in August, 1937, showing a decrease of 10.7 per cent. and of 15.7 per cent., respectively.

where there was little change; in the industry as a whole it was worse in all administrative divisions.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages* unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 15th August, 1938, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before†:—

Division.	Numbers of Insured Workpeople, aged 16-64, Unemployed at 15th August, 1938.						Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	General Engineering, Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.	Year before.†
London ...	4,385	797	58	374	5,025	10,639	+ 435	+ 3,950
South-Eastern ...	1,881	309	139	131	1,788	4,248	+ 304	+ 1,680
South-Western ...	1,004	122	275	97	2,467	3,965	+ 245	+ 520
Midlands ...	5,802	2,140	22	1,124	13,576	22,664	+ 829	+ 11,780
North-Eastern ...	7,743	313	162	345	986	9,549	+ 475	+ 4,490
North-Western ...	14,506	1,622	147	633	2,184	19,092	+ 738	+ 8,060
Northern ...	4,056	471	1,665	921	588	7,701	+ 295	+ 1,590
Scotland ...	7,958	218	1,344	1,294	1,358	11,952	+ 239	+ 3,010
Wales ...	1,289	146	36	290	606	2,367	+ 223	+ 1,010
Northern Ireland ...	1,111	96	527	69	488	2,291	- 196	- 590
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	49,745	6,234	4,375	5,278	28,846	94,478	+ 1,439	+ 36,680

Percentages* Unemployed at 15th August, 1938.

London ...	3.7	4.2	16.6	6.3	7.1	5.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.9
South-Eastern ...	4.1	2.8	3.7	14.4	4.1	4.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
South-Western ...	2.9	3.7	3.6	8.6	5.0	4.1	- 0.3	+ 0.5
Midlands ...	5.9	5.8	22.0	11.0	11.6	8.6	- 0.4	+ 4.5
North-Eastern ...	8.9	5.8	10.9	14.8	6.2	8.5	+ 0.4	+ 3.9
North-Western ...	13.0	6.4	16.9	13.4	7.4	11.1	+ 0.5	+ 4.7
Northern ...	11.2	5.6	10.9	15.3	12.7	10.9	+ 0.4	+ 2.2
Scotland ...	11.3	5.8	7.6	18.2	7.9	10.5	+ 0.2	+ 2.6
Wales ...	23.4	18.7	10.3	18.7	18.4	20.6	+ 1.9	+ 8.7
Northern Ireland ...	17.8	21.8	8.7	46.0	14.8	14.1	- 1.2	+ 3.6
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	8.1	5.4	8.1	13.2	8.2	8.0	+ 0.1	+ 3.0

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

In Scotland employment remained fair in marine engineering and moderate in general engineering. In Wales employment declined and was slack. In Northern Ireland it improved slightly and was moderate to slack.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT at 15th August showed a slight improvement, on the whole, as compared with 18th July. The improvement affected most of the principal centres, but in Wales there was a decline in ship-repairing.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages* unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 15th August, 1938, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before†:—

Division.	Insured Workpeople aged 16-64, Unemployed at 15th Aug. 1938.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentages* Unemployed at 15th Aug. 1938.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentages Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.†		Month before.	Year before.†
London ...	1,421	- 35	+ 150	14.1	- 0.4	+ 1.5
South-Eastern ...	463	+ 42	+ 70	8.1	+ 0.7	+ 1.2
South-Western ...	2,608	- 28	+ 120	9.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Midlands ...	94	7	+ 20	32.4	+ 2.4	+ 6.5
North-Eastern ...	1,100	- 274	+ 110	20.3	- 5.0	+ 2.0
North-Western ...	5,992	- 222	+ 260	23.1	- 0.9	+ 1.0
Northern ...	10,064	- 197	+ 1,230	27.1	- 0.6	+ 3.3
Scotland ...	10,260	- 299	+ 20	22.7	- 0.6	+ 0.1
Wales ...	1,628	+ 82	+ 80	33.0	+ 1.7	+ 1.7
Northern Ireland ...	2,076	- 276	+ 50	21.6	- 2.9	+ 0.6
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	35,706	- 1,200	- 970	20.7	- 0.7	- 0.5

* See footnote * in first column on page 351.
† See footnote † on page 349.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a decline at 15th August as compared with 18th July, and short-time working and temporary stoppages were common.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 29.1* at 15th August, 1938, as compared with 27.7* at 18th July, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 1.8.† in the percentage as compared with 23rd August, 1937. For 15th August and 18th July, 1938, the corresponding figures in the preparing and spinning departments were 28.4* and 26.5,* and in the manufacturing department 29.9* and 29.0.* On a comparable basis there were increases in the percentages as compared with 23rd August, 1937, of about 1.8.‡ in the preparing and spinning departments and of about 1.9.‡ in the manufacturing department.

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 20th Aug. 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 20th Aug. 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.
Preparing ...	8,399	- 1.4	-21.9	14,441	- 0.6	-23.7
Spinning ...	15,954	- 2.0	-26.5	25,655	- 4.2	-30.5
Weaving ...	15,275	- 1.9	-24.5	25,063	- 3.8	-31.6
Other ...	5,913	- 4.6	-16.4	12,889	- 3.1	-18.9
Total ...	45,541	- 2.2	-23.8	78,048	- 3.2	-27.8

Returns from firms employing about 44,400 workpeople in the week ended 20th August, 1938, showed that about 19 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 14 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 Stockport, Stalybridge, Glossop and Hyde employment was bad on the whole. At Ashton-under-Lyne there was a slight improvement in the spinning department; employment, however, was considerably worse than a year ago.

In the Oldham district employment showed little improvement in either the spinning or manufacturing departments; a large amount of machinery was idle and the holiday stoppage was extended by many firms. Employment was fair, however, with weavers of fancy and heavy goods.

At Bolton employment showed little change and continued bad with spinners and weavers and slack with cardroom workers. At Leigh there was a decline and short-time working increased. At Rochdale employment continued bad; at Bury short-time working increased, mainly with women workers.

At Preston, Darwen, Blackburn, Burnley, Great Harwood and Chorley short time and under-employment were reported, particularly in the manufacturing departments. At Padiham employment showed a slight improvement; at Accrington and Nelson there was some decline. Employment in the Rossendale Valley showed a slight improvement in the manufacturing department. In Yorkshire employment remained bad at most centres.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres of Lancashire and Cheshire at 15th August, 1938:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 15th August, 1938.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.	
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Card and Blowing Room ...	944	3,277	1,351	7,862	13,434	+ 2,546
Spinning ...	5,757	3,018	10,427	5,795	24,997	+ 1,199
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	1,245	5,008	2,165	9,078	17,496	+ 592
Weaving ...	4,856	16,542	4,466	11,362	37,236	+ 960
Other Processes ...	700	339	588	269	1,896	- 425
Total ...	13,512	28,184	18,997	34,366	95,059	+ 4,872

* See footnote * in first column on page 351.
† See footnote † on page 349.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline between 18th July and 15th August, principally in the worsted section, and remained very slack; much short time was again worked, and holiday stoppages were extended by many firms. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 at 15th August was 22.4* as compared with 21.4* at 18th July, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of 1.3.† in the percentage as compared with 23rd August, 1937.

Worsted Section.—Employment continued very slack generally. Returns from employers for the week ended 20th August, 1938, showed that in the worsted section as a whole 36½ per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time in that week, losing 11 hours each on the average, and 5 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7 hours each. In the sorting, combing and preparing departments 31½ per cent. were on short time, losing 15 hours each on the average, and 10 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 9 hours each. In the spinning department 36 per cent. were on short time, losing 9 hours each on the average, and 5½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6 hours each. In the weaving department the corresponding figures were: short time, 45½ per cent. and 1½ hours; overtime, 2 per cent., and 3 hours.

Among woollenters employment was again bad; in the wool-combing department it was very slack on the whole; some improvement occurred in the merino section, but a marked decline was reported in the preparing section. The spinning department showed little change, but in the weaving department employment declined.

At Bradford employment again declined and was much worse than a year ago. Employment at Shipley remained bad. At Halifax there was little change on the whole; holiday stoppages were extended and much short time was worked. At Keighley employment was very poor, particularly among women workers. At Huddersfield there was a further decline and employment was slack generally; in the fine worsted (men's wear) section it was reported as moderate.

Woolen Section.—Employment again showed a slight improvement in most districts and departments. Returns from employers for the week ended 20th August, 1938, showed that in the woolen section as a whole, 33 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time in that week, losing 11 hours each on the average, and 10 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7 hours each. In the spinning department 30½ per cent. were on short time, losing 10½ hours each on the average, and 18 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 8 hours each. In the weaving department the corresponding figures were: short time, 36½ per cent. and 11 hours; overtime, 3 per cent. and 6 hours.

Employment in the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district showed a further improvement but remained slack generally. At Leeds employment continued slack, but was better than in July. At Morley employment was worse than in the previous month and holiday stoppages were extended. Employment in the Heavy Woollen district improved during the month but was poor generally. The rag and shoddy trade remained slack.

In the blanket trade in Yorkshire employment was fair on the whole, but much short time was worked. At Witney employment was reported as good. Among flannel workers at Saddleworth employment declined, holiday stoppages being extended. At Rochdale employment was slack. In the West of England employment was reported as moderate in some districts, but slack in others.

Employment in the South of Scotland was still slack, with extended holiday stoppages. Employment in the woolen cloth trade improved in some districts, but showed little change generally.

Carpet Section.—Employment showed little change and was still slack generally. The percentage unemployed at 15th August, 1938, was 18.1* as compared with 19.3* at 18th July, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 12.5.† in the percentage as compared with 23rd August, 1937.

The following Tables summarise the information received from employers who furnished returns:—

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 20th Aug. 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Index Figure. (Jan. 1928 = 100).	Week ended 20th Aug. 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Index Figure. (Jan. 1928 = 100).
WORSTED SECTION:						
Wool Sorting ...	8,216	- 4.3	82.6	19,447	- 2.9	67.3
Combing ...	33,308	- 0.1	80.0	50,442	+ 0.9	76.2
Spinning ...	13,388	- 3.2	70.7	23,684	- 6.5	60.2
Weaving ...	9,585	- 0.7	92.6	20,391	- 1.0	76.0
Other Depts. ...	1,294	- 1.0	75.0	2,144	- 6.3	47.4
Total—Worsted ...	65,791	- 1.4	79.0	116,108	- 1.8	69.9
WOOLEN SECTION:						
Wool Sorting ...	11,887	+ 1.0	74.0	1,903	+ 0.3	75.7
Spinning ...	11,266	+ 0.2	83.4	24,395</		

Districts: †	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 20th Aug., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure, 1928 (=100).	Week ended 20th Aug., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure, 1928 (=100).
WORSTED SECTION:		Per Cent.	£	Per Cent.		
Bradford ...	27,464	- 2.4	76.7	50,665	- 1.5	63.9
Huddersfield ...	6,427	- 2.1	78.6	11,186	- 8.9	62.6
Halifax ...	7,517	- 0.1	71.3	12,326	- 1.3	65.3
Leeds ...	7,015	- 0.8	81.6	12,696	+ 1.4	81.9
Kelghley Dewsbury, Batley, etc. ...	6,127	+ 0.1	81.3	10,695	- 2.3	80.3
Total—West Riding ...	57,655	- 1.5	77.8	102,080	- 1.9	68.0
West of England and Midlands ...	4,316	- 0.7	85.9	7,845	+ 1.2	80.3
Lancashire ...	342	...	118.9	642	+ 1.3	123.0
Scotland and N. of England ...	3,478	- 0.6	95.5	5,541	- 3.9	121.7
Total—Worsted	65,791	- 1.4	79.0	116,108	- 1.8	69.9
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Huddersfield ...	12,458	+ 1.3	90.6	26,938	+ 2.6	85.7
Dewsbury, Batley, etc. ...	7,652	+ 1.7	78.3	14,838	+ 4.4	88.9
Leeds ...	7,102	+ 1.6	88.4	15,523	+ 4.1	99.0
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	2,534	+ 0.9	104.5	5,637	+ 1.8	97.6
Bradford ...	850	+ 0.5	88.4	1,762	+ 3.4	74.0
Total—West Riding ...	30,596	+ 1.4	88.2	64,698	+ 3.3	92.6
Lancashire ...	4,166	+ 2.7	85.1	8,441	+ 5.2	86.0
West of England, Midlands and Wales ...	3,413	+ 0.3	79.4	6,413	- 0.1	93.6
Scotland and N. of England ...	8,211	- 5.8	72.1	13,867	- 6.1	66.7
Total—Woollen	46,386	+ 0.1	83.5	93,419	+ 1.7	86.2
CARPET SECTION ...	9,716	- 2.9	122.4	17,591	+ 0.1	118.2
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	121,893	- 0.9	83.1	227,118	- 0.2	79.0

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 20th August, 1938, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 23rd July, 1938:—

Districts	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month.				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION:					
Bradford ...	- 5.7	- 0.4	- 3.5	- 1.8	- 2.4
Rest of W. Riding ...	- 0.4	+ 0.7	- 3.6	- 1.1	- 0.6
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	...	- 2.6	+ 1.0	+ 0.6	- 0.7
TOTAL ...	- 4.3	- 0.1	- 3.2	- 0.7	- 1.4
WOOLLEN SECTION:					
Huddersfield ...	...	+ 0.4	+ 1.9	+ 0.6	+ 1.3
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	...	+ 0.8	+ 1.1	+ 2.8	+ 1.7
Leeds ...	...	+ 0.8	+ 1.9	+ 2.5	+ 1.6
Rest of W. Riding ...	...	+ 3.0	+ 0.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.8
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	...	- 1.3	- 1.3	- 0.2	- 2.4
TOTAL ...	...	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.9	+ 0.1

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 15th August, 1938:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 15th August, 1938.				Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Wool Sorting ...	113	12	476	3	604	+ 130
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	437	191	607	224	1,459	+ 204
Wool Combing ...	332	290	978	820	2,420	+ 259
Wool Carding ...	483	80	770	119	1,452	+ 147
Woolen Spinning ...	325	129	524	470	1,448	+ 58
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	298	1,808	533	4,374	7,013	+ 579
Woolen Winding and Warping ...	116	48	296	144	604	+ 4
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	92	454	455	1,683	2,684	+ 670
Woolen Weaving ...	168	902	589	2,440	4,099	+ 310
Worsted Weaving ...	138	1,185	295	4,828	6,446	+ 1,058
Other Processes ...	637	137	1,031	253	2,058	+ 79
TOTAL ...	3,139	5,236	6,554	15,358	30,287	+ 3,498

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

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in August showed a further slight improvement, with a decrease in short-time working.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 13.5* at 15th August, 1938, compared with 15.4* at 18th July, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 3.9† in the percentage as compared with 23rd August, 1937.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 20th Aug., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Per Cent.	Week ended 20th Aug., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Per Cent.
England and Wales:—						
London ...	1,968	+ 2.4	- 10.4	4,410	+ 7.4	- 6.1
Leicester ...	9,666	+ 2.5	- 1.7	22,846	+ 4.2	- 2.1
Leicester Country District ...	5,320	+ 3.7	- 3.0	11,676	+ 4.7	- 4.0
Northampton ...	5,450	+ 0.5	- 2.6	12,365	- 2.0	- 0.3
Higham, Rushden and District ...	6,385	+ 1.4	- 4.9	16,669	+ 4.7	+ 1.0
Kettering and District ...	4,675	+ 0.0	- 3.3	11,593	- 0.1	- 1.9
Rest of Northants ...	1,690	+ 1.1	+ 0.6	4,053	- 0.1	+ 5.3
Stafford and District ...	2,519	+ 1.1	- 3.4	5,420	+ 44.5	- 12.7
Norwich and District ...	5,974	+ 3.8	- 10.4	12,338	+ 6.1	- 8.0
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	1,312	+ 0.5	- 2.5	2,677	+ 5.7	- 0.9
Leeds and District ...	1,365	+ 2.7	- 7.0	3,399	+ 6.0	+ 0.7
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	7,327	+ 1.6	- 2.3	15,037	- 2.3	- 3.2
Birmingham and District ...	846	- 1.7	+ 1.3	1,764	+ 1.7	+ 2.3
Other parts of England and Wales ...	4,750	+ 1.4	+ 1.7	9,549	+ 0.4	- 1.2
England and Wales ...	59,247	+ 1.8	- 3.8	133,796	+ 3.7	- 2.6
Scotland ...	1,792	- 2.9	- 4.7	4,024	- 3.9	- 0.7
Great Britain ...	61,039	+ 1.7	- 3.8	137,820	+ 3.5	- 2.5

Returns from firms employing about 60,750 workpeople in the week ended 20th August, 1938, showed that 33½ per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 7 hours each on the average, while nearly 7½ per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 2½ hours each on the average. Short time was extensively worked at Leicester, at Northampton, in the Stafford district and at Bristol and Kingswood.

Employment in London improved; it was moderate in both East and North London; in both districts there was an unsatisfied demand for certain classes of skilled workers.

At Leicester employment showed a slight seasonal improvement and was fair. It improved also in the Leicestershire country district, and was fair generally.

Employment at Northampton remained moderate, and there was much short time. In the Higham and Rushden district, and at Kettering, employment showed a slight improvement and was fair. At Raunds employment was good.

At Stafford employment improved with less short-time working. Employment improved at Norwich and was fair.

Employment in the Bristol and Kingswood district showed a further improvement and was good with some firms. At Leeds there was little change and employment continued moderate. In the Lancashire slipper trade employment again improved slightly at most centres.

Employment was fairly good at Kilmarnock; it was slack at Edinburgh and Maybole.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 15th August, 1938:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 15th August, 1938.				Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Boot and Shoe M'f're: Preparing Dept. ...	142	29	110	44	325	- 48
Rough Stuff Dept. ...	368	23	261	20	672	+ 6
Clicking Dept. ...	701	7	786	6	1,500	- 477
Closing Dept. ...	19	1,073	12	1,158	2,262	- 954
Making Dept. ...	1,537	42	1,459	44	3,082	- 153
Finishing Dept. ...	1,006	584	987	711	3,288	- 319
Slipper Making ...	155	180	523	305	1,163	- 439
Clog Making ...	11	71	3	29	114	+ 93
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	614	2	41	2	659	- 62
Total ...	4,553	2,011	4,182	2,319	13,065	- 2,353

* See footnote * in first column on page 351.
† See footnote * on page 349.
‡ Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in August declined slightly in some areas but continued fairly good on the whole.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 9.0* at 15th August, 1938, as compared with 8.4* at 18th July, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 2.3† in the percentage as compared with 23rd August, 1937.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns (the number of whom has been increased as compared with previous months):—

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 20th Aug., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Per Cent.	Week ended 20th Aug., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Per Cent.
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	10,580	- 0.5	- 0.1	30,184	- 0.7	+ 1.7
Rest of Great Britain ...	8,156	- 0.1	- 1.5	22,617	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Total ...	18,736	- 0.3	- 0.7	52,801	- 0.5	+ 1.2

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 18,736 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about 3½ per cent. were working on an average 10½ hours less than full time in the week ended 20th August, 1938. On the other hand about 5½ per cent. were working overtime, to the extent of nearly 6 hours each on the average.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed a slight improvement (principally in the decorating section) and was fair on the whole. Compared with a year ago, however, there was an increase in the numbers unemployed among all classes of workers.

