

BAR-LOCK

TYPEWRITERS
FOR SPEED AND EFFICIENCY

THE NEW BAR-LOCK MODEL 20, the newest standard typewriter on the market. Perfected for lightness of touch, speed and alignment. Redesigned tabulator with a stop for every letter space—totally enclosed mechanism, reducing sound—six interchangeable carriages—unrivalled length of life and lowest rate of depreciation—English manufacture throughout.

BAR-LOCK FOUR-BANK PORTABLE 88 character keyboard, automatic ribbon reverse, 8 in. visible writing line. Remarkably compact and efficient. **9 gns.**

BAR-LET No. 2 PORTABLE Light, strong, reliable, easy to master and a pleasure to use. **6½ gns.**



BY APPOINTMENT
TO THE LATE
KING GEORGE V.

Manufactured by **BAR-LOCK TYPEWRITER CO. NOTTINGHAM**
Phone: 75141/2 Grams: Barlock, Nottingham

"Use a typewriter made in the United Kingdom"



YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT

Take time by the forelock and make the old fellow work for YOU! A Gledhill-Brook Time Recording and Costing System is the perfect means of organising and controlling time and prevents waste in all departments of every business. Please write to us for details.

GLEDHILL-BROOK
TIME RECORDERS LTD.
22 EMPIRE WORKS, HUDDERSFIELD.

TAYLOR'S for TYPEWRITERS

ADDERS : CALCULATORS : DUPLICATORS

All makes for Sale, Hire, Repair, Exchanges. Special Terms for C.S.
ASK FOR LIST

74, CHANCERY LANE (Holborn end), W.C.2.
Tel.: HOL 3793

Estimates given for Portland Stone, block, sawn, worked, or fixed complete.

F. J. BARNES LIMITED

Stone Quarries and Masonry Works,
PORTLAND :: DORSET
Telephone: Portland 2102.

London Office: 25 NINE ELMS LANE, S.W.8. Tele.: Macaulay 1479

SAMUEL GILL & SONS

Designers and Manufacturers of Jigs, Tools,
Fixtures, Gauges and Special Machines

LYTHALLS LANE, COVENTRY
Tel. Cov. 88605. Air Ministry Authority 707713/37

WORKERS' PROTECTIVE GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS

FOR ALL PURPOSES

A. H. SELWYN LTD.
37/8 Gutter Lane, LONDON, E.C.2

EDWARD BOX & CO LTD

ROAD TRANSPORT ENGINEERS

LIVERPOOL — LONDON — BIRMINGHAM
MANCHESTER — SHEFFIELD — GLASGOW

MAKE UP ANY LOST TIME—SEND YOUR GOODS BY ROAD
Head Off.: Spekehall Rd., L'pool. Phone: Gateacre 1201

For competent and well-educated secretaries and shorthand-typists

Apply to:— **THE SECRETARY,**
MRS. HOSTER'S OFFICES,
St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, London, E.C.2
Tel. MET. 2811 (5 lines)



June

1939

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

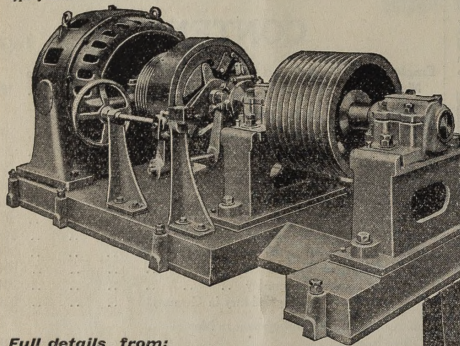
CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Employment, Wages, Cost of Living, and Trade Disputes in May	199
Special Articles, Reviews, etc. :—	
Report of the Ministry of Labour for the Year 1938	200
Unemployment Assistance Board: Report for the Year 1938	201
The King's National Roll	201
Co-operative Annual Congress	202
International Labour Organisation	202
Holidays with Pay in Éire	203
Unemployment Insurance in Oversea Countries	203
Working Time of Railway Workers in France	204
Overtime Rates for Coal Miners in France	204
Employment Books in Germany	204
Wages in the Coal-Mining Industry in Germany	204
Employment and Unemployment in May :—	
General Summary	205
Unemployment Chart	206
Vacancies Notified to, and Filled by, Employment Exchanges	206
Employment in some of the Principal Industries :—	
Coal Mining	207
Iron Mining	207
Shale Mining	207
Pig Iron	207
Iron and Steel	208
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	208
Engineering	208
Shipbuilding	208
Cotton	209
Wool	209
Boot and Shoe	210
Brick	211
Building	211
Pottery	211
Paper, Printing and Bookbinding	211
Dock Labour	211
Seamen	212
Numbers on the Registers in the Principal Towns	212
Composition of Unemployment Statistics: Great Britain	213
Unemployment Fund	213
Periods of Registered Unemployment: Analysis in respect of Persons applying for Insurance Benefit or Unemployment Allowances	213
Applicants for Insurance Benefit and Unemployment Allowances: Divisional Analysis	213
Unemployment among Insured Persons: Industrial Analysis	214
Principal Changes in Numbers Unemployed	217
New Entrants into Unemployment Insurance	217
Juvenile Unemployment Statistics :—	
Registered Unemployed: Divisional Analysis	218
Insured Unemployed: Divisional Analysis	218
Vacancies Filled: Divisional Analysis	218
Attendances at Courses of Instruction	218
Unemployment among Boys and Girls, under 16 years of age in Insured Industries	218
Unemployment Insurance: Adjudications by the Statutory Authorities	219
Poor Relief in May	219
Employment Overseas	220
Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in May	221
Fatal Industrial Accidents	224
Industrial Diseases	224
Trade Disputes in May	225
Changes in Cost of Living: Statistics for 1st June	226
Retail Prices Overseas	227
Building Plans Approved: Statistics for April and May	227
Official Notices, etc. :—	
Legal Cases affecting Labour	227
Official Publications Received	228
Unemployment Insurance :—	
Decisions given by the Umpire	228
Unemployment Insurance (Contributions) (Amendment) Regulations, 1939	229
Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896	229
Trade Boards Acts	229
Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938	230
Government Contracts	230

The Act Benefits YOU!

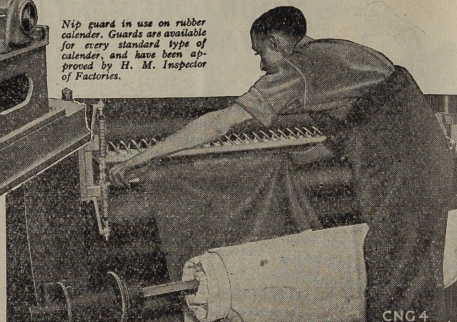
BY INSTALLING RELIABLE GUARDS
AND CLUTCHES YOU SAVE OVERHEADS
AND INCREASE EFFICIENCY AND OUTPUT

Heywood & Bridge Type 'A' High Speed Clutch Drive from motor 105 h.p. capacity. There is a Heywood & Bridge Clutch applicable to every type of drive.