As regards individual occupations, employment was moderate with slaters and tilers and with painters, while with other classes of skilled operatives it remained fair. With labourers to skilled occupations and builders' labourers employment was moderate; there was, however, a considerable amount of unemployment among navvies and general labourers and certain other occupations.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages* unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 15th August, 1938, and the increases or decreases compared with a month before and a year before:—

OCCUPATIONS.	Esti- mated Numbers aged 16-64 at July, 1937.	Numbers aged 16-64 Unem- ployed at 15th Aug., 1938.	Numbers included in previous column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage* Unem- ployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentages as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.†
LABOURERS TO ABOVE AND BUILDERS' LABOURERS ...	299,580	34,493	1,201	11.5	- 0.5	+ 1.7
Navvies, etc., and General Labourers ...	106,520	31,076	789	29.2	- 0.5	+ 5.7
All other occupa- tions ...	132,010	27,977	1,329	21.2	- 0.6	+ 2.0
Total ...	1,035,290	134,874	5,080	13.0	- 0.8	+ 2.3
DIVISIONS.						
London ...	240,230	29,452	78	12.3	- 2.3	+ 3.3
South-Eastern ...	159,500	14,185	127	10.2	- 0.1	+ 3.5
South-Western ...	114,030	9,678	184	8.5	- 0.7	+ 1.4
Midlands ...	128,290	14,093	1,431	11.0	+ 0.1	+ 3.7
North-Eastern ...	86,760	9,637	941	11.1	- 0.7	+ 2.2
North-Western ...	124,540	21,672	986	17.4	...	+ 2.2
Northern ...	50,370	8,442	461	16.8	+ 0.4	- 0.1
Scotland ...	96,190	12,043	709	12.5	- 0.5	- 0.4
Wales ...	34,010	8,115	150	23.9	+ 0.3	+ 2.0
Northern Ireland ...	21,370	7,557	13	35.4	- 2.2	+ 4.0
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	1,035,290	134,874	5,080	13.0	- 0.8	+ 2.3

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED

Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during August have been received from 144 Local Authorities (representing towns with a population of 17,656,000 in 1931). The returns show that, in August, 1938, plans were passed for buildings with an estimated cost of £6,302,100, compared with £5,799,000 in August, 1937.

An analysis of the figures for August, 1938, by districts and by classes of buildings, is given on page 372 of this issue.

* See footnote * in first column on page 351.
† See footnote * on page 349.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a decline, mainly due to extended holidays, and was very slack on the whole. At Derby, also, there was some decline, but at Bristol employment continued good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 26.5* at 15th August, 1938, as compared with 19.3* at 18th July, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 11.8† in the percentage as compared with 23rd August, 1937.

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

Branches.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 20th Aug., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Per Cent.	Week ended 20th Aug., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Per Cent.
China ...	1,786	+ 0.2	- 11.7	2,930	- 8.0	- 16.7
Earthenware ...	5,856	- 2.1	- 1.8	11,279	- 4.7	- 6.4
Other Branches (in- cluding un- specified) ...	2,185	+ 0.1	- 4.3	4,077	- 2.4	- 7.8
Total ...	<					

In harbour, river and canal service, the percentage unemployed was 9.5* at 15th August, 1938, as compared with 10.1* at 18th July, 1938; in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, the corresponding figures were 28.0* and 28.7* respectively.

London.—Employment declined slightly compared with July, 1938, and was not so good as in the corresponding period last year. The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of which returns were received:—

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
6th Aug., 1938	3,194	1,306	4,500	5,548	10,048
13th " "	3,816	1,943	5,759	5,674	11,433
20th " "	3,617	1,652	5,269	5,531	10,800
27th " "	3,422	1,590	5,012	5,567	10,579
Average for 4 weeks ended 27th Aug., 1938	3,526	1,637	5,163	5,581	10,744
Average for July, 1938	3,453	1,878	5,331	5,495	10,826
Average for August, 1937	3,899	1,903	5,802	5,517	11,319

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during August was 973, as compared with 837 in July, 1938, and with 1,088 in August, 1937.

North-East Coast.—Employment showed a slight improvement at some of the ports, but remained moderate generally.

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool remained moderate; at Garston it declined slightly, and was moderate. At Salford employment declined among casual workers, and was slack generally.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 26th August, 1938, was 11,284, compared with 11,428 in July, 1938, and with 12,080 in August, 1937. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £29,553 in the four weeks ended 26th August, 1938, compared with £30,762 in July, 1938, and with £32,380 in August, 1937.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Cardiff declined slightly with coal trimmers and tippers but remained fair; at Swansea it showed little change with dock workers, but improved with coal trimmers and tippers, and was fair on the whole. Employment at Bristol was fairly good; at Avonmouth it improved among casual workers, and was good. At Plymouth and Southampton employment was fairly good on the whole.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow showed some improvement, and was fair; at Leith it remained moderate. At Dundee and Grangemouth there was little change, and employment was moderate. At Belfast it was good generally.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen remained slack on the whole. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in shipping service, was 22.5* at 15th August, 1938, the same as at 18th July, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 3.2† in the percentage as compared with 23rd August, 1937.

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen shipped‡ in				
	August, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Eight Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	August, 1938.	August, 1937.
ENGLAND AND WALES:					
Liverpool§	8,977	+ 80	+ 344	69,115	71,388
Manchester	902	+ 224	+ 278	5,505	4,829
London	10,041	+ 1,618	- 876	67,819	69,230
Southampton	3,878	- 1,732	- 810	38,342	42,572
Tyne Ports	1,780	+ 360	+ 71	14,377	13,764
Sunderland	221	+ 42	- 106	1,879	1,922
Middlesbrough	183	- 250	- 49	1,948	2,205
Hull	1,011	+ 46	+ 443	7,679	6,063
Bristol||	607	+ 188	+ 153	5,768	7,089
Newport, Mon.	508	+ 87	+ 10	3,915	3,757
Cardiff¶	1,908	- 341	- 28	16,076	15,159
Swansea	982	- 238	+ 177	6,917	7,068
SCOTLAND:					
Leith	314	- 84	+ 79	2,393	2,008
Kirkcaldy					
and Grangemouth	291	- 146	- 209	2,216	2,700
Glasgow	4,361	+ 704	+ 193	23,938	24,502
NORTHERN IRELAND:					
Belfast	190	- 141	+ 71	1,677	1,794
Total for above Ports	36,154	- 679	- 565	269,564	276,050

* See footnote * on page 351.

† See footnote † in first column on page 349.

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

§ Including Birkenhead and Garston.

¶ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

|| Including Barry and Penarth.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE Table below shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 15th August, 1938.

Area.	Number of persons on Register at 15th August, 1938.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with	
	Men.	Wo-men.	Juve-niles.	Total.	18th July, 1938.	23rd Aug., 1937.*
London Division ...	147,195	45,707	10,020	202,922	- 5,843	+ 60,230
South-Eastern Division ...	58,743	13,349	4,974	77,066	+ 2,101	+ 22,500
Brighton ...	5,645	822	274	6,741	+ 265	+ 1,280
Chatham ...	1,789	485	262	2,536	+ 62	+ 310
Ipswich ...	2,288	303	233	2,824	+ 55	+ 970
Norwich ...	5,394	1,376	362	7,132	+ 89	+ 1,160
Reading ...	1,666	333	144	2,143	+ 79	+ 30
Rest of Division ...	43,961	10,023	3,699	57,683	+ 1,547	+ 18,750
South-Western Division ...	55,456	9,379	5,265	70,100	- 2,320	+ 8,840
Bristol ...	9,812	1,925	1,348	13,085	+ 29	+ 1,350
Plymouth ...	4,192	601	402	5,195	+ 49	+ 200
Portsmouth ...	3,601	526	331	4,458	+ 92	+ 280
Southampton ...	4,728	542	328	5,598	- 220	+ 380
Swindon ...	1,090	113	203	1,406	+ 119	+ 620
Rest of Division ...	32,033	5,672	2,653	40,358	+ 2,214	+ 7,170
Midlands Division ...	164,568	61,406	11,901	237,875	+ 1,513	+ 99,420
Birmingham ...	25,568	11,612	1,683	38,863	+ 1,427	+ 20,750
Coventry ...	5,008	1,411	484	6,903	+ 35	+ 3,670
Cradley Heath & Halesowen ...	3,046	1,171	139	4,356	+ 557	+ 2,680
Derby ...	3,202	1,115	345	4,662	+ 311	+ 2,380
Leicester ...	7,178	5,080	246	12,504	+ 290	+ 4,540
Northampton ...	2,789	995	149	3,933	- 57	+ 900
Nottingham ...	10,252	3,577	400	14,229	+ 1,098	+ 3,680
Sheffield ...	8,777	1,254	119	10,150	+ 154	+ 2,040
Stoke-on-Trent ...	16,862	10,079	853	27,794	+ 4,379	+ 10,370
Walsall ...	5,709	1,495	467	7,671	+ 359	+ 3,890
West Bromwich ...	2,158	491	127	2,776	+ 67	+ 1,740
Wolverhampton ...	4,240	1,498	384	6,122	+ 188	+ 2,590
Rest of Division ...	76,941	21,628	6,565	105,134	+ 4,641	+ 40,190
North-Eastern Division ...	152,523	50,850	11,648	215,021	- 1,563	+ 76,480
Barnsley ...	7,908	621	682	9,211	+ 903	+ 2,250
Bradford ...	12,208	10,334	918	23,460	+ 2,037	+ 13,470
Dewsbury ...	2,329	1,080	115	3,524	+ 214	+ 1,560
Doncaster ...	5,198	437	795	6,430	+ 3,154	+ 2,980
Grimsby ...	4,653	444	468	5,565	+ 112	+ 590
Hull ...	2,713	2,296	152	5,161	+ 313	+ 3,070
Huddersfield ...	3,794	3,253	261	7,278	+ 161	+ 3,750
Leeds ...	11,056	1,109	1,088	13,453	+ 480	+ 1,430
Lincoln ...	15,492	6,945	460	22,897	+ 531	+ 6,480
Liverpool ...	1,755	297	190	2,242	+ 32	+ 140
Rotherham ...	5,641	300	514	6,455	+ 63	+ 3,190
Sheffield ...	19,613	3,924	990	24,527	+ 1,554	+ 7,850
Wakefield ...	3,324	996	463	4,783	+ 493	+ 1,660
York ...	1,949	318	38	2,305	+ 486	+ 130
Rest of Division ...	54,890	18,326	4,514	77,730	+ 1,146	+ 28,210
North-Western Division ...	251,370	121,223	23,271	395,864	+ 11,410	+ 104,990
Accrington ...	2,978	2,907	352	6,237	+ 211	+ 3,660
Ashton-u-Lyne ...	3,568	2,380	424	6,372	+ 907	+ 2,760
Barrow ...	1,903	228	11-	2,244	+ 184	+ 470
Birkenhead ...	6,062	737	436	7,235	+ 186	+ 870
Blackburn ...	7,195	9,148	751	17,074	+ 219	+ 7,100
Blackpool ...	2,822	313	100	3,235	+ 89	+ 350
Bolton ...	8,732	6,355	816	15,903	+ 2,122	+ 7,480
Burnley ...	5,391	5,176	503	11,070	+ 1,265	+ 4,530
Bury ...	2,610	2,721	301	5,632	+ 336	+ 3,170
Chorley ...	1,718	1,966	188	3,872	+ 210	+ 640
Liverpool ...	59,419	9,581	5,624	74,624	+ 491	+ 2,570
Manchester ...	28,412	12,562	2,270	43,244	+ 697	+ 8,830
Nelson ...	2,814	2,510	284	5,608	+ 429	+ 940
Oldham ...	4,634	4,115	584	9,333	+ 684	+ 3,840
Preston ...	4,568	2,717	286	7,571	+ 205	+ 5,580
Rochdale ...	5,787	489	647	6,923	+ 337	+ 1,180
St. Helens ...	9,531	4,847	557	14,935	+ 1,697	+ 4,810
Salford ...	5,068	4,137	289	9,494	+ 928	+ 3,880
Stockport ...	4,076	1,007	651	5,734	+ 952	+ 2,660
Warrington ...	8,120	2,853	688	11,661	+ 98	+ 830
Wigan ...	63,865	38,664	6,890	109,329	+ 3,667	+ 35,350
Rest of Division ...	138,630	9,731	14,754	165,165	+ 1,243	+ 26,390
North-Eastern Division ...	2,064	358	345	2,767	+ 336	+ 300
Darlington ...	6,152	888	805	7,845	+ 597	+ 230
Gateshead ...	4,771	355	675	5,801	+ 387	+ 1,220
Hartlepool ...	11,372	493	1,398	13,263	+ 1,161	+ 4,790
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	13,217	2,287	1,061	16,565	+ 398	+ 980
South Shields ...	7,815	390	641	8,846	+ 894	+ 390
Stockton-on-Tees ...	5,900	291	712	6,903	+ 733	+ 1,440
Sunderland ...	13,155	1,238	1,480	15,873	+ 40	+ 480
Rest of Division ...	74,184	3,481	7,637	85,302	+ 3,147	+ 19,020
Scotland Division ...	175,779	43,054	19,934	238,767	+ 14,882	+ 21,910
Aberdeen ...	5,842	1,155	605	7,602	+ 473	+ 420
Clydebank ...	1,945	687	426	3,058	+ 408	+ 350
Dundee ...	8,863	6,489	912	16,264	+ 757	+ 3,100
Edinburgh ...	14,286	3,155	1,147	18,588	+ 665	+ 1,950
Glasgow ...	55,493	13,019	5,377	73,889	+ 3,725	+ 890
Greenock ...	4,948	754	598	6,300	+ 34	+ 380
Motherwell ...	4,774	524	582	6,880	+ 857	+ 950
Paisley ...	3,596	1,170	485	5,251	+ 46	+ 920
Port Glasgow ...	1,552	312	228	2,092	+ 145	+ 330
Rest of Division ...	74,480	15,789	9,574	99,843	+ 11,527	+ 15,180
Wales Division ...	186,054	8,793	13,262	208,109	+ 3,047	+ 29,580
Cardiff ...	9,934	1,616	1,017	12,567	+ 503	+ 1,070
Llanelli ...	5,038	392	539	5,969	+ 253	+ 3,270
Newport ...	7,389	431	670	8,490	+ 612	+ 3,160
Swansea ...	10,802	902	1,274	12,978	+ 145	+ 3,400
Rest of Division ...	102,891	5,452	9,762	118,105	+ 4,564	+ 18,680
Northern Ireland ...	50,522	27,732	6,776	84,030	+ 17,937	+ 19,320
Belfast ...	25,765	15,247	3,296	44,308	+ 9,042	+ 10,730
Londonderry ...	3,426	1,675	478	5,579	+ 222	+ 450
Lurgan ...	1,350	1,447	166	3,003	+ 753	+ 870
Lisburn ...	1,007	1,070	78	2,055	+ 1,025	+ 650
Newry ...	2,191	1,198	324	3,713	+ 951	+ 1,710
Rest of Northern Ireland ...	16,743	7,195	1,434	25,372	+ 7,846	+ 4,910
Great Britain and Northern Ireland †	1,331,140	391,267				

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 15th AUGUST, 1938.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment at July, 1937, and the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 15th August, 1938, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of excepted employments are indoor private domestic service, employment otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 a year, employment as female professional nurse, and, subject to certain qualifications, employment in the teaching profession and in the police forces. Employment under public or local authorities, railways and public utility companies may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. Persons aged 65 and over, and certain other classes, are excluded from insurance. The Unemployment Insurance Acts do not apply to persons serving in an established capacity in the permanent service of the Crown. Prior to September, 1934, juveniles under 16 years of age were also excepted, and they are excluded from the statistics in these Tables; particulars of the numbers of these juveniles recorded as unemployed at 15th August, 1938, are, however, given on page 362.

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 349 and 350 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 357.

Insured persons who are disqualified for the receipt of unemployment benefit under the trade dispute disqualification are not included in the numbers unemployed, unless they are definitely maintaining registration for other employment.

The estimated numbers of insured persons in each industry are computed once a year, in November, on the basis of information obtained at the annual exchange of unemployment books. The figures relate to the beginning of July, and similar statistics are not available for other dates in the year. In considering the figures on pages 360 and 361 it should be borne in mind that, in the case of individual industries the percentage rates of unemployment at July and August, 1938, and those for August, 1937, used for the purpose of comparison, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1937.

Revised percentages for July and August, 1938, based on the numbers insured at the beginning of July 1938, will be published in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1938, when information will be available as to the number of unemployment books exchanged in July of this year.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.

I. PERSONS, AGED 16-64, INSURED UNDER THE GENERAL SCHEME.*

Fishing ...	5,622	54	5,676	178	84	262	5,800	138	5,938	5,760	138	5,898
Mining :-												
Coal Mining ...	84,383	325	84,708	69,846	90	69,936	154,229	415	154,644	154,202	414	154,616
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	1,396	—	1,396	1,890	—	1,890	3,286	—	3,286	3,281	—	3,281
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	827	1	828	43	4	47	870	5	875	868	5	873
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	4,416	12	4,428	1,596	2	1,597	6,011	14	6,025	5,171	13	5,184
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	491	—	491	319	—	319	810	—	810	805	—	805
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	563	59	622	413	5	418	976	64	1,040	940	63	1,003
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,686	2	1,688	944	2	946	2,630	4	2,634	2,461	4	2,465
Total, Mining ...	93,762	399	94,161	75,500	103	75,553	168,812	502	169,314	167,728	499	168,227
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :-												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1,777	18	1,795	522	—	522	2,299	18	2,317	2,295	17	2,312
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	2,812	202	3,014	919	6	925	3,731	208	3,939	3,877	206	3,883
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	816	20	836	118	4	122	934	24	958	880	24	904
Total, N.-M. Mining Products ...	5,405	240	5,645	1,559	10	1,569	6,964	250	7,214	6,852	247	7,099
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	6,743	648	7,391	1,967	188	2,155	8,710	836	9,546	8,454	836	9,290
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	3,164	3,179	6,343	5,505	8,000	13,505	8,669	11,179	19,848	8,617	11,159	19,776
Glass :-												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ...	2,147	435	2,582	1,048	146	1,194	3,195	581	3,776	3,175	581	3,756
Glass Bottles ...	2,157	204	2,361	1,150	39	1,189	3,307	243	3,550	3,306	243	3,549
Total, Glass ...	4,304	639	4,943	2,198	185	2,383	6,502	824	7,326	6,481	824	7,305
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :-												
Chemicals ...	6,000	1,079	7,079	767	126	893	6,767	1,205	7,972	6,631	1,203	7,834
Explosives ...	589	308	897	35	86	121	624	394	1,018	622	392	1,014
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	980	251	1,231	118	19	137	1,098	270	1,368	1,081	267	1,348
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	3,396	854	4,250	707	175	882	4,103	1,029	5,132	4,065	1,013	5,078
Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ...	10,965	2,492	13,457	1,627	406	2,033	12,892	2,898	15,490	12,899	2,875	15,274
Metal Manufacture :-												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ...	2,570	15	2,585	1,004	—	1,004	3,574	15	3,589	3,563	15	3,578
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	15,345	129	15,474	31,495	57	31,552	46,840	186	47,026	46,810	186	46,996
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. ...	2,880	251	3,131	1,164	35	1,199	4,044	286	4,330	3,991	284	4,275
Tin Plates ...	4,202	415	4,617	6,349	752	7,101	10,551	1,167	11,718	10,548	1,167	11,715
Iron and Steel Tubes ...	2,320	164	2,484	2,898	102	3,000	5,218	266	5,484	5,184	266	5,450
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	1,586	278	1,864	2,371	103	2,474	3,957	381	4,338	3,928	381	4,309
Total, Metal Manufacture ...	28,903	1,252	30,155	46,281	1,049	46,330	74,184	2,301	76,485	74,024	2,299	76,323
Engineering, etc. :-												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	31,634	2,409	34,043	14,333	1,369	15,702	45,967	3,778	49,745	44,875	3,759	48,634
Electrical Engineering ...	3,884	1,199	5,083	749	402	1,151	4,633	1,601	6,234	4,551	1,587	6,138
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	3,929	11	3,940	433	2	435	4,362	13	4,375	3,835	13	3,848
Constructional Engineering ...	4,245	49	4,294	959	25	984	5,204	74	5,278	5,135	74	5,209
Total, Engineering ...	43,692	3,668	47,360	16,474	1,798	18,272	60,166	5,466	65,632	58,396	5,433	63,829
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :-												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. ...	17,095	1,893	18,988	8,832	1,026	9,858	25,927	2,919	28,846	25,451	2,907	28,358
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. ...	1,299	140	1,439	160	50	210	1,459	190	1,649	1,385	190	1,575
Total, Vehicles ...	20,629	2,059	22,688	9,940	1,099	11,039	30,569	3,158	33,727	30,000	3,146	33,146
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	32,787	203	32,990	2,669	47	2,716	35,456	250	35,706	33,384	246	33,630

* Persons insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries have been included in the figures. The figures are exclusive of insured persons previously in domestic employments which first became insurable on 4th April, 1938 (see page 130 of the April, 1938, issue of this GAZETTE). Estimates of the total numbers of persons in these categories are not yet available, but the numbers aged 16-64 insured under the general scheme, recorded as unemployed at 15th August, 1938, were 1,798 males and 2,441 females in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and 1,742 males and 2,375 females in Great Britain.

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.
Other Metal Industries :-												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ...	7,182	726	7,908	6,118	332	6,450	13,300	1,058	14,358	13,243	1,058	14,301
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	4,240	73	4,313	271	5	276	4,511	76	4,587	4,281	74	4,355
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	5,706	5,616	11,322	872	641	1,513	6,578	6,257	12,835	6,496	6,250	12,746
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saw, Files ...	1,803	987	2,790	2,327	603	2,930	4,130	1,590	5,720	4,107	1,589	5,696
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	942	1,293	2,235	968	475	1,443	1,910	1,768	3,678	1,903	1,767	3,670
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	1,127	1,121	2,248	549	242	791	1,736	1,363	3,099	1,712	1,362	3,074
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	1,154	32	1,186	98	5	103	1,252	37	1,289	1,216	37	1,253
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	1,227	1,061	2,288	588	493	1,081	1,815	1,554	3,369	1,796	1,549	3,345
Metal Industries not separately specified	12,745	8,714	21,459	5,728	3,070	8,798	18,473	11,784	30,257	18,119	11,759	29,878
Total, Other Metals ...	36,186	19,623	55,809	17,519	5,864	23,383	53,705	25,487	79,192	52,883	25,444	78,328
Textiles :-												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	8,463	12,809	21,272	14,361	23,736	38,097	22,824	36,545	59,369	22,813	36,454	59,357
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	7,253	23,898	31,151	8,715	19,736	28,451	15,968	43,634	59,602	15,966	43,615	59,581
Total, Cotton ...	15,716	36,707	52,423	23,076	43,472	66,548	38,792	80,179	118,971	38,779	80,169	118,938
Woolen and Worsted ...	5,608	9,665	15,273	12,047	22,754	34,801	17,655	32,419	50,074	17,559	32,295	49,854
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Artificial Silk Yarn, etc. ...	1,391	2,427	3,818	1,664	4,030	5,694	3,055	6,457	9,512	3,055	6,418	9,473
Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture ...	1,088	626	1,714	1,814	1,560	3,374	2,902	5,088	2,900	2,170	5,070	
Linen ...	5,431	14,090	19,521	1,315	3,809	5,124	6,746	17,899	24,645	580	2,407	2,987
Jute ...	2,436	4,661	7,097	376	874	1,250	2,812	5,535	8,347	2,809	5,535	8,344
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	759	1,559	2,318	246	762	1,008	1,005	2,321	3,326	827	1,931	2,758
Hosiery ...	1,023	5,078	6,101	1,349	6,063	7,412	2,372	11,141	13,513	2,338	11,046	13,384
Lace ...	427	544	971	991	1,123	2,114	1,418	1,667	3,085	1,413	1,665	3,078
Carpets ...	368	766	1,134	1,582	2,993	4,575	1,950	3,759	5,709	1,949	3,759	5,708
Other Textiles ...	1,292	3,280	4,572	372	1,997	2,369	1,664	5,277	6,941	1,494	4,214	5,708
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	5,344	2,408	7,752	13,174	4,441	17,615	15,518	6,849	25,367	15,860	6,316	22,176
Total, Textiles ...	40,833	81,8										

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1937, PERCENTAGES AT 15TH AUGUST, 1938, INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH 18TH JULY, 1938, 23RD AUGUST, 1937, GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 15TH AUGUST, 1938.

I. PERSONS INSURED UNDER THE GENERAL SCHEME.

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1937, PERCENTAGES AT 15TH AUGUST, 1938, INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH 18TH JULY, 1938, 23RD AUGUST, 1937, GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 15TH AUGUST, 1938.

II. PERSONS INSURED UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.

Table with columns: Farming, Forestry, etc., ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1937, PERCENTAGES AT 15TH AUGUST, 1938, INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH 18TH JULY, 1938, 23RD AUGUST, 1937, GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 15TH AUGUST, 1938.

* See last two paragraphs of text on page 358. † See footnote † on page 360. ‡ See footnote ‡ on page 358. § The percentage for all industries and services combined for August, 1937, used for this comparison, is the revised figure based on the estimated number insured at that date—see the issue of the GAZETTE for November, 1937, page 424 (see also footnote † on page 360). The percentages for July and August, 1938, are based on the numbers insured at July, 1937. ¶ See footnote ¶ on page 359.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED. GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Table with columns: Industries, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in the numbers insured, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed at 15th August, 1938, compared with 18th July, 1938, Males, Females, Total.

NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. AUGUST, 1938.

Table with columns: Division, Men aged 18-64, Boys, Women aged 18-64, Girls, Total.

* See last two paragraphs of text on page 358. † For the purpose of comparison with 23rd August, 1937, an estimate has been made of the effect of the change in the procedure for counting the unemployed, introduced in September, 1937 (see page 379 of the October, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE). ‡ See footnote ‡ on page 358.

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 15TH AUGUST, 1938.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	2,660	2,821	5,481	2,611	1,928	4,539
South-Eastern ...	973	1,295	2,268	1,205	1,501	2,706
South-Western ...	1,308	1,123	2,431	1,678	1,156	2,834
Midlands ...	2,200	3,964	6,164	1,881	3,916	5,797
North-Eastern ...	2,056	3,684	5,740	2,360	3,548	5,908
North-Western ...	5,175	6,890	12,065	4,712	6,494	11,206
Northern ...	3,624	3,833	7,457	4,618	2,679	7,297
Scotland ...	4,595	5,376	9,971	5,038	4,925	9,963
Wales ...	2,816	4,236	7,052	3,386	2,824	6,210
Great Britain ...	25,407	33,222	58,629	27,489	28,971	56,460
N. Ireland ...	614	2,172	2,786	579	2,411	2,990
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	26,021	35,394	61,415	28,068	31,382	59,450

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

INSURED JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 15TH AUGUST, 1938.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	1,798	3,321	5,119	1,775	2,540	4,315
South-Eastern ...	523	1,283	1,806	533	1,437	1,970
South-Western ...	367	1,002	1,369	463	1,000	1,463
Midlands ...	749	3,556	4,305	832	3,736	4,568
North-Eastern ...	642	3,323	3,965	811	3,356	4,167
North-Western ...	1,939	6,503	8,442	2,078	6,172	8,250
Northern ...	1,222	3,614	4,836	1,108	2,083	3,191
Scotland ...	2,071	5,232	7,303	1,879	4,591	6,470
Wales ...	853	3,638	4,491	517	1,852	2,369
Special Schemes ...	—	11	11	—	11	11
Great Britain ...	10,214	31,483	41,697	9,996	26,778	36,774
N. Ireland ...	646	2,371	3,017	641	2,660	3,301
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	10,860	33,854	44,714	10,637	29,438	40,075

Note.—These figures include not only insured juveniles on the register, but also those whose unemployment books were in the "two months file." (See paragraph below the Table in next column.) The effect of the inclusion of those with books in the two months file is specially marked in the London Division. The figures include juveniles previously in domestic employments which first became insurable on 4th April, 1938, numbering 25 boys and 97 girls aged 14-15, and 40 boys and 262 girls aged 16-17.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 22ND AUGUST, 1938.

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London ...	7,029	6,376	13,405	3,137	3,367	6,504
South-Eastern ...	1,881	1,542	3,423	1,021	888	1,909
South-Western ...	1,469	1,604	3,073	709	785	1,494
Midlands ...	3,168	3,166	6,334	2,206	2,460	4,666
North-Eastern ...	2,087	2,759	4,846	1,217	1,075	2,292
North-Western ...	2,831	5,591	8,422	1,328	1,458	2,786
Northern ...	1,236	986	2,222	625	444	1,069
Scotland ...	2,152	2,403	4,555	815	1,004	1,819
Wales ...	485	482	967	212	214	426
Great Britain ...	22,338	22,909	45,247	11,270	11,695	22,965

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

Division.	Week ended 24th Aug., 1938.				Month ended 24th Aug., 1938.				Total number of individuals who have attended Junior Instruction Centres and Classes since 1st April, 1938.
	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.		Other Educational Institutions.		Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.		Other Educational Institutions.		
	No. of Centres.	No. of Classes.	Average attendance.	No. of Institutions.	Average attendance.	No. of Centres.	No. of Classes.	Average attendance.	
London ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	895
S. Eastern ...	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,357
S. Western ...	7	1	93	78	—	—	—	—	1,581
Midlands ...	3	1	77	—	1	1	4	—	5,690
N. Eastern ...	11	6	608	301	1	10	—	—	18,474
N. Western ...	30	1	3,485	1,527	—	—	—	—	16,917
Northern ...	34	—	2,973	2,352	—	—	—	—	17,709
Scotland ...	35	3	1,084	1,015	—	—	—	—	9,657
Wales ...	27	3	279	—	—	—	—	—	74,226
Great Britain ...	156†	20†	8,599	5,273	2	11	4	—	—

* Comparable figures for other Educational Institutions are not available. † Of these, seventy-five Junior Instruction Centres and fifteen Classes were temporarily closed.

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

The following Table shows for each industry group, and for the principal industries, the numbers of insured boys and girls under 16 years of age recorded as unemployed in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at 15th August, 1938.

Industry.	Great Britain.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
GENERAL SCHEME.*				
Fishing ...	—	—	2	—
Mining ...	538	2	538	2
Coal Mining ...	46	4	46	4
All other Mining, etc. ...	584	6	584	6
Total, Mining ...	44	8	44	8
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products ...	94	6	94	6
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. Making ...	25	38	25	38
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	37	35	37	35
Glass ...	73	202	77	205
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ...	151	50	153	50
Metal Manufacture ...	—	—	—	—
Engineering, etc. —	—	—	—	—
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	450	106	482	107
Other Engineering ...	151	52	155	52
Total, Engineering ...	601	158	637	159
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—	—	—	—	—
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	252	43	266	44
Other Vehicles ...	44	9	44	9
Total, Vehicles ...	296	52	310	53
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	195	—	201	—
Other Metal Industries:—	—	—	—	—
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	172	186	172	186
All others ...	521	374	533	375
Total, Other Metal Industries ...	693	560	705	561
Textiles:—	—	—	—	—
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	107	166	107	166
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	70	201	70	203
Total, Cotton ...	177	367	177	369
Woolen and Worsted ...	62	124	63	124
Hosiery ...	8	201	15	204
All other Textiles ...	126	407	210	631
Total, Textiles ...	373	1,099	465	1,328
Leather and Leather Goods ...	43	86	45	86
Clothing:—	—	—	—	—
Tailoring ...	70	421	75	463
Dress Making and Millinery ...	13	318	13	323
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	13	315	17	503
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	107	96	111	96
Other Clothing ...	20	85	20	85
Total, Clothing ...	223	1,233	236	1,468
Food, Drink and Tobacco:—	—	—	—	—
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	168	332	176	355
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	39	360	39	364
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	—	30	1	34
All other Food and Drink ...	132	435	146	447
Total, Food, Drink, etc. ...	339	1,157	362	1,200
Woodworking, etc. —	—	—	—	—
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	220	103	229	105
All other Woodworking ...	259	76	268	78
Total, Woodworking, etc. ...	479	179	497	183
Paper, Printing, etc. —	—	—	—	—
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	25	138	29	144
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	185	309	193	317
Other Paper, Printing, etc. ...	20	87	21	88
Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ...	230	534	243	549
Building and Contracting:—	—	—	—	—
Building ...	471	11	485	12
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	100	1	102	2
Total, Building and Contracting ...	571	12	587	14
Other Manufacturing Industries:—	—	—	—	—
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	27	87	27	87
All Others ...	90	132	92	132
Total, Other Manufacturing ...	117	219	119	219
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	24	5	24	7
Transport and Communication ...	271	18	277	21
Distributive Trades ...	3,458	2,746	3,779	2,816
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ...	72	48	76	48
Miscellaneous Trades and Services:—	—	—	—	—
Professional Services ...	69	76	71	76
Entertainments, Sport, etc. ...	120	89	131	91
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service	125	492	139	501
Laundry Service ...	116	393	120	405
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	61	51	62	53
All other Industries and Services ...	273	219	286	225
Total, Miscellaneous ...	764	1,320	809	1,351
Total ...	9,759	9,771	10,388	10,411

The figures above include those boys and girls whose unemployment books were in the "two-months file" of lodged books, i.e., boys and girls who had registered as unemployed at some date within the previous two months and were not known to have found work, but were not maintaining registration as applicants for employment. The figures do not include unemployed juveniles previously in domestic employments which first became insurable on 4th April, 1938, numbering 25 boys and 97 girls in Great Britain and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

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

A.—DECISIONS OF INSURANCE OFFICERS*.				
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
Claims allowed:—				
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...	7,798	2,383	355	10,536
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have no power to disallow ...	10,875	13,562	2,373	26,810
Claims disallowed:—				
Contributions conditions:—				
(a) General Scheme ...	74	27	76	177
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	14	1	—	15
Not unemployed ...	8,413	1,666	547	10,626
Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...	5,504	2,561	369	8,434
Total Claims disallowed ...	14,005	4,255	992	19,252
B.—DECISIONS OF COURTS OF REFEREES*.				
(1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers.				
Claims allowed ...	3,734	60	—	3,794
Claims disallowed:—				
Contributions conditions:—				
(a) General Scheme ...	4	4	—	8
(b) Agricultural scheme ...	—	—	—	—
Not unemployed ...	1,567	53	13	1,633
Other grounds ...	3,261	366	28	3,655
Total Claims disallowed ...	4,832	423	41	5,296
(2) Other Cases.				
Claims allowed ...	4,253	3,984	871	9,108
Claims disallowed:—				
Contributions conditions:—				
(a) General Scheme ...	3	3	—	6
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	2	2	—	4
Anomalies Orders:—				
Class (b)—seasonal workers ...	17	28	—	45
Class (c)—normal employment not more than 2 days a week ...	48	84	4	136
Class (d)—married women ...	—	4,670	—	4,670
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	6,076	3,493	2,278	11,847
Employment lost through misconduct	3,090	1,023	1,121	5,234
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...	997	1,700	413	3,110
Not unemployed ...	302	71	10	383
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	938	1,570	170	2,678
Other grounds ...	624	296	135	1,055
Total Claims disallowed ...	12,097	12,940	4,131	29,168
C.—TRADE DISPUTE CASES.				
	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.	
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	1,110	6,435	7,545	
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees ...	34	98	132	
Insurance Officers dealt with by Men ...	—	2	2	
Insurance Officers dealt with by Women ...	—	1	1	
Courts of Referees ...	—	—	—	
Total Appeals ...	36	99	135	
D.—DEPENDANTS BENEFIT CASES.				
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	8,118			

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. 349-350 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

GERMANY.†

UNEMPLOYMENT declined again during August. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at the end of August, 1938, was 179,000,* as compared with 218,328† at the end of July, 1938, and 509,257 at the end of August, 1937.

In Austria the number of unemployed registered at the public Employment Exchanges at the end of August, 1938, was 114,000,* as compared with 151,026 at the end of July, 1938. At the end of August, 1937, the available statistics show that there were 261,840 persons registered as applicants for work.

FRANCE.§

There was a further decline in unemployment during August. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 364,875 as compared with 370,688 at the end of July, 1938, and 334,521 at the end of August, 1937.

At the beginning of July, 1938, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed an increase of 2.56 per cent. as compared with July, 1937. In 8,140 undertakings employing 2,290,457 persons, in which, at 1st July, 1938, legislation reducing hours, in principle, to 40 a week had been applied, the percentage of workpeople who were on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 40 was 19, as compared with 20.33 per cent. at 1st June, 1938, and 7.49 per cent. at 1st July, 1937.