From a standpoint of pure expediency there is everything to be gained by fitting thoroughly dependable guards and clutches. The smooth, speedy manner in which a Heywood & Bridge clutch picks up and releases its load greatly reduces the wear on gearing and drives whilst giving a maximum margin of safety; whilst calendars and all machines involving rolls can be operated with much greater efficiency when the operative knows he is completely protected by efficient nipguards.

Nip guard in use on rubber calendar. Guards are available for every standard type of calendar, and have been approved by H. M. Inspector of Factories.

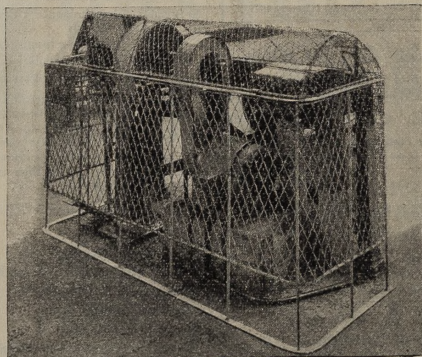


Full details from:
DAVID BRIDGE
& CO. LTD.
CASTLETON, MANCHESTER
And at Aldwych House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2

CNG 4

IS ALL YOUR MACHINERY GUARDED?

OUR REPRESENTATIVES ARE ALWAYS READY TO TAKE PARTICULARS OF GUARDS REQUIRED



WE ARE SPECIALISTS IN WIREWORK OF ALL TYPES AND SOLICIT THE FAVOUR OF YOUR ENQUIRIES

N. GREENING & SONS, Ltd.

Tel. No. BRITANNIA WORKS
1901 WARRINGTON, LANCs

BRITANNIA WORKS Tel. No.
HAYES, MIDDLESEX 125

WORKS LIGHTING

by **SIEMENS**



THE FACTORIES ACT OF 1937 requires that :
Effective provision shall be made for securing and maintaining sufficient and suitable lighting . . . in every part of a factory, in which persons are working or passing.



LET **SIEMENS**

PREPARE YOU A SCHEME NOW!

Advt. of SIEMENS ELECTRIC LAMPS AND SUPPLIES LIMITED, 38/39 Upper Thames St., London, E.C.4
Branches at Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nottingham, Sheffield, Southampton

Orders wanted from EVERY GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OR ANY PRIVATE BUYERS FOR



SECTIONAL HUTS

TO ANY SIZE OR DESIGN

Sixty years' experience of manufacturing woodwork of many kinds.

Tables and Trestles or Woodwork

Fixed if required anywhere
ALSO

BUILDING MATERIALS

Supplied for delivery to any part of the world
Woodwork of any kind undertaken

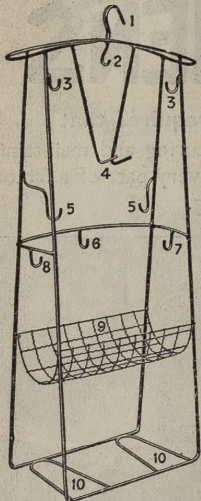
We also carry a large and varied stock of
TIMBER, PLYWOOD, WALLBOARD, FENCING, ROOFING
FELT, GALVANISED CORRUGATED SHEETS

JENNINGS (BRISTOL) LTD.
(ON ARMY CONTRACTS LIST)

860 PENNYWELL ROAD, BRISTOL, 1 Telephone 56041

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS EQUIPMENT

RESPIRATORS, PROTECTIVE CLOTHING, HELMETS, REDHILL EQUIPMENT STIRRUP PUMPS, GOGGLES, ETC.



PROTECTIVE CLOTHING HANGER

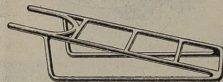
Indispensable for the correct storage of Protective Clothing. Double frame allows perfect ventilation essential to these garments.

The Hooks, etc., are so arranged that each article of clothing is stored in the best possible manner, and when required can be removed in the correct order of dressing.

- 1 Name or Number Plate
- 2 Helmet
- 3 Trousers
- 4 Face piece
- 5 Haversack
- 6 Gloves
- 7 Sou-wester
- 8 Hood
- 9 Tray for Underclothing
- 10 Boots (inverted)



BOOT JACK Indestructible



Unaffected by gases, etc., and can be readily decontaminated. Rubber boots can be instantly removed without assistance.

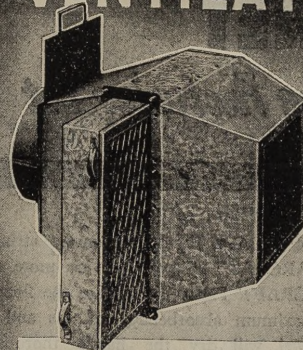
J. BROUGHTON

Phone: MIDland 5901
(2 lines)

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY ENGINEERS
SECURITY WORKS, VERE STREET,
BIRMINGHAM, 5

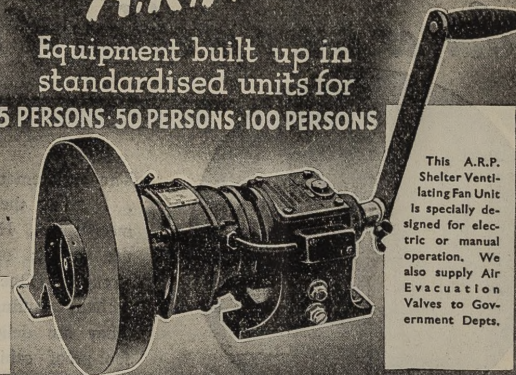
Grams:
"AUTOGARD,
BIRMINGHAM"

VENTILATION OF A.R.P. shelters



Preliminary Air Filter for removing atmospheric impurity from incoming air stream, thereby protecting the principal activated carbon filter elements.

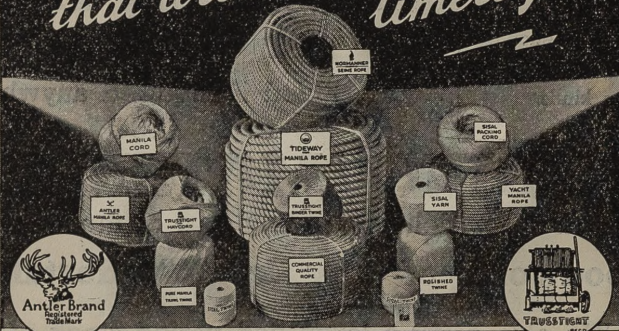
Equipment built up in standardised units for 25 PERSONS · 50 PERSONS · 100 PERSONS



This A.R.P. Shelter Ventilating Fan Unit is specially designed for electric or manual operation. We also supply Air Evacuation Valves to Government Depts.

THE STANDARD & POCHIN BROS. LTD.
LEICESTER "Calorier" ENGLAND
Telephone 24114 (2 lines) WORKS Telegrams Blowing, Phone

QUALITY that will stand the limelight



MANUFACTURERS OF ROPE TO A.R.P. SPECIFICATION

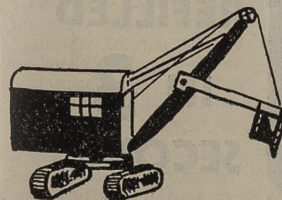
TELEPHONES
TIDEway 3251
(6 LINES P.B.X.)
Code A·B·C
5th EDITION

LONDON SPINNING CO LTD
HEAD OFFICE & WORKS DEPTFORD · LONDON · S·E·8

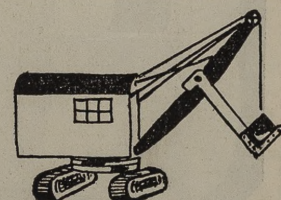
TELEGRAMS
TRAWLISTIC
PHONE LONDON
CABLES
TRAWLISTIC-LONDON

ORDERS WANTED FROM

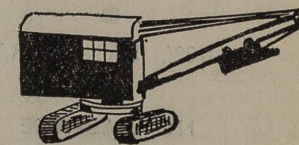
ANY GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OR PRIVATE FIRM
FOR TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT BUILDINGS
ALSO ROAD WORK AND SEWERS



Back Trencher for digging drain or other trenches, or under-ground shelters.



Forward Shovel for loading material.



Skimmer Scoop for skimming roads, aerodromes or clearing snow drifts.

TRENCHES DUG WITH OUR POWERFUL CATERPILLAR MECHANICAL EXCAVATORS AND COMPRESSOR ROCK BREAKERS

CONCRETE AIR RAID SHELTERS OR TRENCHES
GOVERNMENT AND CONTRACT WORK OF ANY KIND

NO CONTRACT IS TOO LARGE—NO JOB TOO SMALL

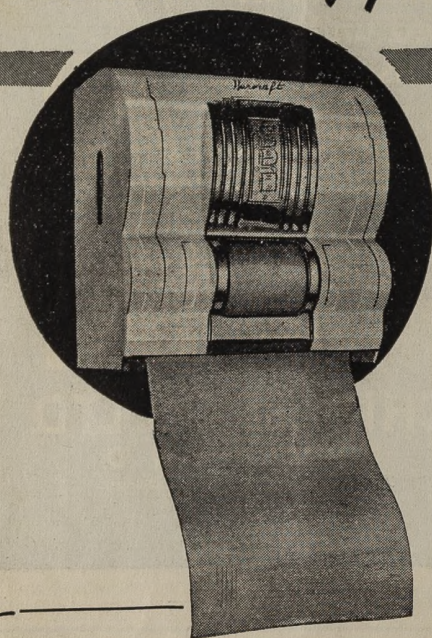
BRITISH BUILDERS LIMITED

33 (MG) CORN STREET, BRISTOL, 1

Telephone 56041

This CONTROLLED-DELIVERY TOWEL CABINET

Solves every problem of the Factories Act



The requirements of the new Factories Act are stringent . . . but the HARCRAFT Towel Service more than meets them. HARCRAFT Paper Towels are the finest in the world; of maximum absorbency, softness and wet strength. One towel will dry the hands thoroughly, without fluffing, leaving the skin absolutely smooth. They are delivered singly, flat for use from a unique fool-proof cabinet and the only towel you touch is the one you use. HARCRAFT minimises infection risks amongst employees . . . AND WILL CUT YOUR TOWELLING COSTS BY AS MUCH AS 33½%. Write for descriptive leaflet, or one of our representatives will be pleased to demonstrate them to you.

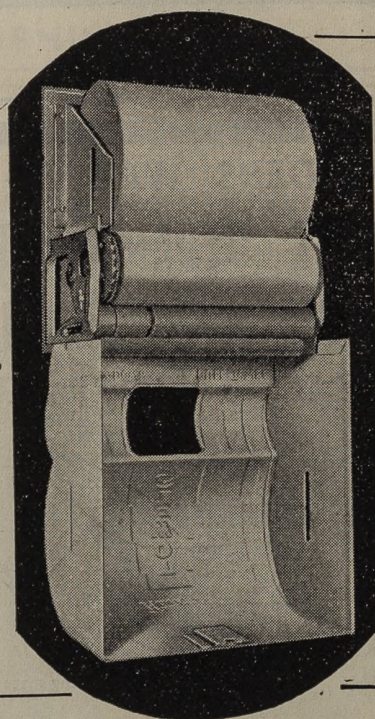
THE WORLD'S FINEST
QUALITY PAPER TOWELS

•
EVERY TOWEL
A **NEW** TOWEL

•
ONE TOWEL ONLY DRIES
HANDS THOROUGHLY

•
100% SANITARY

•
NO WASTAGE
NO PILFERAGE



**HOLDS
470
TOWELS
and can be
REFILLED
IN 3
SECONDS**

HARCRAFT

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. XLVII.—No. 6.]

JUNE, 1939.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.

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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement between 17th April and 15th May, which extended to nearly every industry.

Insured Persons in Work.—It is provisionally estimated that at 15th May, 1939, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,667,000. This was 156,000 more than at 17th April, 1939, and, on a comparable basis, about 440,000 more than at 16th May, 1938.

Numbers Wholly Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 15th May, 1939, there were 1,234,001 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 109,294 less than at 17th April, 1939, and 80,117 less than at 16th May, 1938.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 15th May, 1939, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain, 198,617 persons who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. This was 40,112 less than at 17th April, 1939, and 198,912 less than at 16th May, 1938.

Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 15th May, 1939, there were on the registers in Great Britain, 59,664 unemployed persons who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. This was 2,706 less than at 17th April, 1939, and 7,494 less than at 16th May, 1938.

Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.—The total of 1,492,282 persons on the registers at 15th May, 1939, included 783,413 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 520,188 persons with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 29,100 persons with applications for benefit or allowances under consideration and 159,581 other persons, of whom 37,392 were under 16 years of age.

Percentages Unemployed.—Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 15th May, 1939, was 10.4, as compared with 11.4 at 17th April, 1939. For 16th May, 1938, the percentage (which excludes the classes brought into insurance in April, 1938) was 12.5. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 10.6 at 15th May, 1939, 11.6 at 17th April, 1939, and 12.8 at 16th May, 1938. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 5.7, 6.1 and 6.5 respectively.

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.—The improvement in employment between 17th April and 15th May was most marked in building, public works contracting, the iron and steel and tinplate industries, engineering, shipbuilding, metal goods manufacture, the textile industries, tailoring, pottery manufacture, dock

and harbour service, the distributive trades, and hotel, boarding house, etc. service.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in May are estimated to have resulted in an increase of nearly £6,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 331,700 workpeople, and in a decrease of £17,000 in those of 265,400 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were increased were coal miners in Yorkshire, North Derbyshire, North Staffordshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, and Scotland; tube makers in the West of Scotland; and workpeople employed in the cement manufacturing industry in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The decreases mainly affected coal miners in Northumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, South Derbyshire, Cannock Chase, and Forest of Dean; blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, North Lincolnshire, and at Corby, Northamptonshire; workpeople employed in steel melting shops and steel rolling mills in various districts; and tinplate makers in South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.