BELGIUM.‡

Returns received by the National Employment and Unemployment Office from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 931,880 showed that 13.1 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in both April and May, 1938, as compared with 10.6 per cent. in May, 1937. In addition, 18.4 per cent. were employed intermittently in May, 1938, as compared with 14.7 per cent. in April, 1938, and 8.3 per cent. in May, 1937. In May, 1938, 16.9 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 16.5, and in May, 1937, 11.7.

NETHERLANDS.¶

Unemployment declined during June. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 487,513 members of subsidized unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 25th June, 1938, 22.2 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 2.9 per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 22.8 and 3.0, and in the last week of June, 1937, 22.8 and 2.7. At the end of June, 1938, 328,406 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 311,032 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 349,519 and 332,049, and at the end of June, 1937, 325,053 and 310,616.

SWITZERLAND.**

Unemployment increased slightly during July. At the end of that month 49,703 applications for employment (34.6 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 48,658 (33.9 per thousand) at the end of June, 1938, and 49,244 (34.3 per thousand) at the end of July, 1937. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,090, 2,493 and 2,436, respectively.

Returns from unemployment insurance funds show that, of a total membership of 542,937, 6.3 per cent. were wholly, and 4.7 per cent. partially unemployed at the end of June, 1938, the corresponding figures being 9.6 per cent. and 4.7 per cent. at the end of March, 1938, and 6.4 per cent. and 1.9 per cent. at the end of June, 1937.

ITALY.††

According to a semi-official series of index numbers compiled by the Fascist Confederation of Industrialists, employment showed a further improvement between March and June. If the average monthly index of employment in industrial undertakings for the year 1929 be taken as 100, the corresponding index rose from 111.8 at the end of March, 1938, to 115.2* at the end of June, 1938. At the end of June, 1937, the figure was 104.7.

POLAND.†††

Unemployment continued to decline sharply during June. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 259,016, as compared with 300,951 at the end of May, 1938, and 293,025 at the end of June, 1937.

* Provisional figure. † Revised figure.
 ‡ Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger, 14th September, 1938. Berlin.
 § Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 20th August and 9th September, 1938. Paris.
 ¶ Revue du Travail, August, 1938. Brussels.
 ** Maandbericht van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th July, 1938. The Hague.
 †† La Vie Economique, August, 1938. Berne.
 ††† Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, 22nd August, 1938. Rome.
 †††† Wiadomości Statystyczne, 15th August, 1938. Warsaw.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.‡

There was a further substantial decline in unemployment during August. The total number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 164,998, as compared with 184,167 at the end of July, 1938, and 233,318 at the end of August, 1937.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment declined in Denmark during August, in Norway during June, and in Sweden during July, 1938.

Denmark.§—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 454,000, 16.3* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of August, 1938, as compared with 16.9† per cent. at the end of July, 1938, and 15.1 per cent. at the end of August, 1937.

Norway.‡—Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 87,712 show that 18.5 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of June, 1938, as compared with 20.5 per cent. at the end of May, 1938, and 15.6 per cent. at the end of June, 1937.

Sweden.¶—Of a total of approximately 602,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 7.1* per cent. were unemployed at the end of July, 1938, as compared with 8.4 per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 6.4 per cent. at the end of July, 1937.

UNITED STATES.**

According to returns received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics from employers, covering over one-half of the aggregate number of wage-earners in manufacturing industries, the number of workpeople employed at the middle of June, 1938, showed a decrease of 2.2 per cent., as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in the establishments covered declined also during the same period by 3.2 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 June, 1938, was 75.7, as compared with 77.4† for the previous month, and 101.1 for June, 1937.

At the end of July, 1938, 8,081,626 applicants were registered at the public Employment Exchanges comprised in, or affiliated to, the United States Employment Service, an increase of 3.3 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and of 63.6 per cent. as compared with July, 1937. Part of the percentage increase between July, 1937, and July, 1938, is due to the incentive to register provided in a number of States by the initiation in 1938 of unemployment compensation payments. Included among the registered applicants are a large number of persons provided with employment on public relief work schemes.

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

ÉIRE.††

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges rose from 68,320 at 25th July, 1938, to 70,552 at 29th August. 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 30th August, 1937, when similar Orders were in force, the number of persons on the live registers was 65,670.

CANADA.§§

There was a decline in industrial employment at the beginning of August. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st August, 1938, by 10,829 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 1,073,302 as compared with 1,088,266 at the beginning of July. 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 August, 1938, was 112.1, as compared with 113.5 at 1st July, 1938, and 120.0 at 1st August, 1937.

At the end of July, 1938, 14.0 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 221,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 13.5 per cent. at the end of June, 1938, and 8.9 per cent. at the end of July, 1937.

NEW ZEALAND.‡‡‡

The number of unemployed males remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux at 4th June, 1938, was 8,721, as compared with 8,314, at 7th May, 1938, and 29,326 at 5th June, 1937. All the foregoing figures exclude men in full-time employment subsidised by the Employment Promotion Fund. In addition, men totally unfit for employment and in receipt of sustenance pay are excluded from the figures for May and June, 1938; at both these dates they numbered approximately 8,000.

* Provisional figure. † Revised figure.
 ‡ Prager Tagblatt, 6th September, 1938. Prague.
 § Statistiske Efterretninger, 5th September, 1938. Copenhagen.
 ¶ Statistiske Efterretninger, 5th September, 1938. Oslo.
 ** Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.
 †† Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
 ††† Survey of Current Business, August, 1938; information supplied by the Department of Labour; and American Federationist, August, 1938. Washington.
 †††† Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin.
 †† These Orders came into force on 2nd March, and 1st June, 1938, respectively, and are to expire simultaneously on 25th October, 1938.
 ‡‡ The August Employment Situation, 1938; and information supplied by the Department of Labour, Ottawa.
 ‡‡‡ Monthly Abstract of Statistics, June, 1938. Wellington.

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

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 August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at about £12,700 in the weekly full-time wages of 222,200 workpeople, and in a decrease of £31,700 in those of 271,200 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 ...	115,000	224,600	£ 6,750	£ 22,050
Metal ...	97,900	46,200	5,400	9,630
Other ...	9,300	400	550	20
TOTAL ...	222,200	271,200	12,700	31,700

In the mining and quarrying group there were increases for coal miners in Leicestershire, Warwickshire and Scotland, and decreases in Northumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Cannock Chase, South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire, the changes being due in each case to fluctuations in the proceeds of the industry as shown by the district ascertainment. Other workpeople in this group whose wages were increased were coke-oven workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, iron ore miners in Cleveland, North Lincolnshire and Leicestershire and adjoining parts of Lincolnshire, and limestone quarrymen in South and West Durham; while there were decreases in the wages of coke-oven workers in Durham and West Yorkshire.

In the metal group the principal increases affected workpeople employed in steel melting shops and in steel rolling mills in various districts in Great Britain, whose wages were increased in accordance with sliding scales based on selling prices to the extent generally of about 1½ per cent. on current rates. Other workpeople whose wages were increased included blastfurnacemen in several districts, iron puddlers and millmen on the North-East Coast, workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture in South-West Wales, and pen makers in Birmingham. The decreases in this group affected tinsmith workers in South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire, whose wages were reduced in accordance with a sliding scale based on selling prices to the extent of about 4 or 4½ per cent. on current rates; iron puddlers and millmen in Scotland; and galvanisers.

In the other industry groups the increases mainly concerned the employees of co-operative societies in certain districts, certain operatives in the silk trade at Macclesfield, and cinema employees in certain towns in the Eastern Counties. The workpeople whose wages were reduced were male elastic web weavers at Leicester.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Coal Mining	Northumberland ...	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Decrease of 1.05 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 45 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
	Lancashire and Cheshire.	1st making-up day after 13 Aug.		Decrease of 3.59 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages at the minimum of 6 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
	Nottinghamshire ...	1 Aug.		Decrease of 14.66 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 52.15 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
	Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire).	1 Aug.		Decrease of 0.14 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 3.14 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
	South Derbyshire ...	1 Aug.		Decrease of 2.57 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 33.56 per cent. above the basis rates, except for enginemen, firemen and mechanics, for whom the percentage reduction was 1.13 (36.13 to 35); also subsistence wages reduced by 1d. per day, leaving them 7s. 8d. and 7s. 4d. per day for underground and surface workers respectively.‡
	Leicestershire ...	1 Aug.		Increase of 0.83 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 45.33 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
Coal Mining	Cannock Chase ...	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters.	Decrease of 0.41 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 44.25 per cent. above the basis rates for shopmen, mechanics and surface workers not handling coal and 42.25 per cent. for all other workers.‡
	South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire.	1 Aug.		Decrease of 1 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 40 per cent. above the basis rates,‡ and the amount below which the wages of able-bodied underground workers 18 years and over and surface workers 21 years and over are not to fall reduced from 6s. 4d. (plus 1s.) to 6s. 3d. (plus 1s.) per day.
	Warwickshire ...			Increase of 1 per cent. on basis rates at the majority of the collieries, making wages 74 per cent. above the basis rates at these collieries. Subsidence wage payable to adult able-bodied surface workers increased by ½d. per shift (7s. 8½d. to 7s. 8½d.).‡
	Scotland ...	1 Aug.		Increase of 5.50 per cent. on basis rates, and corresponding increases per cent. above the basis rates, and corresponding increases for workpeople (e.g., enginemen, boys and girls) in receipt of consolidated rates.‡

* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in the weekly wages and hours of labour exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the wages and hours of these classes are shown in the list of principal changes reported. 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 271,000 workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in August, the majority had received increases of greater or equal amounts during the earlier months of 1938.
 ‡ In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 271,500 workpeople whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.
 § Apart from the percentage additions to basis rates, certain flat-rate additions per day or per shift, granted in January, 1936, are paid.
 ¶ Apart from the percentage additions to basis rates, certain flat-rate additions per day or per shift, granted in January, 1936, are paid to all workers, as well as "subsistence allowances" to adult day-wage workers for whom the basis rates plus the percentage additions do not yield certain specified amounts.
 †† Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per day to workers 21 years and over and of 6d. per day to other workers.
 ††† The subsistence wage payable at the majority of the collieries to adult able-bodied underground workers remained unaltered at 8s. 6d. per shift. At three collieries a lower percentage is payable: the percentage addition is 61 at two collieries and 69 at another.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Coke, etc., Manufacture.	Durham*	1 Aug.	Cokemen and by-product workers.	<i>Decrease† of 2 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 51 per cent. above the basis rates.</i>
	West Yorkshire ...	1st full pay in Aug.	Cokemen and by-product workers (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in the coal mining industry).	<i>Decrease† of 1 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 70 per cent. above the basis rates.†</i>
Other Mining and Quarrying.	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1st full pay in Aug.	Cokemen and by-product workers	Increase† of 1 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 86 per cent. above the standard rates.
	Cleveland	8 Aug.	Ironstone miners	Increase† of 2.25 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 43.25 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change for labourers: 5s. 9d. to 6s. 1½d. per shift plus 43.25 per cent. plus 4d. per shift.
	Leicestershire and adjoining parts of Lincolnshire.	1st pay day in Aug.	Ironstone and limestone quarrymen	Increase† of 3 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 55.25 per cent. above the standard rates.
	Corby (Northamptonshire).	7 Aug.	Certain ironstone miners and quarrymen.	Increase† of 2.5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 52.5 per cent. above the standard rates.
	North Lincolnshire...	7 Aug.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen...	Increase† of 1.25 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 72.25 per cent. above the standard rates.
	South and West Durham.	8 Aug.	Limestone quarrymen	Increase† of 2.25 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 43.25 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change for labourers: 5s. 9d. to 6s. 1½d. per shift plus 43.25 per cent.
	Cleveland and Durham.	7 Aug.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase† of 2.25 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 51.75 per cent. above the standard rates.
	Tees-side	7 Aug.	Cokemen and by-product workers	Increase† of 3 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 55.25 per cent. above the standard rates.
	Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire.	1st pay day in Aug.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase† of 1.25 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 72.25 per cent. above the standard rates.
	North Lincolnshire	7 Aug.	Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work at blastfurnaces and at iron and steel works.	Increase† of 2.5 per cent. on basis rate, making wages 52.5 per cent. above the basis rate. Rate after change: 45s. plus 52.5 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.
Bilston (Staffordshire)	7 Aug.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase† of 2.25 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 51.75 per cent. above the standard rates.	
Corby (Northamptonshire)	7 Aug.	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase† of 2.5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 52.5 per cent. above the standard rates.	
West of Scotland ...	31 July‡	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase† of 1 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 53 per cent. above the standard rates.	
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.	North-East Coast Area.	1 Aug.	Iron puddlers and millmen ...	Increase† of 2.5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 57.5 and 55 per cent. above the standard rates for puddlers and millmen respectively.
	West of Scotland ...	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills.	<i>Decrease† of 2.5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 70 per cent. above the standard rates.</i>
	Great Britain|| ...		Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melting, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.).	Increase† of 2.5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 52.5 per cent. (basic process) and 27.5 per cent. (acid process) above the standard rates.
	North-East Coast Area (except certain men employed at Gateshead).		Men employed on direct production in steel rolling mills.	
	Barrow-in-Furness ...		Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemen, cranimen, etc.	
	Workington ...		Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers).	
	Scunthorpe ...		Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers.	
	Bilston (Staffordshire) ...		Steel millmen, maintenance men, etc.	
	West of Scotland ...		Millmen, gas producermen, enginemen, cranimen, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed in steel rolling mills.	
	Cleveland, Cumberland and North Lincolnshire.	7 Aug.	Bricklayers employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase† of 2.5 per cent. on basis rate, making wages 52.5 per cent. above the basis rate. Rate after change: 1s. 1.5d. per hour plus 52.5 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.
North-East Coast Area.		Bricklayers' labourers employed at blastfurnaces and at iron and steel works.	Increase† of 2.5 per cent. on basis rate, making wages 52.5 per cent. above the basis rate. Rate after change: 10.5d. per hour plus 52.5 per cent.	
North-East Coast Area.		Skilled and semi-skilled craftsmen 21 years and over employed at blastfurnaces and at iron and steel works.	Increase† of 2.5 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 52.5 per cent. above the basis rates. Rate after change for Class "A" or skilled men: 1s. 0.25d. per hour plus 52.5 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.	
North-East Coast Area.		Joiners, wagonwrights and wagon repairers employed at certain iron and steel works.	Increase† of 2.5 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 52.5 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change: joiners and wagonwrights, 1s. 0.15d. per hour; wagon repairers, 11.89d. per hour; plus in each case 52.5 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.	
Scotland, North-East Coast and South Yorkshire district.		Roll turners employed in steel works.	Increase† of 2.5 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 52.5 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change: Scotland, 1s. 1.2d. per hour; North-East Coast and South Yorkshire district, 1s. 0.75d. per hour; plus in each case 52.5 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.	
Various districts in Great Britain.¶	8 Aug.	Workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills:— Adult workers (except general labourers). Boys and youths	<i>Decrease† of 12.5 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 65 per cent. above the basis rates.</i> <i>Decrease† of 12.5 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 72.5 per cent. above the basis rates for pryers, markers and scrap lads in the mill, and 70 per cent. for others.</i>	

* This decrease affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Durham Coke Owners' Association.
 † Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.
 ‡ Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per shift to workers 21 years and over and of 6d. per shift to other workers, subject to the proviso that when the percentage addition to basis rates is more than 32 the cost of the flat-rate advance shall be set off against such increased percentage and only any balance then shown paid as a further increase in wages.
 § This increase took effect from the pay starting nearest 1st August—in most cases this was 1st August.
 ¶ This increase affected mainly the employees of firms affiliated to The Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, the Midlands, South Wales and West of Scotland.
 ¶ This decrease affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the principal districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district. In the case of general labourers the minimum total wage remained unaltered at 50s. per normal week.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture—contd.	South-West Wales ...	7 Aug.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in Siemens steel manufacture:— Adult workers	Increase* of 1.25 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 75 per cent. on basis rates up to and including 23s. per week and varying inversely with the basis rates from 72.5 per cent. on a basis rate of 30s. to 25 per cent. on basis rates of 53s. and over per week.
			Youths 18 and under 21 years Boys under 18 years	Increase* of 1.25 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 66.25 per cent. above the basis rates. Increase* of 1.25 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 30 per cent. above the basis rates (plus an <i>ex gratia</i> bonus of 3d. per shift previously paid).
Engineering	Hull	1st full pay in Aug.	Metal dressers	Increase of 1s. per week on basic rate. Rate after change: 39s. 6d. plus a bonus of 20s. for timeworkers.
	Chesterfield	1st full pay in July.	Skilled fitters, turners and machinists employed in toolrooms.	Adoption of minimum rate† of 4s. per week above the recognised district basis time rate for such classes. Rate after change for skilled fitters and turners employed in toolrooms: 50s. plus a bonus of 20s. for timeworkers.
Galvanising	Ipswich, Colchester, Norwich and King's Lynn.	1st pay in Aug.	Boilermakers	Adoption of basic rates as follows, resulting generally in an increase in wages: template makers, 50s.; angle smiths, 47s.; platers, 45s.; hand riveters, 43s.; holders-up—boilermaking work, 37s. (one firm, 38s.), constructional work, 35s.; plus in each case a bonus of 20s. for timeworkers.
	England and Wales‡	8 Aug.	Workpeople employed in galvanising processes (excluding process of annealing):— Adult workers (except general labourers). Boys and youths	<i>Decrease* of 12.5 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 65 per cent. above the basis rates.</i> <i>Decrease* of 12.5 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 72.5 per cent. above the basis rates for pryers, markers and scrap lads in the mill, and 70 per cent. for others.</i> <i>Decrease* of 5.25 per cent. on standard basis rates, leaving wages 18.375 per cent. above the standard basis rates.‡</i>
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.	7 Aug.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in tinplate manufacture.	
			Male timeworkers 21 years and over	Increase|| of 1s. 4d. per week for skilled men and charge hands and 1s. per week for others. Rates after change: toolmakers over 25 years, 74s. and 64s. 6d.; toolmakers, 21 to 25 years, 54s. 6d.; charge hands in hardening shops and rolling mills, 65s. 6d.; charge hands in shaking mills and tempering and colouring shops, 58s. 6d.; others, 45s.
Manufacture of Steel and Metal Pens and Stationery Metal Sundries.	Birmingham and district.	Pay day following 1 Aug.	Male timeworkers under 21 years ...	Increase|| of amounts varying according to age from 3d. to 9d. per week.
			Apprentices	Increase|| of amounts varying according to age from 2d. to 6d. per week.
Typefoundry	London	19 Aug.	Workpeople employed in typefoundries.	Increase|| of amounts varying according to age from 2d. to 5d. per week. Rate after change for dayworkers 18 years and over, 25s.
			Female dayworkers and learners ...	Increase|| of 5d. per week in basic piecework rate (24s. 1d. to 24s. 6d.).
Silk Manufacture.	Macclesfield	1st pay day in Aug.	Male nightworkers employed in the hard or thrown silk section.	Increase|| of 1s. per week for male workers and of 6d. per week for female workers. Rates after change: mould makers, 83s. per week; engineers and justifiers, 75s.; rubbers, 58s.; other male workers, 53s.; female workers, 31s. 6d.
	Macclesfield	Pay day in week ending 13 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the silk dyeing and finishing trade.	Increase|| of 1d. per hour. Rate after change for adult workers: 48s. per week.
Elastic Web Manufacture.	Leicester	29 Aug.	Elastic web weavers and braid hands (male workers).	Cost-of-living wages increased|| from 54 to 59 per cent. on basis rates. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over, 50s. 11d.; women 18 years and over, 31s. 10d.
	Great Britain ...	1 Aug.	Timeworkers (certain classes 21 years of age and over). Pieceworkers (certain classes employed on bespoke making).	<i>Bonus on earnings reduced|| from 12s. 6d. to 12s. in the £.</i> Increase in general minimum time rate of 3s. per week (57s. to 60s.).¶ Revised piece rates adopted resulting generally in increases of approximately 7½ per cent.¶
Baking	London and district	1st pay day in week commencing 25 Apr.	Bakers and confectioners employed by retail co-operative societies:— Adult male workers	Adoption of new scale of weekly rates resulting in increases of 3s. per week. Rates after change: foremen, 76s., 80s. or 84s.; singlehands, 72s.; ovenmen, machine minders, and stokers, 71s.; secondhands and doughmakers, 70s., 74s. or 76s.; tablehands, 68s.; allied workers, 64s.
	Kent	4 July	Juniors Female workers	Adoption of new scale of weekly rates resulting in increases of various amounts. Rates after change: those engaged on production—23s. at 15 years increasing to 50s. at 20 years; allied workers—15s. at 14 years increasing to 46s. at 20 years. Adoption of new scale of weekly rates resulting in increases of various amounts. Rates after change: skilled—21s. at 16 years increasing to 45s. at 21 and over; forewomen, 50s.; unskilled—15s. at 14 years increasing to 35s. at 21 and over. Adoption of scale of weekly rates resulting in increases of various amounts. Rates after change: male adult workers—foremen, 67s. or 69s.; secondhands and doughmakers, 62s.; ovenmen, machine minders and confectioners, 60s.; tablehands, 58s.; allied workers, 56s.; juniors, 11s. at 14 years, increasing to 50s. 6d. at 21 years; unskilled female workers, 10s. at 14 years, increasing to 35s. at 22 years.
	Gloucestershire and Herefordshire.	1st pay day in week commencing 5 June.	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the Gloucester and Hereford District Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union, Ltd.	Adoption of new scales of weekly rates resulting in increases of 2s. 6d. per week for adult workers and of 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week for juniors. Rates after change: adult workers—doughmakers, 59s. 6d. to 68s. 6d.; confectioners, 57s. to 64s.; tablehands, 55s. 6d. to 62s. 6d.; juniors—10s. to 11s. 6d. at 14 years, increasing to 35s. 6d. to 39s. 6d. at 20 years, according to grade of society.
	Border district (including Galashiels, Hawick, Innerleithen, Jedburgh, Kelso, Peebles, Selkirk and Tweedmouth).	6 Aug.	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies.	Increase|| of 1s. per week for adult workers and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rate after change for journeymen, 68s.

* Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.
 † The minimum rate does not apply to men employed on the production of tools for sale.
 ‡ This decrease affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board. In the case of general labourers the minimum total wage remained unaltered at 50s. per normal week.
 § Adult male datal workers whose basis rates are 6s. 10½d. per day or less receive in addition an *ex gratia* bonus of 7.5 per cent.
 ¶ 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 Confirming Order of the Minister of Labour, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Mill Sawing	Tyne district*	27 Aug.	Labourers employed in sawmills ...	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for timeworkers, and of 3 per cent. on basis rates for pieceworkers. Hourly rate after change for timeworkers, 1s. 4d.
Packing Case Making.	Scotland ...	1st full pay week in June	Woodcutting machinists employed in packing case shops.	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.).†
Printing	England and Wales (except London).	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in photo-gravure machine departments of master printers.	Scales of rates fixed, varying according to type and size of machine, resulting in increases of various amounts. Minimum rates after change for machine minders and assistants respectively: Grade I towns, 82s. 6d., 62s. 6d.; Grade II, 79s. 6d., 60s. 6d.; Grade III, 76s. 6d., 58s. 6d.; Grade IV, 73s. 6d., 55s. 6d.; Grade V, 70s. 6d., 54s. 6d.; Grade VI, 67s. 6d., 52s. 6d. Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour resulting from the regrading of the town from A2 to A1. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; labourers, 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Building	Fraserburgh...	1 Aug.	Building trade operatives (except plasterers and painters).	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Rate after change for labourers, 1s. 3d.‡
Public Works Contracting.	Dartford ...	1st pay week in July	Men employed by public works contractors.	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour.
Electricity Supply.	Barnsley, Wakefield, Doncaster and Ferrybridge.§	1 Aug.	Manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Revised scale of rates of wages adopted, resulting in increases of various amounts. Rates after change for substation attendants and assistants respectively: 82s. 6d. and 65s. for substations under 3,000 k.w.; 96s. and 70s. for 3,000 to 5,999 k.w.; 98s. and 72s. 6d. for 6,000 to 9,999 k.w.; 100s. and 75s. for 10,000 k.w. and over.¶
Electricity Generating Stations.	London ...	1st full pay in Apr.	Substation operating staff employed by London Passenger Transport Board:— Railway substation attendants and assistants. Railway, tramway and trolley-bus substation testers and assistants.	Increase of 4s. per week. Rates after change: testers, 98s.; assistant testers, 72s. 6d.¶
Port, Harbour and River Authorities.	Wallasey ...	1st full pay week in Apr.	Corporation ferries employees ...	Increases of 1s. per week for senior inspectors, deck and freight boys, and junior car park attendants, 5s. for freight clerks, 7s. for assistant riggers, and 2s. for the majority of other employees.¶
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	West Sussex ...	28 July	Manual workers employed by the County Council.	Revised minimum rate adopted resulting in an average increase of 4s. 3d. per week. Minimum rate after change for road workers, 42s. 6d.**
	Worcestershire ...	10 Aug.	Manual workers employed by the County Council.	Increase of 2s. per week. Weekly rates after change for road labourers, 38s. to 44s.
Roller Leather Manufacture.	Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales.	1st pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the Persian section of the industry.	Cost-of-living wage increased†† from 55 to 60 per cent. on basis rates. Minimum hourly rates after change: men—skilled, 9d., semi-skilled, 6d. to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; women, 5d.; plus in each case 60 per cent.
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	1 Aug.	Skip and basket makers ...	Increase†† of 4 per cent. on list prices, making wages 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.
Milk Distribution.	England and Wales...	15 Aug.	Roundsmen under 21 years of age...	Increases in minimum rates of 1s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change for A, B, and C areas† respectively: 11s., 15s., and 18s. at under 15 years, increasing to 42s., 51s., and 56s. at 20 years.§§
	Essex and Suffolk ...	10 July	Adult male and female dairy workers employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the District Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union, Ltd.	Adoption of new scale of rates of 2s. to 5s. per week in excess of current Trade Board (Areas A and B) rates for workers employed on work covered by Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts.
	London and district	9 Apr.¶¶	Butchery workers employed by retail co-operative societies.	Adoption of scales of minimum rates of 83s. to 113s. per week for managers, 15s. at 14 years increasing to 69s. at 25 and over for male assistants; and of 15s. at 14 years increasing to 43s. at 25 and over for female cashiers.
Retail Distribution.	Kent...	15 Aug.	Adult male and female workers employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the District Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union, Ltd. (other than those employed wholly or mainly on milk work).	Adoption of new scales of minimum rates resulting in increases of 1s. to 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change include: males—assistants, 54s. at 22 years, increasing to 61s. at 25 years; transport workers, 21 years and over, 57s. to 72s. according to carrying capacity of vehicle; female assistants, 35s. 6d. at 22 years, increasing to 39s. at 24 years.
	Certain 7 towns in Devonshire.¶¶¶	11 July	Transport workers employed by co-operative societies (other than those engaged wholly or mainly on milk work).	Adoption of new scales of rates resulting in increases of various amounts. Rates after change include: adult drivers 21 years and over, 58s. to 60s. per week, according to type and carrying capacity of vehicle; stablemen, 44s. 6d. to 53s.; barrowmen, porters and coal baggers, 44s. 6d. to 52s. according to grade of society in each case.¶¶¶
Entertainments	Norwich, Ipswich, Great Yarmouth, Lowestoft and King's Lynn.	8 Aug.	Workpeople employed in cinema theatres.	Adoption of scales of minimum rates according to class of theatre resulting generally in increases of various amounts. Minimum weekly rates include: projectionists—chief, 60s. to 85s., others, 30s. to 57s. 6d.; head attendants or foremen, 41s. 6d. to 57s. 6d.; male attendants and receptionists—20 years and over, 40s. to 45s., under 20 years, 25s. to 30s.; cashiers, 19s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; female attendants and usherettes, 17s. 6d. to 25s.**

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING AUGUST.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	West Sussex ...	28 July	Manual workers employed by the County Council.	Adoption of a working week of 50 hours in summer and 48 hours in winter resulting in a decrease of 1 hour during Summer and 3 hours during Winter period.***
Entertainments	Norwich, Ipswich, Great Yarmouth, Lowestoft and King's Lynn.	8 Aug.	Workpeople employed in cinema theatres.	Adoption of a normal working week of 48 to 52 hours for projectionists of 48 to 54 or 55 for other males, and of 48 or 50 for females.***

* Including Blyth, Dunston, Jarrow, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, North and South Shields and Tyne Dock.
† A further increase of a similar amount is to operate from the commencement of the 1st full pay week in September.
‡ This increase resulted from the regrading of the district from Grade III to Grade II by the Public Works Conciliation Board of the London Area.
§ This increase resulted from the regrading of the undertakings from Grade B to Grade A by the Yorkshire Area District Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry.
¶ These increases were agreed upon on 10th August, 1938, with retrospective effect to the date shown.
¶† These increases are the result of an Award of the Industrial Court, dated 16th August, 1938, with retrospective effect to the date shown.
¶¶ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
¶¶† Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
¶¶¶ The areas are as follows:—Area A.—Areas administered by Rural District Councils, Municipal Borough Councils and Urban District Councils with a population of less than 10,000, other than any area within the Metropolitan Police District; Area B.—Areas other than areas A and C; Area C.—City of London and the Metropolitan Police District.
§§ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming Order of the Minister of Labour, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.
¶¶¶ This change is the result of an agreement dated 3rd August, with retrospective effect to the date shown.
¶¶¶¶ The Grades are as follows:—Grade II—Exeter and Paignton. Grade III—Barnstaple, Dartmouth and Tiverton. Grade IV—Axminster, Bideford, Plympton, Tavistock and Treginnon.
*** See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

TRADE DISPUTES IN AUGUST.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 77, as compared with 43 in the previous month and 134 in August, 1937. In these 77 new disputes about 16,000 workpeople were directly involved, and 5,600 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 1,100 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 12 disputes which began before August and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 89, involving 22,700 workpeople and resulting in a loss, during August, estimated at 86,000 working days.

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

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	34	37	12,600	47,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	1	12	13	6,300	20,000
Clothing ...	1	7	8	1,600	5,000
Building, etc. ...	2	11	13	500	3,000
Other ...	5	13	18	1,700	11,000
Total, August, 1938 ...	12	77	89	22,700	86,000
Total, July, 1938 ...	20	43	63	20,000	80,000
Total, August, 1937 ...	13	134	146	74,500	228,000

Causes.—Of the 77 disputes beginning in August, 11, directly involving 5,400 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 3, directly involving 100 workpeople, out of proposed wage reductions, and 11, directly involving 1,900 workpeople, on other wage questions; 4, directly involving 200 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 21, directly involving 1,900 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 22, directly involving 5,600 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 3, directly involving 100 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle. Two stoppages, directly involving 800 workpeople, were due to sympathetic action in support of workpeople involved in other disputes.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING AUGUST.

Occupations† and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING— Strippers, other underground and surface workers—Stirling (one colliery).	80	332	6 Jan.	...	Against alleged non-compliance, on the part of a certain contractor, with prevailing system of wage payment.	No settlement reported.
Coal-face and other colliery workpeople—Burslem (one colliery).	790	850	8 Aug.	20 Aug.	Against proposed deduction of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from wages in respect of dirt filled with coal.	Proposal withdrawn for period of three months to allow workpeople to try to reduce amount of dirt filled by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Colliery workpeople—Shotts, Lanarkshire (one colliery).	342	644	8 Aug. 10 Aug.	9 Aug. 11 Aug.	Alleged unsatisfactory work performed by brushers. Dispute respecting brushers leaving work before end of shift.	Brushers promised to remedy complaints. Work resumed.
Colliery workpeople—Longton, Staffs. (one colliery).	350	680	23 Aug.	24 Aug.	Conditions arising from the use of steel supports at the coal face instead of wooden supports.	Increased rates granted for coal getting and packing where steel supports are used.
ENGINEERING— Workpeople employed in aircraft manufacture—Birmingham (one firm).	5,000	...	29 Aug.	7 Sept.	Dissatisfaction with certain basic rates of wages.	Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage pending negotiations.
NUT, BOLT, ETC., MANUFACTURE— Workpeople employed in rivet, bolt and nut manufacture—Airdrie (one firm).	49	295	10 Aug.	13 Aug.§	Management's refusal to agree to workpeople's request that work should be spread over.	Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage.
LAUNDERING— Laundry workers—Edinburgh (one firm).	300	...	10 Aug.	16 Aug.	For reinstatement of certain employees who had been dismissed under a scheme of reorganisation.	Work resumed; dismissed employees to be considered for future vacancies.
TRANSPORT— Dock labourers—West Hartlepool.	450	...	9 Aug.	9 Aug.	Against introduction of new working rules, with regard to their provision for reductions in the size of gangs discharging timber cargoes at certain berths.	Old working rules to be observed, pending negotiations.
RACEHORSE TRAINING— Stablemen—Lambourn and district.	300	...	21 May	...	For an increase in wages of 5s. per week.	No settlement reported.

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced, etc.) exceeded 100 days.
† In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication, however, is slight, except in coal mining, in which the net number of workpeople involved was approximately 92,000 in 1938, and 165,000 in 1937. For all industries combined the net totals were approximately 156,000 in 1938, and 321,000 in 1937.
‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.
§ Work was resumed on 16th August.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during August have been effected in the case of 59 new disputes, directly involving 7,700 workpeople, and 7 old disputes, directly involving 400 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 8, directly involving 800 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 36, directly involving 4,600 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 22, directly involving 2,700 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 5 other disputes, directly involving 2,500 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR JANUARY–AUGUST, 1938 AND 1937.†

The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first eight months of 1938, as compared with the corresponding period of 1937:—

Industry Group.	January to August, 1938.			January to August, 1937.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Coal Mining ...	246	124,900†	573,000	273	273,100†	1,194,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	8	500	3,000	7	400	2,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	18	2,600	18,000	29	2,100	12,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding... Other Metal ...	51	19,800	91,000	69	59,200	491,000
Textile ...	39	7,400	69,000	65	12,700	58,000
Clothing... Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	34	5,300	60,000	62	14,900	30,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	30	6,300	28,000	24	8,600	63,000
Building, etc. ...	14	3,000	10,000	14	1,900	6,000
Transport ...	20	1,300	28,000	41	2,000	20,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	74	8,000	84,000	64	5,600	26,000
Other ...	35	7,600	23,000	34	49,500	738,000
Total ...	13	1,000	12,000	8	500	1,000
	24	3,000	34,000	35	5,500	45,000
Total ...	606	190,700†	1,033,000	725	436,000†	2,746,000

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

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

FOOD.

At 1st September the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was slightly lower than a month earlier. This was mainly due to decreases in the prices of potatoes, bread and flour, which, however, were partly counterbalanced by increases in the prices of eggs.

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

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated—to the nearest 1d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Sept., 1938, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	2nd Aug., 1938.	1st Sept., 1938.	July, 1914.	2nd Aug., 1938.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
Ribs	0 10	1 2½	1 2½	+ 4½	—
Thin Flank	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 1½	—
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs	0 7½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 2½	—
Thin Flank	0 4½	0 5	0 5	+ 0½	—
Mutton, British—					
Legs	0 10½	1 3½	1 3½	+ 5	—
Breast	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 1	— 0½
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	0 6½	0 10½	0 10½	+ 3½	—
Breast	0 4	0 4	0 4	—	—
Bacon (streaky)*	0 11½	1 3½	1 3½	+ 4½	— 0½
Flour	0 10½	1 3½	1 2½	+ 4½	— 0½
Bread	0 5½	0 9	0 8½	+ 3	— 0½
Tea	1 6½	2 4½	2 4½	+ 10	—
Sugar (granulated)	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0½	—
Milk	0 3½	0 6½	0 6½	+ 3½	—
Butter—					
Fresh	1 2½	1 4½	1 4½	+ 2½	—
Salt	1 2½	1 3½	1 3½	+ 1½	+ 0½
Cheese†	0 8½	0 10½	0 10½	+ 2	—
Margarine	0 7	0 6½	0 6½	— 0½	—
Eggs (fresh)	0 1½	0 1½	0 2	+ 0½	+ 0½
Potatoes	0 4½	0 7½	0 6½	+ 1½	— 1½

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 September, 1938, as compared with July, 1914.				Corresponding General Average for 2nd Aug., 1938.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	2nd Aug., 1938.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Ribs	44	45	46	46	
Thin Flank	13	18	16	17	
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs	30	34	32	32	
Thin Flank	-3	6	2	3	
Mutton, British—					
Legs	46	51	48	49	
Breast	14	18	16	18	
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	54	50	52	52	
Breast	-7	5	-1	—	
Bacon (streaky)*	40	39	40	41	
Fish	111	93	102	98	
Flour	37	41	39	43	
Bread	51	53	52	56	
Tea	52	56	54	54	
Sugar (granulated)	26	19	22	22	
Milk	89	96	92	94	
Butter—					
Fresh	12	19	16	15	
Salt	9	11	10	9	
Cheese†	22	25	23	24	
Margarine	-5	-10	-7	-7	
Eggs (fresh)	68	65	66	49	
Potatoes	36	21	29	53	
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase)	39	40	40	41	

* 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 September, 1938, was approximately 52 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled working-class rents (including rates) is approximately 60 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase shown below for "all items."

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

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal increased in many towns and were, on the average, about 95 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas remained about 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st September, 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 about 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st September, 1938, is approximately 56 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 56 per cent. at 2nd August, 1938, and 55 per cent. at 1st September, 1937.