The changes so far reported in the five completed months of 1939 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about £88,000 a week in the full-time wages of 592,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of £31,500 in those of 362,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st June the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light and miscellaneous items) was approximately 53 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 53 per cent. at 1st May, 1939, and 55 per cent. at 1st June, 1938. For food only the corresponding percentage at 1st June, 1939, was 34, as compared with 34 at 1st May, 1939, and 38 at 1st June, 1938.

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

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in May was 72. In addition, 15 disputes which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workpeople involved in these 87 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was 26,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in May was about 128,000 working days.

REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR FOR THE YEAR 1938.

In the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour* particulars are given of the work of the Ministry during the year 1938. The following summary of the Report is arranged in accordance with the various chapter headings:—

Employment and Unemployment.—Employment in 1937, after reaching a record high level, had shown a considerable decline in the last few months. This was followed by the usual seasonal decline in January, 1938; some improvement in the next two months was followed by a recession, which left the position in June about the same as in January. A subsequent seasonal decline in certain industries was counterbalanced by improvements in the textile, metal goods manufacture, and the vehicle and mining industries, and employment in December, 1938, stood at about the same level as in December, 1937. The average number of insured persons aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain in 1938 (excluding persons insured under the agricultural scheme) was 11,406,000. This was about 120,000 less, on a comparable basis, than the average for 1937, but appreciably higher than the average recorded for any previous year. The average rate of unemployment among all insured persons in Great Britain (including those under the agricultural scheme) was 12.2 per cent. in 1938, compared with 10.3 per cent. in 1937. For the agricultural scheme alone the percentages were 5.5 and 4.1 respectively.

The Work of the Employment Exchanges as Employment Agencies.—The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges in 1938 was 3,152,818, an increase of 12,794 compared with 1937. Vacancies filled totalled 2,705,064, or 85.8 per cent. of those notified, as compared with a corresponding percentage of 83.6 for 1937. The Exchanges played a substantial part in the provision of the labour required in connection with the general re-armament programme, and heavy demands were made by the local authorities for air raids precautions work due to the national emergency in September. Difficulties were encountered in meeting the demand for certain types of workers, including skilled building trade operatives (principally bricklayers), engineering trade workers, domestic servants, and, in certain areas, skilled ship-building workers. Only a little over one-half of the vacancies notified for domestic servants were filled. Some 200,000 vacant situations in the hotel and catering trades were filled, an increase of over 10,000 compared with 1937. The proportion of vacancies filled to those notified for seasonal work at holiday resorts increased from 71.9 per cent. to 74 per cent., 65,477 vacancies being filled in 1938.

About 18,000 men and women from the depressed areas were placed in employment in other districts by the Exchanges during 1938, while 4,000 families from the depressed areas were assisted to re-settle elsewhere.

The number of applications for foreign workers from abroad in 1938 was 25,923, the largest total yet recorded. Permits were granted in 22,347 cases, and refused for 3,576. There were 16,281 applications in respect of private domestic service, permits being granted in 13,792 such cases.

Accounts are also given in this chapter relating to the arrangements for supplying seasonal labour for agricultural work in Jersey; the arrangements for facilitating the engagement of seamen; arrangements which started in 1938 for the compulsory notification to Exchanges of additional labour required on Government contracts, and the arrangements for placing ex-service men in civilian employment. Reference is also made to the work of the Local Employment Committees, the Standing Advisory Committee for the Port Transport Industry, and the King's Roll National Council.

Provision of Training, Instruction and Welfare Schemes for Unemployed Men and Women.—The total number of places available at Government Training Centres at the end of 1938 was 8,739, an increase of more than 1,000 during the year; about 4,000 of these places are in the first instance reserved for soldiers. After October recruitment for the most important engineering classes was thrown open to the whole country, recruitment for other classes being restricted, as previously, to the areas of heavy unemployment. The number of admissions in 1938 was 18,751; 13,983 men completed training during the year, of whom 12,031 passed direct into employment. Twenty-five Instructional Centres were open during the year, which, with 10 summer camps, provided a total of 6,185 places. Admissions in 1938 totalled 23,772, or over 3,000 more than in 1937. In addition there were four Local Training Centres with accommodation for 750 men.

The training of unemployed women and girls is mainly effected by a grant to the Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment. During 1938, 3,775 women and girls completed training at the Committee's Home Training Centres, of whom 2,781 entered domestic employment.

Other forms of assistance to the unemployed included certain special training schemes for particular classes of both men and women, physical training classes (for which there were 24,946 enrolments in 1938), and a grant of £110,000 to the National Council of Social Service for the provision of occupational courses and other welfare work.

Boys and Girls.—The decline in the birth rate after 1920 caused a reduction in the number of juveniles aged 14-17 available for employment; at the end of 1938 the number was estimated at 2,198,000, or 159,000 less than at the end of 1937. The average number of juveniles registered as unemployed during the year increased for boys, from 40,105 to 49,176, and for girls from 43,444 to 53,590. Advisory and placing work, done through various local and regional committees was co-ordinated and supervised centrally by the Ministry. Vacancies filled in 1938 totalled 506,062; this total includes 10,389 secondary school pupils who were placed in their first situation.

* Cmd. 6016, H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net (2s. 2d. post free).

During 1938, 9,627 boys and girls were transferred from the depressed mining areas to employment elsewhere.

There were 157 centres and 37 classes in December, 1938, for courses of instruction to unemployed juveniles. Regulations which came into force in 1938 made provisions for meals or milk and biscuits to be given at these classes in approved cases.

Reference is also made in this chapter to progress during 1938 in connection with vocational training schemes, junior transfer centres and camps, maintenance grants, and after-care for transferred juveniles.

Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Assistance.—A summary of the Unemployment Insurance Bill, which received the Royal Assent on 17th February, 1938, was given on page 469 of the December, 1937, GAZETTE. Its provisions bringing into insurance certain outdoor domestic servants took effect from 4th April, 1938, from which date also certain other classes of outdoor servants were brought within the agricultural scheme.

Other legislative changes in 1938 increased the rate of benefit in respect of an adult dependant under the general scheme from 9s. per week to 10s., while the "ratio rule" was improved by altering the deduction in respect of past benefit from one day for each eight days past benefit to one day for each ten days. Under the agricultural scheme the "waiting period" was reduced from six days to three days (this had already been done in 1937 in the general scheme). Rates of contribution for persons aged 18 and over were reduced by ½d. per week for each party, while the rate of benefit for a young man between 18 and 21 was increased from 10s. 6d. per week to 12s. The ten contributions qualifying condition was made to apply only where 300 days' agricultural benefit had been drawn, and not, as previously, wherever agricultural benefit was exhausted.

As regards the finance of the Unemployment Insurance Schemes, the income on the general account in 1938 was £65,894,665, being £927,752 more than in 1937. Expenditure in 1938, excluding the special debt repayment of £20,000,000, totalled £62,320,027, compared with £43,565,187 in 1937. There was a heavy increased expenditure on benefit, due mainly to the rise in unemployment, added to which was the effect of the improvements introduced in 1937, allowing more additional days of benefit to men with good employment records, and reducing the waiting period. The average weekly payment was 16s. 11d., compared with 17s. 5d. in 1937.

The income on the agricultural account rose by £64,905 to £1,942,533 and the expenditure from £700,016 to £993,649. The average weekly payment was 14s. 6d., compared with 14s. 5d. in 1937.

The total cost of administration of Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Assistance (other than the cost borne on the Vote for the Unemployment Assistance Board) and taking into account the whole cost of Employment Exchanges in so far as they deal with the persons concerned, was £7,713,114 in 1937-38, and is estimated to amount to £8,298,000 in 1938-39.

Industrial Relations (Conciliation and Arbitration).—Most disputes involving stoppages of work in 1938 affected only individual establishments, and the year was singularly free from serious disputes. There was an increasing tendency for the Ministry's conciliation officers to be consulted at an early stage in disputes, assisting thereby the prevention of stoppages of work.

Among the industries, etc., with whose representatives discussions took place during 1938 in regard to conditions of employment were the retail distributive trades, the licensed trade, the cotton industry, the glove industry, the London furniture trade, and the London central omnibus services.

Additional responsibilities fell upon the Ministry with the passing of the Road Haulage Wages Act, 1938, and the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938.*

Reference is made to the activities of Joint Industrial (Whitley) Councils, of which two were reconstituted in 1938, and to proceedings in 1938 under the Conciliation Act, 1896, the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, the Road Traffic Act, 1930, and the Road and Rail Traffic Act, 1933. The Ministry was directly associated with the settlement of 83 disputes by conciliation.

Administration of the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918.—Special Orders were made in 1938 applying the Acts to the baking trade and to the rubber manufacturing trade. No change was made in the descriptions of trades covered by the 47 Boards already in existence.

Of 25 sets of rates wholly or partially confirmed in 1938, 22 related to increases in rates in 15 trades, affecting about 206,000 workers.

The number of establishments inspected in 1938 was 18,422, while the number of workers whose wages were examined was 252,406.

Labour Statistics.—An account is given of the work of the Ministry in regard to the collection and publication of labour statistics, with particulars of some of the principal special enquiries made in 1938.

International Labour.—The Report gives an account of the proceedings of the twenty-fourth session of the International Labour Conference, which adopted a convention relating to statistics of hours and wages in the principal mining and manufacturing industries and in agriculture, and of the proceedings at four sessions of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

Appendices.—There are 36 Appendices. Most of these are statistical tables which analyse by industrial or other groupings the total figures given in the main body of the Report. They also include charts, and lists of statutory enactments in 1938 relating to unemployment insurance, and of the principal publications issued by the Ministry in 1938. Among subjects covered by the tables not specially mentioned above are changes in rates of wages, and in the cost of living in 1938; trade disputes in 1938; and the membership of trade unions.

* See pages 298-9 of the August, 1938, issue of this GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE BOARD: REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1938.

THE Report of the Unemployment Assistance Board for 1938 has been published.*

In his introduction to the Report Lord Rushcliffe, the Chairman, calls special attention to the facts revealed by an investigation undertaken during the year by the Board and their Advisory Committees into the personal circumstances of the Board's applicants who were not more than 30 years of age. The results of this investigation are further discussed in Chapter IV of the Report (see below). There were about 100,000 male applicants in this category and the enquiry revealed that a large number of these men had long unemployment records owing to their lack of special qualifications. Many such men, the Chairman says, are the victims of "blind-alley" employment, which constitutes a problem requiring "immediate and intensive examination." Physical defects form another obstacle to employment. These are often remediable, but although the Board does what it can to obtain the necessary treatment through the medium of other services, medical needs are not within its range of responsibilities and help is not always available. This indicates, the Chairman says, "a direction in which some extension of our public health services might profitably be considered."

The number of men who are unwilling to work when given the chance is relatively small. The Board have powers to require attendance at a work centre in such cases, as a condition for receipt of an allowance, and are taking steps to exercise these powers. A problem of greater dimensions is offered by the number of young men who, as a consequence of long unemployment and loss of initiative induced thereby, appear content to "settle down" to a life on the Board's allowance. A proposal for making such men undergo some form of training as a condition for an allowance is put forward for serious consideration "in the interest both of the men themselves and of the community."

A man with a long record of unemployment is seriously handicapped in obtaining fresh employment. To combat this, and give such men an opportunity for work, the Chairman suggests that special provision might reasonably be made to ensure that a proportion of them, so far as the conditions allow, are employed on work now being done wholly or mainly at the Government's expense.

The Report was compiled before the introduction of the Military Training Bill, but the Chairman states in a postscript that the number of men between 20 and 21 years of age drawing allowances from the Board on any one date is about 4,300.

The first chapter of the Report deals with the administrative work of the Board during 1938. The assimilation of allowances paid under the Unemployment Assistance (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1935 (the "Standstill" Act) to the Board's standards was completed by 15th May. Winter allowances were granted in November, and about one-half of the Board's applicants had their allowances increased, by an average amount of 2s. 1d. per week. The number of grants made on account of exceptional needs was 20,141. A survey of the extent to which school children in applicants' households were receiving free food or free milk at school revealed that 24 per cent. received free milk, 5 per cent. free food, and 8 per cent. free milk and food.

In the second chapter an account is given of the Board's varied activities in maintaining and improving the employability of its applicants. About 51 per cent. of the men admitted to Government Training Centres and 88 per cent. of those admitted to Instructional Centres in 1938 were applicants of the Board. Of 135,000 applicants between the ages of 18 and 45, the number who applied for admission to an Instructional Centre was 39,000. Many were rejected for both types of centre on account of physical disability, and the need for increased opportunities of remedial treatment in such cases is emphasised. The Board continued to co-operate with the Land Settlement Association and similar bodies in settling men on small holdings, group holdings, and in cottage homesteads. Of 48,500 women applicants, 19,000, or about 40 per cent., were 45 years of age or over. The low physical condition of many of these, and their lack of experience in domestic work, which forms for most the only chance of employment, combine to make them a difficult problem, but the Board is considering the extension of training facilities which have already met with some success. Of the younger women aged 16-24 (about 24 per cent. of all women applicants) it is stated that, in the large cities especially, the standard of employability is very low in some cases on account of bad health, and that a considerable number who have had little or no employment since leaving school are developing into persons "who are suitable only for the lowest grade of unskilled employment." Of 30,662 women applicants interviewed in 1938, 3,489 indicated willingness to consider domestic work and 812 were admitted to training centres; of the remaining 27,173, some 20,000 refused training and the remainder were considered unsuitable for training.

Chapter III deals with appeals. Of 39,749 appeals against determinations of allowances dealt with by Tribunals, the weekly rates were confirmed in 31,584 cases, increased in 8,064 cases, reduced in 90 cases, and varied for different weeks in 11 cases.