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

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1938.

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

Year.	Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914—All Items. (Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.)											
	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	65	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	67
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	55
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	48
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	43
1933	42	41	39	37	36	38	39	41	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			

NOTE.

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*				Latest figures available.	
	July, 1934.	July, 1935.	July, 1936.	July, 1937.	Rise.	Date.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	22	26	29	40	40	1 Sept.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Czechoslovakia (Prague)	553	585	575	579	582	July
Egypt (Cairo)†	18	19	14	—	8	June '37
Finland‡	755	809	792	870	859	June
France (Paris) ...	391	325	362	500	588	July
" (other towns) ...	370§	305§	352§	477§	543	May
Germany ...	20	23	24	25	24	Aug.
" (Vienna) ...	0	2	0	0	-2§	May
Netherlands (Amsterdam)¶	23¶	18¶	19¶	30	34	June
Norway ...	33	40	45	61	68	July
Portugal††	1,805	1,899	1,963	1,998|||	1,929	June
Sweden†	25	32	35	41	45	Aug.
Switzerland ...	15	15	20	31	29	July
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.						
Australia‡‡	19	25	27	31	39	July
Canada ...	1	3	9	17	20	Aug.
Eire ...	34§	40§	45§	54§	56	May
New Zealand ...	11	18	25	36	41	July
South Africa ...	3	2	1	2	7	July

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, 1934.	July, 1935.	July, 1936.	July, 1937.	Rise.	Date.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	41	43	46	55	56	1 Sept.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	554	554	574	640	655	Aug.
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	593	617	609	623	648	July
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	66	73	74	80	82	July
Egypt (Cairo) ...	A,B,C,D,E	27	30	30	28	31	June
Finland‡	A,B,C,D,E	867	896	888	952	965	Apr.
France (Paris) ...	A,B,C,D,E	411††	369††	404††	530††	592	2nd Qr.
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	22	24	25	26	27	Aug.
" (Vienna) ...	A,B,C,D,E	4	5	4	5	4	July
Netherlands (Amsterdam)¶	A,B,C,D,E	40¶	36¶	31¶	39	40	June
Italy (Rome) ...	A,B,C,D,E	283	300	324	363	392	Apr.
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	48	51	55	68	73	July
Sweden†	A,B,C,D,E	55	56	58	62	66	July
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D	29	28	30	37	37	July
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.							
Australia‡‡	A,B,C,D,E	19††	22††	25††	28††	30	2nd Qr.
Canada ...	A,B,C,D,E	22	23	26	30	34	Aug.
Eire ...	A,B,C,D,E	52§	56§	59§	70§	71	May
New Zealand ...	A,B,C,D,E	29	33	37	47	51	July
South Africa ...	A,B,C,D,E	16	16	16	18	23	July

* Exceptions to this are: Finland, Italy (Rome), January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Portugal, South Africa, 1914; Egypt, Germany (other than Vienna), 1913-1914; Netherlands, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all items are weighted averages for the six capital cities. The percentages are calculated, at Vienna, on prices converted at the rate of 1.44 Schilling equals one pre-war Krone, and, in the other cities or countries, on prices in the ordinary currency.
 † Fuel and light are also included in these figures.
 ‡ The method of calculation was revised in 1937.
 § Figure for August.
 ¶ The figures for 1936 and subsequent years are on a revised basis.
 †† Figure for June.
 ††† A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light; E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.
 ‡‡ Figure for 3rd Quarter.
 ‡‡‡ The method of calculation was revised during the latter half of 1936.
 ‡‡‡‡ Revised figure.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in August, was 186, as compared with 140* in the previous month, and with 143* in August, 1937. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in August numbered 40, as compared with 34 in the previous month, and with 22 in August, 1937.

RAILWAY SERVICE.		FACTORIES—continued.	
Brakemen, Goods Guards	2	Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	...
Engine Drivers, Motormen	3	Other Textile Manufacture	1
Firemen	...	Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing	...
Guards (Passenger)	...	Tanning, Currying, etc.	...
Permanent Way Men	...	Food and Drink	...
Porters	...	General Woodwork and Furniture	...
Shunters	...	Paper, Printing, etc.	...
Mechanics	...	Rubber	

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

AUGUST, 1938.

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

The returns received from these 144 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,656,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given comparisons with August, 1937, in respect of the same 144 Authorities:—

District.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Warehouses and Other Business Premises.	Churches and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings; and Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings.	Totals; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with Aug., 1937.
ENGLAND AND WALES—						
Northern Counties	£ 266,400	£ 25,800	£ 45,100	£ 26,500	£ 49,000	£ 412,800 +111.2
Yorkshire ...	596,200	20,400	49,900	43,200	93,900	803,600 +34.1
Lancs. and Cheshire	257,200	51,300	46,600	245,000	107,900	708,000 -8.0
North and West-Midland Counties	768,700	203,000	113,400	87,000	118,400	1,290,500 -9.1
South-Midland and Eastern Counties	133,600	3,500	2,500	48,800	22,700	211,100 -42.7
Outer London†...	720,700	142,700	42,800	79,700	104,800	1,090,700 -21.0
South-Eastern Counties	217,000	—	18,900	7,000	88,000	330,900 -12.2
South-Western Counties	369,200	6,500	3,000	12,000	23,800	414,500 +339.6
Wales and Mon.	42,700	—	42,600	30,000	7,000	122,300 +89.3
SCOTLAND ...	593,500	8,400	8,200	135,800	171,800	917,700 +73.0
TOTAL, Aug., 1938	3,965,200	461,600	373,000	715,000	787,300	6,302,100 +8.7
Total, Aug., 1937	3,610,900	477,500	570,000	506,700	633,900	5,799,000

It should be noted that 30 of the 144 Local Authorities reported that no plans were approved in August; in the majority of these cases it was stated that there had been no meetings of the appropriate committee during August.

JULY, 1938.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE figures were given for 140 Local Authorities in respect of plans approved during July, 1938. Returns for the latter month are now available for all of the 146 Local Authorities covered by the Department's enquiries (representing towns with a total population of 17,864,000 in 1931). The estimated cost of the buildings included in the returns was £9,615,600, compared with £8,860,200 in June, 1938, and £9,920,700 in July, 1937. Of the total for July, 1938, dwelling houses accounted for £5,556,000; factories and workshops, £474,200; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises, £1,357,000; churches, schools and public buildings, £1,137,600; other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, £1,090,800. The number of dwelling houses for which plans were approved by the 146 Authorities in July was 10,799, as compared with 12,215 in June, 1938, and 12,460 in July, 1937.

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 which are based changes in the rates of wages of certain classes of iron and steel and other workers in particular districts:—

Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average Selling Price† per ton according to last Audit.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with	
			Previous Audit.‡	A Year ago.‡
Pig-Iron:	1938.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cumberland ...	Apr.-June	117 4	+ 3 5½	+ 35 11½
Lincolnshire ...	Apr.-June	102 11½	+ 0 11½	+ 24 1½
Nottingham District ...	Apr.-June	95 3½	+ 3 0	+ 23 8½
Northamptonshire ...	Apr.-June	90 9½	+ 1 8½	+ 22 2½
North Staffordshire ...	Apr.-June	90 6½	- 0 0½	+ 11 8½
Manufactured Iron:				
West of Scotland ...	May-June	269 4½	- 4 7½	+ 39 6½
Steel:				
South-West Wales ...	Apr.-June	150 2	+ 0 10½	+ 17 7½

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which wages are regulated, the ascertainment resulted in increases in the wages of blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire; iron ore miners and limestone quarrymen in Cumberland; iron ore miners in the Furness district; blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in North Lincolnshire; blastfurnacemen in Notting-

* The outstanding returns were distributed as follows:—Yorkshire (one); and South-Eastern Counties (one).

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

‡ Stated to the nearest farthing.

hamshire and Leicestershire; ironstone and limestone quarrymen in Leicestershire and the adjoining parts of Lincolnshire; blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in Northamptonshire (excluding Corby); and Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales.

In the case of iron puddlers and millmen in the West of Scotland, the ascertainment resulted in a reduction in wages; whilst for North Staffordshire the ascertainment did not warrant a change in wages.

For details of the changes in wages, reference should be made to page 323 of the August GAZETTE, and to pages 366 and 367 of this issue.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

The following recent decision is of general interest:—

Case No. 2982/38 (3.8.38).

SECTION 35 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935—RECKONING OF PERIODS OF UNEMPLOYMENT—WHERE PAYMENTS FOR HOLIDAYS WERE DETERMINED ACCORDING TO RESULTS AND WERE GOVERNED BY CLAUSES UNDER A CONCILIATION BOARD AGREEMENT, IT WAS NEVERTHELESS HOLIDAY PAY AND NOT DEFERRED PAYMENT—RECIPIENTS NOT UNEMPLOYED FOR BENEFIT OR CONTINUITY PURPOSES.

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

Decision—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claimant is not entitled to benefit for the inclusive period, 6th to 11th June, 1938, nor is he entitled to count any days in the said period for the purpose of continuity.

"On 5th April, 1937, an agreement, which is described as the 'Conciliation Board Agreement for the Coal Trade of Monmouthshire and South Wales,' was made 'Between the undersigned Owners' Representatives acting on behalf of the several Colliery Owners who are now Members or who may hereafter become Members of The Monmouthshire and South Wales Coal Owners' Association (hereinafter called 'the Owners') of the one part and the undersigned Workmen's Representatives acting on behalf of all the workmen now employed or who may hereafter be employed at the Collieries of the Owners and who may be members of the South Wales Miners' Federation (hereinafter called 'the Workmen') of the other part.'

"In this decision the above agreement is referred to as 'the Conciliation Board Agreement,' and the expressions 'the Owners' and 'the Workmen' are respectively used in the sense above described.

"The agreement constituted the said Conciliation Board and (inter alia) it laid down the standard base rates for 1937, and the minimum percentage to be added to those standard base rates and the method by which from time to time the percentages payable should be ascertained.

"The standard base rates plus the agreed percentage constitute the minimum wages to be paid to workmen.

"At all times material for the purpose of this decision the minimum wage consisted of the 1937 standard base rates plus 30 per centum thereon.

"On 4th April, 1938, a further agreement was made between the owners and the workmen. It is headed: 'Agreement for the provision of Holidays with Pay for Workmen employed at Collieries in the South Wales and Monmouthshire Coalfield.' Hereinafter this is referred to as 'the Holidays with Pay Agreement.'

"After referring in clauses 1 and 2 to the facts that by the Conciliation Board Agreement the workmen were entitled to 12 general holidays, that the dates thereof were to be agreed upon by the Board, and that those 12 general holidays were holidays without pay, the Holidays with Pay Agreement in clause 3 describes the manner in which those holidays are to be taken and included amongst them are 'Consecutive summer holidays . . . 6 days.'

"By the same clause 'The six days consecutive holiday shall in principle be regarded as paid holidays.'

"Clause 6 provides for a possible specified reduction from a workman's 'holiday payment' in respect of each week 'other than the paid holiday week' in which he loses more than one of the shifts available for him to work in that week.

"By Clause 8 'Every workman is obliged to take that proportion of the week's consecutive holiday which the amount of holiday payment which he receives bears to the maximum holiday payment, but he may take the full week's holiday if he so desires.'

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

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

"Clause 9 requires 'the workmen's consecutive week's holiday' to be taken between 1st June, and 30th September, in any year.

"By Clause 12 the management of a colliery has power (subject to giving due notice) to decide whether the whole colliery shall cease work for a given week, or whether the men shall be given their holidays in relays within the holiday period.

"Clause 18 provides 'It is agreed that the cost of paid holidays shall be regarded and treated as a wages cost for the purposes of the Ascertainment under the Conciliation Board Agreement.'

"For the purposes of the wages ascertainment the cost of holiday allowances is declared by clause 19 to be charged in the tonnage statistics returns in the manner therein provided. The 'amount to be charged in T.S. Return in respect of Holiday Allowances' in each of the periods of ascertainment mentioned in the years 1938, 1939 and 1940, respectively is to be a specified percentage of the total cost of holiday allowances for those respective years.

"The foregoing are all the terms of the Holidays with Pay Agreement which are material to the present case and to the contentions raised in connection with it.

"For the purpose of administering the Holidays with Pay Agreement certain 'Instructions' have been agreed.

"The first of these states 'The Management in its sole discretion determines the date when the holiday shall be taken, provided it is within the period 1st June to 30th September.'

"Instruction 32 may become material if it is necessary in any case to determine whether the claimant was available for work during the period of holiday. It provides as follows: 'Although under clause 8, that is, clause 8 of the Holidays with Pay Agreement, a workman is obliged to take that proportion of the week's consecutive holiday which the amount of holiday payment which he receives bears to the maximum holiday payment, it is agreed that there is no obligation upon the Management to provide him with work for the remainder of the week.'

"In the present case the management of the colliery where the claimant was employed fixed the period of the summer holiday for the whole colliery and it consisted of the six days commencing on 6th June. It is beyond all reasonable question that the period 6th to 11th June, 1938, inclusive, was an agreed holiday for the claimant.

"The claimant was in the employment of the management on Saturday, 4th June, and it is material to note that throughout his employment at the colliery since the coming into operation of the Conciliation Board Agreement he was paid wages which were not less than his standard base rate plus 30 per cent. as provided in that agreement.

"When the claimant was suspended from work on 4th June, 1938, for the purpose of the ensuing holiday he received from his employers, in addition to the wages due to him for work done, a sum of £3 to which he was entitled under the terms of the Holidays with Pay Agreement.

"The Insurance Officer decided that the claimant was not unemployed during the inclusive period 6th to 11th June, 1938, and that he was not entitled to benefit in respect of any of those days or to count any of them for the purpose of continuity.

"This decision was upheld by the majority of the Court of Referees. The insured contributors' representative dissented, holding that the payment received for the holiday is merely deferred wages, in other words part of the claimant's wages which he has earned by good and efficient attendance at work and the payment of which wages has been deferred so as to provide him later with a sum to enjoy his well earned holiday. He, therefore, holds that the holidays, although days of recognised holidays, are not days of holiday with pay. . . .

"The claimant's Association have appealed from the decision of the Court of Referees upon the grounds 'that the payment received by the claimant was not wages or remuneration in respect of the holiday week and as he was unemployed that period should be allowed for benefit or continuity.'

"At the hearing on appeal the views of the dissenting member of the Court of Referees were adopted and developed, and I deal first with the argument that the payment to the claimant was only 'deferred wages' which had been earned by good and efficient attendance at work.

"The argument that holiday pay is only 'deferred payment of wages'—either because it is meant to reimburse deductions which have been made from current weekly wages in the period preceding the holiday or because it is a payment for good and efficient services in that period—has often been urged in previous cases. The decisions show that it is the agreement under which the payment is made that determines the character of the payment.

"The subject has been discussed recently in a printed decision (Decision 2354/38)* and it is not necessary to repeat what was said in it.

"In the present case there cannot be any reasonable doubt as to the intention and purpose of the Holidays with Pay Agreement. It was intended to carry into effect, and it does carry into effect, the now widely accepted principle that workers should not only have annual holidays but that they should also receive payment in respect of the period of holiday. This is all apparent in the description of the agreement and throughout its terms, and it is emphasised in the provisions of clause 8.

"Another contention which was strongly urged at the hearing on appeal was based on clause 18 of the Holidays with Pay Agreement, by which it was agreed that the cost of paid holidays should be treated as a wages cost for the purposes of the Ascertainment under the Conciliation Board Agreement.

"Under the last mentioned agreement, the amount of percentage to be paid during any period is to be determined by the results of the industry in the district during a previous period (called the period of ascertainment) as ascertained by returns to be made

* See Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 41, Pamphlet No. 6/1938.

by the owners, but this is subject always to the operation of the minimum percentage (clause 15).

"In order to determine the percentage payable in the district in accordance with clause 15, 85 per cent. of the difference between the proceeds and the costs of production other than wages in the district during the period of ascertainment shall be expressed as the 1937 Standard Base Rates with a percentage added thereto obtaining during the period of ascertainment' (clause 16). Provision is made for the carrying forward of any deficiency (clause 17).

"The facts that the workmen agreed to the inclusion of the holiday payments as wages costs for the purpose of the ascertainment, and that it is possible that in circumstances of prosperity such inclusion may to some extent work to their disadvantage by delaying the time when the minimum percentage is exceeded, do not justify an inference that there has been a notional deduction of wages each week which is accumulated to the period of ascertainment.

"The arguments so based are similar to those which were advanced in Case 2354/38. It was there contended that, if the subject of holiday pay had not been introduced into the negotiations for an increase of wages, the increase agreed upon would have been greater, so that it should be held that there had been a deduction from weekly wages equivalent to the proportionate amount of holiday pay. It was held that the issue involved could be determined only by interpreting and applying the agreement as framed.

"It may be conceded that the holiday payment was earned by the claimant by past services, but none the less it was earned in order that it might be paid for and in respect of the holiday.

"As the claimant's employment was not terminated, section 35 (6) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, has no application, and the principle of Decision 6084 applies, namely, that as the payment received by the claimant was made under the expressly agreed terms of his employment, he must be regarded as not unemployed, either for the purpose of benefit or continuity, during the period in respect of which the payment was made.

"In these circumstances it is unnecessary to consider whether the claimant was available for work during the period of holiday."

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

EMPLOYEES IN FERRIES UNDERTAKING, COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY.—The Transport and General Workers' Union submitted a claim for an increase in the wages of all men employed by the Council of the County Borough of Wallasey on their ferries service who come within the purview of the Union. The claim rested on the value of the services rendered, the rise in the cost of living since the rates in operation were agreed upon in May, 1937, and the wages paid for similar work in other services. In opposing the claim the Council pointed out that as regards the cost of living, which was the original basis of the claim, in recent years there had been a period of very low prices, but no reduction had been made in the wages of the ferries employees other than the adjustment which accompanied the reduction of the working hours from 56 to 48 a week in 1936. The Court awarded increases of 1s. and 2s. a week in the wages of certain grades with a recommendation for the favourable review of those cases in which a larger increase had been offered by the Council during the previous negotiations.—Award No. 1709; dated 16th August, 1938.

SHIFT ENGINEERS EMPLOYED AT THE MARGARINE WORKS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, IRLAM.—The Amalgamated Engineering Union claimed that shift engineers employed at the Society's margarine works should be paid £5 2s. 6d. a week on day work and £5 12s. 6d. a week on night work. The Union also asked for the restoration of a man now working as a fitter to his former position as shift engineer. The claim in respect of wages was based on the nature of the duties performed by the shift engineers, and on the fact that the rates claimed had been in operation for a number of years prior to 1933, and, in the view of the Union, constituted the rates proper to be paid for the job. In November, 1937, the Society had, in the course of negotiations with the Union, offered to increase the rate of wages of shift engineers from 80s. to 85s. a week. The Society in opposing the claim stated that for some time prior to November, 1933, it had been considered that the rates paid to shift engineers were excessive for their duties and responsibilities. The Court awarded an increase of 5s. a week for shift engineers, and that the application of the fitter in question for restoration to the post of shift engineer shall be considered on its merits when a vacancy occurs.—Award No. 1710; dated 29th August, 1938.

CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL
AWARDS.

PENSIONER CLERKS, SENIOR PENSIONER CLERKS AND CHIEF PENSIONER CLERKS: ADMIRALTY.—The Civil Service Clerical Association claimed increased scales of pay for the three grades of pensioner clerks employed by the Admiralty. The Tribunal awarded the following scales:—

Pensioner Clerks ...	£170 × £10 — £280
Senior Pensioner Clerks ...	£290 × £12 — £350
Chief Pensioner Clerks ...	£375 × £18 — £500

Award No. 33; dated 5th August, 1938.

TECHNICAL OFFICERS AND ASSISTANT TECHNICAL OFFICERS: SUPPLIES DIVISION, H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.—The Institution of Professional Civil Servants claimed revised assimilation terms for existing members of the grades of technical officer and assistant technical officer, Furniture Branch, Supplies Division, H.M. Office of Works, on entering a new salary scale operating from 1st May, 1936. The Tribunal awarded revised assimilation terms.—Award No. 34; dated 9th August, 1938.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS. CONFIRMING ORDER.

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.H.H.G. (62), dated 23rd August, 1938, confirming the variation of general minimum piece rates, and general overtime rates for certain female workers, and specifying 12th September, 1938, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

SPECIAL AREAS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1937: DIRECTIONS.

In accordance with the above Act, the Minister of Labour has directed that Section 5 of the Act shall apply to the Borough of Middleton from 22nd August, 1938. The effect of this direction is to authorise the Treasury (a) to provide financial assistance to a Site Company which has been incorporated for the purpose of providing factories with a view to inducing persons to establish industrial undertakings in the area; and (b) to provide financial assistance to new industrial undertakings which occupy the factories thus provided.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

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

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL POPULATION.—*Royal Commission on the Geographical Distribution of the Industrial Population. Minutes of evidence: twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth days.* May 19th, June 15th, 16th, 29th and 30th, 1938. [S.O. publications; price 3s. 6d., 5s., 4s. 6d. and 4s. for twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth days in one volume] respectively.]

GAINFULLY OCCUPIED POPULATION.—*Statistics of the gainfully occupied population. Studies and Reports on Statistical Methods, No. 1. League of Nations.* [Geneva 1938, price 1s.]

MINING.—*Report of Electrical Inspector of Mines, 1937.* Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 1s.]

SAFETY IN MINES RESEARCH BOARD.—*Sixteenth annual report, 1937, including a report of matters dealt with by the Health Advisory Committee.* [S.O. publication; price 2s.]

STANDARD OF LIVING.—(i) *Preliminary investigation into measures of a national or international character for raising the standard of living.* League of Nations, Economic Committee. [Geneva, 1938; price 2s.] (ii) *The Worker's Standard of Living. Studies and Reports, Series B (Economic Conditions) No. 30.* [Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price 2s.]

TRADE UNIONS.—*Registered Trade Unions: Statistical Summary, 1927-1937.* Registry of Friendly Societies. [S.O. publication; price 3d.]

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) *Analytical guide to decisions by the Umpire respecting claims for benefit.* U.I. Code 7. (a) Part II. (b) Amendment No. 6 (to Parts I and IV). 1938. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publications; price 2s. 6d. and 3d. respectively.] (ii) *Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the months of June and July, 1938.* U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlets Nos. 6 and 7, 1938. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publications; price 2d. each.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, AUGUST, 1938.

ADMIRALTY.

Accumulators: Batteries, Ltd., Redditch.—**Alternators, Motor:** Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray; Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—**Ambulances:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Anchor:** Isaiah Preston, Ltd., Cradley Heath; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley.—**Barrels, Air Pump:** G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Batteries:** D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell.—**Bells, Watch:** Gillett & Johnston, Ltd., Croydon; John Roby, Ltd., Rainhill.—**Binnacles:** Kelvin, Bottomley & Baird, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Binoculars:** Ross, Ltd., London, S.W. Sub-Contractors for Glass: Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Blankets:** L. Harwood & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot.—**Blooms, Steel:** Steel Company of Scotland, Ltd., Newton, Lanarkshire; Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell; Steel Peech & Tozer (Branch of the United Steel Cos., Ltd.), Rotherham; Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., South Bank and West Hartlepool.—**Boats, Motor:** Vosper, Ltd., Portsmouth; Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton; W. & J. Tod, Ltd., Weymouth; J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Hampton-Thames. Sub-Contractors for Machinery: Ford Engine Co., Dagenham; Parsons Engineering Co., Ltd., Southampton. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: J. B. Marr & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Boilers:** W. G. Bagnall, Ltd., Stafford; Abbot & Co. (Newark), Ltd., Newark.—**Bottle Rack Stowage:** R. B. Stirling & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Boxes:**

Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; Castle's Ship-breaking Co., Ltd., Plymouth.—**Brackets, etc.:** Ley's Malleable Castings Co., Ltd., Derby; Hale & Hale (Tipton), Ltd., Tipton; Dennystown Forge Co., Ltd., Dumbarton; John Dugdill & Co., Ltd., Hazel Grove. Sub-Contractors for Machining: Highfield Gear Co., Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Breathing Apparatus:** Siebe Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Brushes, Shaving:** C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—**Buoys:** Gas Accumulator Co. (United Kingdom), Ltd., Brentford.—**Cable:** Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Hooper's Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge.—**Capstan Gear:** Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead; Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Chain Cable and Gear:** Edge & Sons, Ltd., Shifnal; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; T. B. Wellings & Co., Ltd., Old Hill; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; R. Sykes & Son, Cradley Heath; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Salford; Kendrick & Mole, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Chain, Iron:** Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath.—**Chain, Mooring:** Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—**Clothing, Proofed:** Michael Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; J. Weinberg & Sons (1927), Ltd., Manchester; Telemac, Ltd., Manchester; Premier Garments, Ltd., Manchester; Elemco Weatherproofers, Ltd., Manchester; M. Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Edward Macbean & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Great Grimsby Coal, Salt & Tanning Co., Ltd., Grimsby; Chamberlins, Ltd., Norwich; Johnson & Son, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Abbott, Anderson & Abbott, Ltd., Harpenden; Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; H. E. Walters, London, S.E.—**Coils:** H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Compass Gear:** Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Condensers:** Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; Dubilier Condenser Co. (1925), Ltd., London, W.—**Containers, etc.:** W. P. Butterfield, Ltd., Shipley.—**Cranes:** Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle; Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead; Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath; Sir Wm. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough; Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Bull Motors (Branch of E. R. & J. Turner), Ipswich; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., Manchester; E. M. B. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Cylinders, Gas:** Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield. Sub-Contractors for Valves: British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Destructors, Refuse:** New Destructor Co., Ltd., Pershore. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Sub-Contractors for Bricks: J. G. Stein & Co., Ltd., Bonnybridge.—**Dials:** Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—**Dinghies:** R. & A. Hamper, Fareham; M. W. Blackmore & Sons, Bideford; E. Williams, Cowes; Dautless Co., Canvey Bridge; C. H. Fox & Son, Ltd., Ipswich.—**Dishes, Aluminium:** Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Doors, Watertight:** Horsley bridge & T. Piggott, Ltd., Tipton.—**Drums:** Frederick Braby & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Drums, Ltd., Grays.—**Duck Flax:** Hay & Robertson, Ltd., Dunfermline.—**Dynamometer:** Heenan & Froude, Ltd., Worcester.—**Electrical Installation:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E. Hadow & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Fires, Electric, etc.:** Berry's Electric, Ltd., Wembley.—**Flour:** Spillers, Ltd., London, E., Cardiff and Avonmouth.—**Fuseboards:** Allen, West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Fuses:** Bertram Thomas, Manchester.—**Gauntlets:** Chas. Ockwell & Co., Cricklade.—**Generating Sets:** English Electric Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Generators:** Crompton, Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford; W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford; Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham; Davey, Paxman & Co. (Colchester), Ltd., Colchester; Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley; W. Sisson & Co., Ltd., Gloucester. Sub-Contractors for Dynamos: Campbell & Isherwood, Ltd., Liverpool; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Gears:** James Robertson & Sons (Fleetwood), Ltd., Fleetwood.—**Herrings, Tinned:** Crosse & Blackwell (Mfg. Co.), Ltd., Peterhead.—**Hoses, bronze:** Midland Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Long Eaton.—**Hotcupboards:** Henry Wilson & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Falkirk Iron Co., Ltd., Falkirk; Bertram Thomas, Manchester.—**Jam:** Crosbie's Pure Food Co., Ltd., Southall; John Stephens, Son & Co., Ltd., Gloucester; Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Histon; St. Martin Preserving Co., Ltd., Slough.—**Keys, Magnetic:** Parmeko, Ltd., Leicester.—**Knives:** Francis Greaves & Sons, Sheffield.—**Lamp Fittings:** Gabriel & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Player, Mitchell & Breen, Birmingham.—**Lamps, Electric:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., Preston; Engineering and Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans. Sub-Contractors for Shades: John Walsh, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lamps, Searchlight:** Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford; Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Lampshades:** Star Lampshade Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Lanterns:** J. & R. Oldfield, Ltd., Birmingham; W. T. George & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Oldham & Son, Ltd., Manchester; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Lathes:** Denhams' Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax; Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London, E. Sub-Contractors for Motors: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E.—**Lifts:** Evans Lifts, Ltd., Leicester; Pickering's, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees; J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford.—**Lighters:** Philip & Son, Ltd., Dartmouth; Isaac Pimblott & Sons, Ltd., Northwich; W. J. Yarwood & Sons (1938), Ltd., Northwich.—**Machinery, Distilling:** G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow; Buckley & Taylor, Ltd., Oldham; Caird & Rayner, Ltd., London, E. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Machinery, Laundry:** Smith & Paget Ltd., Keighley.—**Machines, Drilling and Boring:** Kitchen &

Wade, Ltd., Halifax. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Igran Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Machines, Grinding:** Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Starters: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Machines, Milling:** J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley; Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds; James Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Crompton, Parkinson & Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Machines, Punching and Shearing:** Crosthwaite Furnaces & Scriven Machine Tools, Ltd., Leeds.—**Machines, Slicing:** Automatic Scale Co., Ltd., Altrincham.—**Machines, Testing:** W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.—**Machines, Woodworking, Band Sawing and Planing:** Wadkin, Ltd., Leicester; J. Sagan & Co., Ltd., Halifax; Thomas Robinson & Son, Ltd., Carlisle.—**Machines, X-ray:** Cuthbert Andrews, London, W.C.—**Mattresses and Covers:** E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh; Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.; Stott & Smith, Ltd., Manchester.—**Motors:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Mouldings:** Moulded Products, Ltd., Birmingham; Eboneston Industries, Ltd., London, S.E.; Birkbys, Ltd., Liversedge; Mica Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bromley.—**Plugs and Sockets:** A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Propellers:** John I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Southampton.—**Pumping Units:** Gwynnes Pumps, Ltd., London, W. Sub-Contractors for Petrol Engines: Henry Meadows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Pumps:** Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray. Sub-Contractors for Starters: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Pushes and Boxes:** A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Racers, Brass:** Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Receivers, Telephone:** S. G. Brown, Ltd., London, W.—**Reflectors, Searchlight:** C. A. Parsons & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead. Sub-Contractors for Glass: Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens.—**Reservoirs, Airfiring:** Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Resistances:** Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Screens:** Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Screws:** Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Seals, Silica:** Thermal Syndicate, Ltd., Wallsend; Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., Mitcham.—**Sheets, Aluminium:** British Aluminium Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Sheets, Brass:** Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Elswick.—**Sheets, Copper:** I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Shoes:** Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.—**Spacers:** Newport & South Wales Tube Co., Ltd., Landore, Glam.—**Starters and Resistances:** Watford Electric & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Watford; E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E.; Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Steel:** Barrow Haematite Steel Co., Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—**Steering Gear:** Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Strips, Brass:** Aston Chain & Hook Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Superheater Equipment:** Superheater Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Switchboards:** Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Switches, etc.:** Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; General Electric Co., Ltd., Manchester; Bertram Thomas, Manchester; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.—**Switchgear:** Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.—**Tanks, Storage:** Braithwaite & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.W.—**Telescopes:** W. Otway & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Ross, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Thermostats and Contacts:** Baldwin Instrument Co., Ltd., Dartford.—**Tools:** V. L. Churchill & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Towels:** Vantona Textiles, Ltd., Bolton; Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Bolton; Stott & Smith, Ltd., Congleton.—**Transformers:** Foster Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Tubes, Steel:** Newport & South Wales Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Bromford Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Britannia Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Wellington Tube Works, Ltd., Tipton; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Valves, Wireless:** Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., Mitcham; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W., and Wembley.—**Vessel, Refit:** A. Rutherford & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead; E. H. Williamson & Co., Birkenhead.—**Wavemeters:** Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—**Winches:** Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead. Sub-Contractors for Engines: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—**Windlasses and Capstans:** Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Works and Civil Engineering Contracts:** Milliken Bros., London, N.W.; Browne & Lilly, Ltd., Reading; Henry Jones & Son, Southsea; Jas. Boyd & Sons, Ltd., Paisley; H. V. Smith & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Works Materials:** Wm. Crundall & Co., Ltd., Dover; Clayton, Son & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; T. Summerson & Son, Ltd., Darlington; Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.

WAR OFFICE.

Acetylene: British Industrial Gases, Ltd., London, Manchester and Glasgow.—**Aerials:** Ultra Electric, Ltd., London, W.—**Air Cleaners:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Oxford.—**Air Compressors:** Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich; Browett Lindley (1931), Ltd., Letchworth; Alley & MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Alcohol:** Burgoyne Burdicks & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Aluminium Castings:** Wolverhampton Die Casting Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Aluminium Piping:** Aluminium Plant & Vessel Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Ammeters, etc.:** Measuring Instruments (Pullin), Ltd., London, W.; Weston Electrical Instrument Co., Ltd., Enfield.—**Arc Shearing Machines:** Mavor & Coulson, Ltd., Glasgow.—

Automatic Machines: Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Bags, Kit:** E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—**Base Rolling Machines:** T. White Sons, Ltd., Paisley.—**Batteries:** Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—**Bearings:** Skefko Ball Bearing Co., Ltd., Luton.—**Bedsteads, Folding:** H. Myer & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; A. Phillips, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Belts, Waist:** Blackman Leather Goods Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Blankets:** Dodgson & Hargreaves, Ltd., Leeds.—**Blocks, Glass:** Triplex Safety Glass Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Blocks, Tackle:** C. Butterfield & Co., London, E.—**Boats, Folding and Parts:** Saro Laminated Wood Products, Ltd., Cowes.—**Bodies for Searchlight Chassis:** Chas. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Wakefield.—**Boiler for Locomotive:** Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Boilers:** Ideal Boilers & Radiators, Ltd., Hull.—**Boots:** Mumford & Co., Kettering; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Wellingborough; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds; Wilkins & Denton (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; Owen Smith (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Liverpool; S. Walker, Walgrave; British Tyre & Rubber Co., Burton-on-Trent.—**Boxes, Corrugated Board:** Medway Corrugated Paper Co., Ltd., New Hythe, Kent.—**Boxes, Stationery:** C. Eastgate & Son, Birmingham.—**Braid:** G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley.—**Brasses, Cleaning:** W. H. Briscoe & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Brushes (Various):** G. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Addis, Hertford; Chadwick & Shapcott, Ltd., Waltham Cross.—**Bulb Horns:** Joseph Lucas, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Buttons:** Firmin & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cable:** Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Leigh; Enfield Cable Wks., Ltd., Brimsdown; W. T. Henley Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Canvas:** M. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd., Arbroath; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; John Bright & Bros., Ltd., Rochdale; Anderson & Chalmers, Arbroath.—**Cap Comforters:** A. Yates & Co., Leicester.—**Cases, Plywood:** T. E. Dingwall, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cases, Tool:** Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Chairs:** O. Haines & Son, High Wycombe; Wake & Dean, Ltd., Yatton; H. & F. Howland (Wycombe), Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Charcoal:** Sutcliffe Speakman & Co., Ltd., Leigh; Brimsdown Chemical Works, Ltd., Enfield.—**Chassis:** A.E.C., Ltd., Southall; Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton; J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke; Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow; Rootes, Ltd., Luton.—**Cloth:** E. Willman & Sons, Ltd., Bingley.—**Cloth, Drab:** J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot; G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Batley; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Leeds; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. Harper & Sons, Leeds; W. & T. Huggan, Ltd., Leeds; J. D. Johnstone, Ltd., Leeds; J. Hoyle & Son, Longwood; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Marshall, Kaye & Marshall, Ltd., Dewsbury.—**Clothing, Messengers, etc.:** Milns, Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.—**Concrete Mixers:** Blaw Knox, Ltd., Watford.—**Connectors:** Drake & Gorham, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Control Gear:** Tilling Stevens, Ltd., Maidstone.—**Cooking Ranges:** Dobbie Forbes & Co., Ltd., Larbert.—**Copper Rings:** Thomas Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—**Couplers:** Birkbys, Ltd., Liversedge.—**Couplings:** Simmonds & Stokes, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Crowbars:** English Tools, Ltd., Wigan.—**De-nitrating Towers:** Lennox Foundry Co., Ltd., London.—**Distributing Boards:** Nobels Explosives Co., Ltd., Stevenston.—**Drawers, Cellular, Short:** E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—**Drill, etc.:** J. Hoyle & Sons Ltd., Summerseat.—**Drums, Cable:** F. W. Male & Son, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Gloucester Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Gloucester.—**Fans, Blowing:** Keith Blackman, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Filling Plant:** Heathway Engineering Co., Ltd., Hillingdon Heath; Corner Croft, Ltd., Coventry.—**Flannelette:** J. C. Hamer, Ltd., Radcliffe; Halliday & Constantine, Wigan.—**Forges:** Alldays & Onions, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Gabardine:** G. Garnett & Son, Bradford; T. Priestley & Sons, Ltd., Bradford.—**Gauges:** William Spiers, Ltd., Leicester.—**Generating Sets:** R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley.—**Generator Chassis and Cabs:** Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Tilling Stevens, Ltd., Maidstone; John I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke.—**Forks, Knives and Spoons:** Cooper Bros. & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; W. Page & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Sheffield Steel Products, Ltd., Sheffield; Wall Kay & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; W. & J. A. Baxter, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Glass Sectors:** Pilkington Bros., St. Helens.—**Gloves:** A. Bailey & Co., Ltd., Glastonbury.—**Great-coats, etc.:** Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.; A. Miller, London, E.; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle (Staffs.).—**Grinding Machines:** A. A. Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester; Coventry Gauge & Tool Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Gymnastic Apparatus:** Spencer Heath & George, Ltd., Enfield.—**Hose, Canvas:** F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Pendleton; G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Manchester; W. Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Salford.—**Jacks, Screw Lifting:** Charles Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Knives, Glasp:** W. & S. Butcher, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Lathes:** Buck & Hickman, Ltd., London, E.; Holbrook M/c Tool Co., London, E.; Dean Smith & Grace, Ltd., Keighley; Churchill Redman, Ltd., Halifax; H. B. Sale, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnston; Timbrell & Wright Machine Tool and Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; G. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; Oldfield & Schofield Co., Ltd., Halifax; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Lawn Mowers:** Ransomes Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich.—**Lead Heating Coils:** Foster Blackett & James, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; W. G. Jenkinson, Sheffield.—**Linoleum:** Tayside Floorcloth Co., Ltd., Newburgh; Dundee Floorcloth Linoleum Co., Dundee; North British Lino Co., Ltd., Dundee.—**Locomotives:** Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—**Lorries:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland; A.E.C., Ltd., Southall.—**Machines, Pipe Grooving, etc.:** Victualco Co., Ltd., Letchworth.—**Machines, Positioning:** Dashwood Engineers, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Machines, Shearing:** Siskol Machines, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Masts,**

Wireless: J. M. Dangerfield & Sons, London, S.E.—**Mattresses**: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; E.H.P. (Hadfield), Ltd., Hadleigh.—**Mechanical Horses**: Scammell Lorries, Ltd., Watford.—**Metal Rod**: Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Metal Tubing**: Hudson & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Milling Machines**: Cincinnati Milling Machines, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Milnrow; Adecock & Shipley, Leicester; A. C. Wickman, Ltd., Manchester.—**Mobile Drilling Rig**: English Drilling Equipment Co., Ltd., Gainsborough.—**Motor Cycles**: Rudge Whitworth, Ltd., Coventry.—**Netting, Mosquito**: Boden & Co., Ltd., Derby.—**Nets**: W. Edwards & Sons (Bridport), Ltd., Bridport.—**Nickel Copper Alloy Rod**: Hy. Wiggin & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Overall Chains**: Kennedy & Kempe, Ltd., Longparish.—**Packing Discs**: M. Cook & Son, Ltd., London, N.—**Paint**: Pinchin Johnson & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Pickets, Angle**: T. Blackburn & Sons, Ltd., Preston; Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; John Elwell, Ltd., Oldbury.—**Pneumatic Pumps**: Broom & Wade, Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Poles**: C. White, Bromley.—**Power Units for W.T. Sets**: W. H. Dorman & Co., Ltd., Stafford.—**Presses**: Taylor & Challen, Ltd., Birmingham; Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—**Pumps**: East Ferry Engineering Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Yeaton Admitt & Co., Ltd., Bristol; J. Shaw & Sons (Salford), Ltd., Salford.—**Punching and Drawing Plant**: Fielding & Platt, Ltd., Gloucester.—**Receivers, Bearing, etc.**: General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—**Reels, Cable**: Hart Heaton & Sons, Ltd., Liversedge.—**Reinforced Concrete Columns**: Stanton Iron Works Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—**Resistors**: Erie Resistor, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Respirator Parts**: Wm. White (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; Ferguson Shiers & Co. (Failsforth), Ltd., Failsforth; Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland.—**Rings, Cupro-Nickel**: Yorkshire Copper Works, Leeds.—**Riveting Machines**: J. W. Flower & Co., Wimborne.—**Ropes, Towing Steel**: Elliot Equipment & Accessories, Ltd., Cardiff.—**Rubber Bands**: North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Sabres, Foils, etc.**: Wilkinson Sword Co., Ltd., Acon.—**Sacks, Coal**: Wm. Smith (Poplar), Ltd., London, E.—**Sandbags**: Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; John Boath, Junr. & Co., Ltd., Forfar; Caird (Dundee), Ltd., Dundee; Craiks, Ltd., Forfar; Don Bros. Buist & Co., Ltd., Forfar; Durie & Miller, Ltd., Coupar Angus; Wm. Fergusson & Sons, Ltd., Dundee; W. G. Grant & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Hardie & Smith, Ltd., Dundee; Wm. Halley & Sons, Ltd., Dundee; Alex. Henderson & Sons, Ltd., Dundee; Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee; R. G. Kennedy & Co., Dundee; John Lowson, Junr. & Co., Ltd., Forfar; Moffat & Son, Ltd., Forfar; Malcolm Ogilvie & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Alex. Moncur & Son, Dundee; Jas. Prain & Sons, Ltd., Dundee; J. F. Robertson & Co., Ltd., Dundee; H. & A. Scott, Ltd., Dundee; Jas. Scott & Sons, Ltd., Dundee; Scott & Fyfe, Ltd., Tayport; Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Dundee; South Anchor Jute Works (Dundee), Ltd., Dundee; Stewart Bros., Dundee; J. & D. Wilkie, Ltd., Kirriemuir; Ogilvie Bros. (Kirriemuir), Ltd., Kirriemuir.—**Saws**: Slack Sellers Co., Sheffield.—**Scantling**: Lamb Bros., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Screens, Wind**: S. Hyde, Birmingham.—**Settees**: W. Birch, Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Shirts**: Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale; Gwalia Shirt Co., Ltd., Greenfield; Milns Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.; McArthur Beattie & Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Shoes, Canvas**: North British Rubber Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Sleepers**: Calders, Ltd., London, E.—**Socks, Worsted**: Hall & Son, Stoke-on-Golding.—**Spanners**: Yeaton Admitt & Co., Ltd., Bristol; G. Mills, Beckenham.—**Stands, Instrument**: Blunt & Wray, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Stationery Boxes**: C. Eastgate & Son, Birmingham.—**Steel (Misc.)**: Brown Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell; Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington; Guest Keen Baldwin's Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot; English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield; Barrow Haematite Steel Co., Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness; Thomas Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett.—**Stoves**: Monitor Oil Appliances, Ltd., Birmingham; Orme Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Turley & Williams (1925), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Straps, Leather**: D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Walsall; Blackman Leather Goods Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Tables, Barrack, Tops**: Gabriel Wade & English, Ltd., Wisbech.—**Tanks, Stainless Steel**: W. P. Butterfield, Ltd., Shipley.—**Telephone Sets**: Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Wks., Ltd., London, N.W.; Plessey Co., Ltd., Iford.—**Tent Parts**: Rudders & Paynes, Ltd., Birmingham; G. Smith & Co., Ltd., Romford.—**Testing Apparatus**: Masson Seely & Co., London, S.W.—**Ticken**: Durham St. Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Tin Ingot**: Capper Pass & Son, Ltd., Bristol.—**Tools**: Harvey Frost Co., Ltd., Bishop's Stortford; Vaughan Bros., Ltd., Willenhall; British Tap & Die Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Tractors**: Scammell Lorries, Ltd., Watford.—**Transmitters**: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Trestles**: Douglass Bros., Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne.—**Trimming Machines**: Oldfield & Schofield, Ltd., Halifax.—**Trolley Filters**: Robt. Jenkins & Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—**Trousers**: A. Miller, London, E.—**Trucks**: Evesons (Coal), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Turning Gear**: Davy & United Engineering Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Valves, W.T.**: Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., Mitcham.—**Vans**: Standard Railway Wagon Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Vests**: E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—**Washers, Copper and Asbestos**: Hall & Hall, Ltd., Hampton.—**Watches**: Carley & Clemence, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Water Heaters**: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Water Purifying Powder**: Clensol, Ltd., London, E.—**Well Head Gears**: C. L. Jones, London, N.—**W.T. Sets and Parts**: Ultra Electric, Ltd., London, W.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Building and Works Services**: Shrivensham—Sergeants' Messes: John Knox (Bristol), Ltd., Bristol. Bulford—Headquarter Offices: Building & Public Works Construction Co., Ltd., Swindon. Bulford—Married Soldiers' Quarters: Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth. Irvine—Buildings and Drainage

Work: M. Muir & Co., Ltd., Kilmarnock. Hereford—Building Alterations: Griggs & Son, Ltd., London, S.W. Guildford—Erection of Depot, etc.: John Crevdson, Horley. Aldershot—Bath Houses, etc.: Crasby & Co., Ltd., Farnham. Ashton under Lyne—Heating Installations: Matthew Hall & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Okehampton—Repairs to Roads, etc.: W. G. Northcott & Co., Ltd., Exeter. Chilwell—Erection of Shed: F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. Didcot, etc.—Road Work: Cecil Williamson & Co., Ltd., Beeston. Northern Command—Erection of Sheds: Bernard Pumfrey, Ltd., Gainsborough. Wrexham—Barrack Block: W. E. Samuel, Wrexham. Enfield—Lavatory Accommodation: N. L. Gower & Co., London, E.C. Nottingham—Heating Installation: Carrier Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Enfield—Reconstruction of Buildings: G. P. Walker & Sons, Enfield Wash. Trowbridge—Married Soldiers' Quarters: Building and Public Works Construction Co., Ltd., Swindon. Bulford—Barrack Block: Staver-ton Builders, Ltd., Totnes. Bordon—Excavation Work: Henry Holbrow, Slough. Leicester—Dining-Room Block: Chitham & Co., Ltd., Leicester. Shorncliffe, etc.—Repairs to Roads: Wm. F. Rees, Ltd., London, S.W. Dover, etc.—Repairs to Roads: C. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover. Aldershot—Regimental Institute, etc.: Lee Bros. (Aldershot), Ltd., Aldershot. Derby—Alterations to Barracks: Greenwood (Mansfield), Ltd., Mansfield. Sergeants' Mess and Quarters and Modernization Services at Depot Barracks, Armagh: James Miskimmin & Sons, Ltd., Belfast. Repairs and Tarspraying of Roads and Parades, Colchester: W. & J. Glossop, Ltd., London, W. Erection of Infantry Depot, Canterbury: Rice & Son, Ltd., Margate. Alterations to Dining-Room, Cookhouse and Boiler House at Wrexham: E. E. Coleman, Ltd., Sale, Cheshire. Sewage Disposal Works at Arborfield Cross, Berkshire: E. H. Burgess, Ltd., London, S.W. Modernization of Depot Barracks, York: Thomas Feather & Co., Ltd., Bradford. Dining-Room and Cookhouse, Parkhurst, I.O.W.: A. E. Jukes & Son, Ltd., Southampton. Artificers' Work, West London Area: Haymills (Contractors), Ltd., London, W. Boiler House and Alterations to Barracks, Beverley: Markwell Holmes & Nayter, Ltd., Hull. Modernization Work at Pontefract Depot: Thomas Feather & Co., Ltd., Bradford. Dining-Rooms and Cookhouses, Stanhope Lines, Aldershot: Wilson Lovatt & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Alterations to Regimental Institute, Deput, by Measurement Contract: J. J. Lovell & Son, Marlow. Erection of 20 Married Soldiers' Quarters, Gravesend: Old Forge Estates, Ltd., Sidcup. Magilligan—Rifle Range: Grainger Bros., Holywood. Dorchester—Gymnasium, etc.: Staverton Builders, Ltd., Totnes. Lulworth—Erection of Officers' Mess, etc.: Staverton Builders, Ltd., Totnes. Birtley—Abolition Room, Offices, etc.: J. Craven & Sons, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Ballymena—New Depot: Stewart & Partners, Ltd., Belfast. Glasgow—Repairs to Roads and Resurfacing Recreation Grounds at Maryhill Barracks: Darroch & Newell, Ltd., Coatbridge. Internal Painting and Colouring at Maryhill Barracks: Wm. McKerracher, Glasgow. Grocery Shop and Store, Goojerat Barracks: F. Hutton & Son, Ltd., Colchester. Electric Light and Plugs, 4th Division Mob. Store: E. H. Ruddock, Brightlingsea. Office accommodation for R.A.O.C.: Joseph Moss & Son, Colchester. Alterations to "B" Block, Plassey Married Soldiers' Quarters: H. Smith & Son, Clacton-on-Sea. Re-conditioning of "A" Shed, Branston: A. Holmes & Sons, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent. Biggin Hill—Erection of Shed: William Harbrow, Ltd., London, S.E. Sandhurst, Camberley—Periodical Services 1938-39: Fields, Ltd., Reading. Blackdown—Alma and Dettingen Barracks, Alterations, etc., to Regimental Institute: J. Chuter, Farnborough, Hants. Catterick—Renewal of Fencing: Pearson & Blackwell (Doncaster), Ltd., Doncaster. Camp Structures—Tow Law, Co. Durham: A. B. Cobbett, Monkseaton. Derby Term Contract: M. Walker (Sibley), Ltd., Sibley. Store—R.E. Yard, Chatham: F. Farnham, Ltd., Gillingham. Winchester—Periodical Painting: Fields, Ltd., Reading. Netley—Repair Sea Wall: G. Riches, Fareham. Ashmansworth, Berks—Temporary Camp: Vaughan & Sons, Hereford.

AIR MINISTRY.

Aerials, Streamline Loop-Moulds and Moulded Parts for: Thos. de la Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Aero Engines**; **Accessories Modifications, Repairs, Spares and Tests**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Aero Engines; Spares, Tests, Tools and Work on**: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Aero Engine Accessories, Repairs and Spares**: Armstrong-Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Aero Engine Spares**: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield.—**Aircraft; Accessories, Modifications and Spares**: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Aircraft and Repairs**: Sir W. G. Armstrong-Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry.—**Aircraft and Spares**: Airspeed (1934), Ltd., Portsmouth.—**Aircraft; Spares, Tests and Work on**: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield.—**Aircraft—Model of**: Boulton Paul Aircraft, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Aircraft Accessories**: Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich.—**Aircraft Modifications, Parts and Spares**: Phillips & Powis Aircraft, Ltd., Reading.—**Aircraft Parts, Spares and Work on**: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes.—**Aircraft Repairs**: Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton.—**Aircraft Spares**: General Aircraft, Ltd., Hanworth; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Westland Aircraft, Ltd., Yeovil; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucolecoote; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Boulton Paul Aircraft, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Aircraft Spares and Work on**: Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—**Aircraft, Work on**: Handley-Page, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Aircscrews**: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes; Aircscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—**Aircscrew Spinners**: Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Altimeters**: Kelvin Bottomley & Baird, Ltd., Basingstoke.—**Bags, Parachute**: Pak Parachute Co., Ltd., Mitcham; J. B. Brooks & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Balloons**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Batteries, Dry**: Ever Ready Co., Ltd., London, N.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Benches, Circular Saw**: Thos. Robinson & Son, Ltd., Rochdale.—**Boards, Aeroplane**: Hobbies, Ltd., Dereham.—**Bolts and Nuts**: Pittaway &

Co., Birmingham; Dangerfield & Co., Darlaston.—**Box, Flare, Aircraft**: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich.—**Brooms and Brushes**: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; F. Smith & Co., London, S.W.; Newton & Cook, London, S.W.; E. A. & W. Greenslade, Ltd., Bristol.—**Buoys, Rubber Mooring**: Short Bros. (Rochester & Bedford), Ltd., Rochester.—**Buttons**: Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cable, Electric**: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Calipers**: Buck & Hickman, Ltd., London, E.—**Camera, Cine**: W. Vinten, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Canvas, Ironproof, French**: Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Caps, O.A.**: L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Carburettors and M/T Spares**: Solex, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Cart-ridges, Signal**: Y.S.C., Ltd., Huddersfield; Schermuly Pistol Rocket Apparatus, Ltd., Newdigate; C. T. Brook & Cos. "Crystal Palace" Fireworks, Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.—**Cases, Packing**: Albert Edward Dock Sawmills, Ltd., Percy Main.—**Cloth, Blue-Grey**: G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Batley; Henry Booth & Sons, Ltd., Gildersome; Joseph Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Longwood; Jas. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; A. W. Hainsworth, Ltd., Farsley.—**Connectors, Hanging Plug**: Dorman & Smith, Ltd., Salford.—**Containers, Flying Ration**: London Aluminium Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Conveyance of Personnel**: Feltham Transport Co., Bedford.—**Copper**: Wilkes, Son & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Counterpanes**: Vantona Textiles, Ltd., Manchester.—**Cranes**: Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Cutlery**: Elkington Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cylinders CO, etc.**: Walter Kidde Co., Ltd., Northolt.—**D/F Streamline Loops**: Ferranti, Ltd., Oldham.—**Doors, Steel**: R. Jenkins & Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—**Dope, Camouflage**: British Celanese, Ltd., London, W.—**Drill, Blue-Grey**: Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester; Joshua Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Chorley; Joshua Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Fabric, Balloon-Proofing of**: J. Mandelberg & Co., Ltd., Pendleton.—**Fabric, Silk**: Grout & Co., Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Courtaulds, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Fans, Ceiling**: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Film, Sound**: Gee Films, Ltd., London, W.; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Film, Sound Copies**: Brent Laboratories, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Fittings, Installation—Target Gear**: Arrow Aircraft, Ltd., Yeaton.—**Flares, Training**: Bulpiet & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Frames for Curtains, Mosquito**: Fitter Bros., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Frames, Target and Holders**: Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich.—**Gauges**: Wm. Spiers, Ltd., Leicester; S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—**Gear Elevating, Ambulance**: Carters (J. & A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—**Harnesses, Safety**: Elliott Equipment & Accessories, Ltd., Cardiff; J. B. Brooks & Co., Birmingham; Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Harnesses, Silk Parachute**: G.Q. Parachute Co., Ltd., Woking; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; Pak Parachute Co., Ltd., Mitcham; Irving Air Chute of G.B., Ltd., Letchworth.—**Indicators, Mcdulation**: Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Installation, Bulk Petrol**: Simions & Hawker, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Keys, Morse**: Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Lamps, Glim**: Ceag, Ltd., Barnsley.—**Lamps, Inspection**: Utility Electric Co., Wolverhampton.—**Lifts, Service**: Evans Lifts, Ltd., Leicester.—**Lighting Street and Apparatus Alarm**: Wm. 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Bradbury & Sons, Ltd., Baintree; Jas. Wells & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Mixer, Concrete**: Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich.—**Mowers, Gang—Spares for**: Thos. Green & Son, Ltd., Leeds.—**Nozzles, Delivery**: Zwicky, Ltd., Slough.—**Packs, Parachute**: Elliot Equipment & Accessories, Ltd., Cardiff.—**Paint**: W. R. Todd & Son, Ltd., Hull; Foster Mason & Harvey, Mitcham.—**Parachutes, etc.**: Irving Air Chute of Great Britain, Ltd., Letchworth.—**Plant, Oil Cleaning**: Streamline Filters, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Plugs**: Oliver Pell Control, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Plugs, Sparking**: Lodge Plugs, Ltd., Rugby; K.L.G. 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