Chapter IV is concerned with the enquiry into the position of younger applicants referred to above. About 40,000 applicants 30 years of age and under were interviewed by the Committees. Some women are included in this number, but the report is confined chiefly to male applicants. An analysis of such applicants 30 years and under showed that 58 per cent. had had no employment or less than six months' employment in the three years preceding the enquiry. The enquiry showed that the largest group of men with this

* Cmd. 6021, H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. net (3s. 3d. post free).

record were unskilled and able to offer employers only "labour of a kind of which there is superabundance." "Blind-alley" employment was held to be largely responsible for this state of affairs. From 8 to 9 per cent. of the applicants were suffering from mental or physical defects. Some of the Board's conclusions as a result of the enquiry are indicated in the Chairman's introduction (see above). It is estimated that whilst those who have definitely rejected opportunities of employment are few, those who are apathetic towards employment constitute possibly as much as from 25 to 30 per cent. of the applicants.

Chapters V and VI deal respectively with finance and organisation. The total expenditure incurred during 1938 was £39,170,000, of which £34,740,000 was paid in allowances. The number of applicants at one time in 1938 averaged 588,282. During the year 444,920 applications were received from persons who had not previously been applicants to the Board, while approximately one million second or subsequent applications were received from persons who had returned after passing out of the Board's care.

In the seventh and final chapter of the Report various statistics are given regarding the Board's applicants in 1938. The number of applicants on 12th December was 588,771, as compared with 581,437 on 13th December, 1937. About 70 per cent. of those in December, 1938, had an employment record of less than 30 unemployment insurance contributions in a period of 2 years. Thirty per cent. were in the Special Areas. Applications were received from about one and a quarter million different persons in 1938; of these 257,500 received allowances throughout the year. The average weekly amount of allowance per payee was 24s. (excluding supplementation payments).

An analysis was made on 7th October, 1938, when the total of 561,000 applicants receiving allowances included 512,500 men and 48,500 women. Of the men 48.6 per cent. were 45 years of age or over, compared with 39 per cent. of the women; 75.5 per cent. of the men were married or widowed, compared with 37 per cent. of the women. The amount of the allowance was affected by the possession of other resources in less than one-third of the cases.

A separate analysis grouping applicants by age and the duration of employment during the last three years showed that about 43 per cent. of the men aged 45 and over had had no employment in the preceding three years, while about 35 per cent. had obtained less than six months' employment in this period. About 9 per cent. of the male and 18 per cent. of the female applicants in receipt of allowances in October began their current spell of unemployment assistance after sickness.

In a section of this chapter relating to housing, statistics are given relating to accommodation and rents, and reference is made to the difficulty of applying a common scale of assistance to small households with high rents and large households with low rents. The high rent problem is particularly acute in London and the Home Counties. In London over 50 per cent. of the Board's applicants (or applicants' households) had rents of 12s. 6d. a week or more, as compared with little over 15 per cent. in England and Wales and about 2 per cent. in Scotland. Only 11 per cent. of the applicants in London had rents below 7s. 6d., as compared with 37 per cent. in England and Wales and 70 per cent. in Scotland.

The Report concludes with an account by each of the seven Regional Officers of the Board relating to the administrative work accomplished in 1938, and special features connected therewith.

Various statistical Tables are given in Appendices.

THE KING'S NATIONAL ROLL.

THE King's Roll National Council held a meeting in the House of Commons on 16th May, under the Chairmanship of the President, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, M.P.

It was reported that in areas where disabled ex-Service men were not employed as car park attendants but where there appeared to be scope for organised schemes to employ these men, local King's Roll Committees, in association with the British Legion, had been actively engaged during the past six months in endeavouring to encourage such schemes. The Council were glad to note that good progress was being made. They also noted with satisfaction that, in accordance with the wish they expressed at their last meeting, special efforts were being made to persuade employers, both in London and elsewhere, to consider the possibility of finding employment for limless ex-service men in such posts as lift-men.

At the beginning of April, 29,700 disabled ex-service men were registered at Employment Exchanges as unemployed compared with 31,333 a year previously and with 33,350 at the beginning of January, 1939. The number registered at the beginning of April, 1939, represented 7.9 per cent. of the number of men in receipt of disability pensions and allowances compared with 12.9 per cent. of unemployment among insured men generally at approximately the same date. The Council expressed appreciation at the efforts of King's Roll Committees in bringing about this satisfactory position which had resulted in an increase in the number of employers enrolled on the King's National Roll from 24,065 at April, 1938, to 25,293 at April, 1939. The number of disabled ex-service men employed by members of the Roll had risen from 316,776 at April, 1938, to 322,218 at the beginning of April, 1939.

King's Roll Committees and Employment Exchanges continue to make every effort to bring to the notice of employers the claims for employment of disabled ex-service men. Appreciation was expressed of the continued support received from the large body of employers who loyally observe the undertakings voluntarily given by them under the King's Roll Scheme.

CO-OPERATIVE ANNUAL CONGRESS.

The seventy-first Annual Congress of the Co-operative Union at Margate on 29th, 30th and 31st May, 1939, was attended by 1,957 delegates representing 694 societies. There were also representatives of co-operative organizations from Belgium, Denmark, France, Norway, Poland and Sweden. The President of the Congress was Mr. W. B. Neville, the General Manager of the London Co-operative Society, who delivered the inaugural address.

The Report of the Central Board of the Co-operative Union was submitted to the Congress and discussed by the delegates. The work of the finance, legal, publication, labour, agriculture and research departments of the Union was reviewed by the members of the Executive Committee concerned with the respective departments.

It was stated that relationships between co-operative societies and their employees during the past year had been good on the whole. There are Hours and Wages Boards in 61 of the 63 districts, and the societies affiliated to the Boards employ about 90 per cent. of the total employees of retail societies. The setting up of the Baking Trade Board was welcomed.

Superannuation schemes now cover about 84 per cent. of the employees in the Co-operative Movement.

In a review of the work of the National Co-operative Authority since the last Congress, reference was made to the negotiations with the Labour Party regarding its relations with the Co-operative Party; the Authority was hopeful that a settlement satisfactory to both parties would be reached in the near future.

The Report of the National Educational Council of the Union was submitted by the Chairman of the Council, who said that the educational work of the Union had been completely overhauled and a new Director of Education would in future be responsible for the educational and academic side of the Union's work. The Report shows 69,535 students enrolled in 2,975 classes, compared with 65,628 in 2,873 classes in 1938. The Congress adopted a resolution welcoming the Education Act of 1936, deploring the "beneficial employment" provision, and endorsing a recommendation of the Union that all Co-operative Societies should refrain from making applications for certificates permitting the full-time employment of persons under 15 years of age—with an addendum regretting the absence of financial assistance to parents.

The Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee was adopted. At the instance of the Committee the Congress passed a resolution condemning the increase in consumers' taxation.

The Chairman of the Co-operative Party presented the Party's Report, which shows that the number of affiliated societies is now 502, with an individual membership of over 5½ millions.

Other matters discussed by the Congress included the co-ordination of the Movement's productive work, the work of the various trading associations, the co-operative press, and the work of the International Co-operative Alliance.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

The 87th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held at Geneva from 20th–22nd April, 1939. Meetings of the Finance Committee, the Standing Orders Committee and the Preparatory Committee on the Textile Industry were held 17th–19th April.

Among the principal matters dealt with were the following:—

The Governing Body considered the Record of the Preparatory Technical Tripartite Conference on the Reduction of Hours of Work in Rail Transport (see below). The Governing Body took note of the Record of the Conference and in particular of the fact that it contained no conclusions or proposal for placing the question of the reduction of hours of work in rail transport on the agenda of a session of the International Labour Conference. It was agreed that this did not preclude the Governing Body from considering the matter again in due course with a view to arriving at a decision.

The Governing Body considered the report presented by the delegation which had visited South Africa in December, 1938, at the invitation of the Government of the Union. Mr. Cremins, Mr. Lecocq and Mr. Mertens, the three Members of the Governing Body who had formed the delegation, all addressed the Governing Body and referred to their impressions; the Governing Body also had the advantage of hearing a statement on the report made by Mr. H. T. Andrews, the accredited representative of the Union of South Africa to the League of Nations, who attended the session of the Governing Body especially for this purpose. In view of the fact that the report is of particular interest in connection with the item on the agenda of the forthcoming International Labour Conference which deals with the regulation of contracts of employment of indigenous workers, the Governing Body decided to refer the report to the Conference.

Various decisions were taken in respect of matters raised in the report of the Director as follows:

The Governing Body agreed to the postponement of the meeting of the Permanent Agricultural Committee, which was to have been held on 24th April, 1939, to a date to be fixed later.

The Governing Body approved the proposal that no meeting of the International Public Works Committee should be called in 1939.

The Governing Body noted the information given by the Director regarding Hungary and Peru, which had given notice of their withdrawal from the League of Nations, but had informed the International Labour Office that they desired to continue to collaborate with the International Labour Organisation.

The Governing Body discussed at length certain proposals which had been made at the previous session with the object of introducing greater flexibility into the procedure at International Labour Conferences. It was decided:

(1) that the Office should prepare a note for consideration by the Governing Body at its autumn session indicating four or five subjects which appeared likely to be of interest at the date of the 1940 session of the Conference, one of which might be chosen for discussion at that Conference on the basis of a brief report to be prepared by the Office, it being understood that the object of the discussion would not be the adoption of a draft Convention or Recommendation;

(2) that the Selection Committee at the 1939 session of the Conference should be informed of the proposal which had been put forward that time should be left available during the Conference for the discussion by delegates, without previous preparation by the Office, of any subject on which an interchange of views seemed to them to be of value.

The Governing Body considered the reports presented by the Finance Committee as a result of their meetings earlier in the week. The budget of the Organisation for the year 1940 was approved on the basis of a total expenditure of 9,246,000 Swiss francs. Of this sum 156,000 Swiss francs would be met by appropriations-in-aid, leaving a net total of 9,090,000 Swiss francs to be met by the States Members. These figures represented a saving in the budget to be met by the States Members, as compared with the budget for 1939, of 1,088,000 Swiss francs. In addition, a consequential reduction in the general budget of the League of Nations would result in reducing contributions to the Pensions Fund by 72,000 Swiss francs.

The Governing Body approved proposals made by its Standing Orders Committee regarding the composition of committees of the International Labour Conference and the methods of voting therein; the establishment of preliminary control over resolutions submitted to the International Labour Conference; and the acceptance of the obligations of Conventions on behalf of fully self-governing territories attached to members of the Organisation.

The Governing Body considered the report presented by the Preparatory Committee on the Textile Industry, which indicated that insufficient replies had been received by the International Labour Office to the letters which it had circulated regarding the constitution of panels of experts on the various textile industries.* In these circumstances the Governing Body decided that a further meeting of the Preparatory Committee should be called as soon as sufficient replies had been received to make further progress possible.

PREPARATORY TECHNICAL TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE ON THE REDUCTION OF HOURS OF WORK IN RAIL TRANSPORT.

The Preparatory Technical Tripartite Conference on the Reduction of Hours of Work in Rail Transport which the Governing Body of the International Labour Office had decided to convene at their 85th Session in October last year† was held at Geneva from 20–24th March, 1939. The number of countries represented was 17, while observers attended the Conference from three further countries. The delegates representing the United Kingdom were, as Government Delegate, Mr. F. W. Leggett, C.B., of the Ministry of Labour; as Employers' Delegate, Mr. C. M. Jenkin-Jones, Divisional General Manager, London and North Eastern Railway; as Workpeople's Delegate, Mr. John Marchbank, member of the Trades Union Congress General Council and General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen.

The Conference appointed as its chairman Mr. Helio Lobo, the Delegate of the Brazilian Government.

A preliminary discussion was held regarding the practicability of extending the application of the 40-hour week at the existing juncture to rail transport. In this connection, after the views of the various Government, Employers' and Workers' Delegates had been put before the Conference, the Secretary-General of the Conference, on behalf of the Director of the International Labour Office, informed the Conference of the position reached at that date in the consideration of the three other proposals which were before the Organisation relating to the reduction or regulation of hours of work, namely, the generalisation of the reduction of hours of work in industry and commerce, the regulation of hours of work in road transport and the reduction of hours of work in coal mines. All these three subjects, he said, were on the agenda of the forthcoming session of the International Labour Conference for final discussion. With regard to the question of the generalisation of the reduction of hours of work in industry and commerce, the Secretary-General indicated that the consultation of Governments had produced results which were on the whole negative, and in consequence the Office were taking the responsibility of proposing in the report to be submitted to the International Labour Conference in June, that the discussion should be adjourned and the question referred back to the Governing Body with a request to place it on the agenda again when circumstances were sufficiently favourable to give it a reasonable chance of success. After considering this statement and the views expressed by delegates, general agreement was reached in the Conference that in the existing political and economic circumstances it was not possible to consider the extension of the application of the 40-hour week to rail transport at the present time. The Conference decided, however, that it could usefully undertake an examination of the various technical problems which would arise out of the regulation of hours of work in the rail transport industry. This examination was then undertaken on the basis of the report which had been presented to the Conference by the International Labour Office in which a list of points for discussion was set out.

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1939, page 48.
† See the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1938, page 427.

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY IN ÉIRE.

By the Holidays (Employees) Act, 1939, extended provision has been made in Éire for the grant of annual paid holidays to employed persons. The Act is to be operative as from a date to be fixed by the Minister for Industry and Commerce, and thereafter repeals the provisions of the Conditions of Employment Act, 1936,* which at present regulate the annual holidays of persons employed on industrial work. For persons employed in shops, the grant of annual holidays remains subject to the relevant provisions of the Shops (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1938. A summary of the new Act is given below.

Scope.—Annual holidays with pay must be granted, subject to the qualifying and other conditions laid down in the Act, to all employed persons aged fourteen years or over, with certain specified exceptions, of which the most important are persons covered by the Shops (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1938; persons earning over £350 per annum; homeworkers; railway refreshment-car attendants; agricultural workers; members of the crew of sea-going vessels; fishermen; members of the employer's family maintained by and living with him; persons employed on relief works, and certain specified categories of workers employed by the State.

Qualifying Conditions and Duration of Holidays.—Workers are entitled to an annual paid holiday in respect of every complete employment year during which they have been continuously in the employment of the same employer and have worked in such employment for not less than 1,800 hours, in the case of non-domestic workers, or 300 days, in the case of domestic workers. For particular classes of non-domestic or domestic workers, the Minister for Industry and Commerce may, by regulations, fix some other minimum periods of employment; and, for industrial workers under 18 years of age, the minimum number of hours of employment is reduced to 1,500. The employment year is defined as a period of 365 days, reckoned from the date of entry of the worker into his employment or any anniversary of that date. For the purposes of the qualification for holidays, the continuity of the employment is not deemed to be broken by the interruption of the employment for not more than a month on account of the sickness of the worker or shortage of work, or by periods of absence for the purpose of military training in the Reserve Force.

For non-domestic workers who satisfy the prescribed conditions of qualification, the duration of the annual holiday is fixed at seven consecutive days. For qualified domestic workers, the holiday amounts to 14 days, and must be granted either as a continuous period or in two periods of 7 consecutive days, one in each half of the employment year.

In cases where the employment of a non-domestic worker ceases at any time other than the end of an employment year and the worker has not been granted annual holidays before the termination of the employment, he must be granted holiday pay if he has been in the employment for not less than one month and has worked not less than 150 hours in the month. The holiday pay is to be computed on the basis of one day's pay for the first month and an additional day's pay for each subsequent period of two months' employment during which the worker has worked for not less than 300 hours. Similarly, domestic workers whose employment ceases in the same circumstances are to be granted 7 days' holiday pay in respect of each half of their employment year during which they have been employed for not less than 150 days. Different minimum periods may be fixed by the Minister for Industry and Commerce for particular categories of non-domestic or domestic workers; and, for young industrial workers below 18 years of age, they are fixed by the Act at 120 and 250 hours (instead of the 150 and 300 hours referred to above).

Time of Annual Holidays.—The annual holidays of a worker are to be granted at such time during the employment year of the worker as the employer thinks fit; but the worker must be notified of the date at least 14 days in advance.

Holiday Pay.—During their holidays, workers are to be granted pay amounting, in the case of a non-domestic worker, to (a) the earnings, exclusive of overtime pay, received by the worker in his last normal working week preceding his holidays, if his remuneration is calculated wholly on a time basis; or (b) the average weekly earnings, exclusive of overtime pay, of the worker for the six months immediately preceding his holidays (or for the period of his employment, if this is less than six months), if the remuneration is calculated on some other basis. For domestic workers, the holiday pay is to be equivalent to the earnings of the worker during the last normal working week or fortnight immediately preceding his holiday, according as the holiday is granted in two periods or in a single period. In appropriate cases, payment in lieu of board and lodging is to be made at the rate of one shilling a day in the case of workers employed in a county borough or the borough of Dun Laoghaire and sevenpence a day in other cases.

Public Holidays.—In addition to annual paid holidays as above, non-domestic workers are entitled, under specified conditions, to six public holidays with pay in the year, namely, Christmas Day, St. Stephen's Day, St. Patrick's Day, Easter Monday, Whit Monday and the first Monday in August.

* See this GAZETTE for April, 1936, page 127.
† As defined by the Conditions of Employment Act, 1936. The definition does not cover persons engaged on agricultural, commercial or domestic work, or in mining or the transport of persons or goods.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN OVERSEA COUNTRIES.

ITALY.

By a Royal-Decree Law, dated 14th April, 1939, important changes have been made in the social insurance system in Italy, covering compulsory insurance against invalidity, old age, tuberculosis and unemployment. These changes, so far as they affect unemployment insurance, are reviewed below.

(i) *Scope.*—As in the case of the other forms of social insurance covered by the legislation, the minimum age for compulsory liability for unemployment insurance is reduced from 15 to 14 years, and the upper age limit, hitherto fixed at 65 years for both men and women, is to be progressively reduced by 1st January, 1944, to 60 years for men and 55 years for women. The salary limit below which non-manual workers are liable for unemployment insurance is raised from 800 to 1,500 lire a month.

(ii) *Contributions.*—As heretofore, contributions are payable in equal parts by employers and workers at fixed rates for particular wage-classes; but the wage classification and the scale of contributions have been revised. Thus, for manual workers the joint weekly contribution ranges from 0.50 lire in the case of workers earning up to 12 lire a week (Wage Class 1) to 1.80 lire a week for workers earning over 132 lire a week (Wage Classes 9 and 10). For non-manual workers, separate wage classes are established, with monthly rates of contribution ranging from 5 lire for persons earning up to 150 lire a month (Wage Class 1) to 9.80 lire for persons earning over 1,200 lire a month (Wage Classes 8 and 9). Hitherto, the contributions for both manual and non-manual workers ranged, according to common wage-classes for both categories of workers, from 0.35 to 1.05 lire a week.

Benefits.—Unemployed persons are entitled to claim benefit only if they have paid contributions for at least a year (transitionally, 48 weeks) during the period of two years preceding their unemployment. The benefit is payable for not more than 120 days in a year, as compared with 90 days hitherto (the 90-day limit could, however, be extended up to 120 days in cases where as many as 72 weekly contributions had been paid in the prescribed period of two years). The rates of principal benefit, which had ranged, according to wage-classes, from 1.25 to 3.75 lire a day for both manual and non-manual workers, are now differentiated for manual and non-manual workers, and are graduated according to the amount of the contributions paid during the year preceding the claim for benefit. For manual workers, the new scale ranges from 2.50 to 7.00 lire a day, while that for non-manual workers ranges from 4.00 to 12.00 lire a day. In place of the flat daily rate of 0.60 lire payable in respect of each dependent child below 15 years of age, variable rates of dependants' benefit have been fixed. Thus, manual workers are to receive allowances for dependent children below 15 years of age at the per capita rate of 0.60, 0.80 or 1.00 lire a day, according to whether their family comprises one, two or three, or four or more such children, the corresponding rates for non-manual workers being 0.80, 1.00 and 1.20 lire, respectively.

The above revised regulation of unemployment insurance took effect as from 1st May, 1939.

NEW ZEALAND.

In New Zealand the earlier system of unemployment relief regulated by the Employment Promotion Act, 1936 (see this GAZETTE for September, 1936, page 323), has been superseded, as from 1st April, 1939, by a system of unemployment benefits which is an integral part of a comprehensive social security scheme established by the Social Security Act, dated 14th September, 1938. The costs of the unemployment and other benefits provided by the Act are to be met from a Social Security Contribution, consisting of (a) a registration fee, and (b) a charge on salaries, wages and other income, levied on all persons aged sixteen years or over who, for the time being, are ordinarily resident in New Zealand. However, by Order in Council, the Governor-General may exempt specified classes of persons from the liability for contributions, and provision is also made for certain exemptions from the general liability of companies for the payment of the charge on income. The registration fee is to be levied at the rate of five shillings a quarter on all men over twenty years of age, and in all other cases at the rate of five shillings a year. The charge on salaries and wages (including any bonus, gratuity, payment in kind, etc.) and other income is fixed at one penny for every sum of one shilling and eightpence or part thereof included in the amount subject to the charge, except that, as regards salaries and wages earned before 1st April, 1939, but paid thereafter, the rate is one penny for every two shillings and sixpence or part thereof included in such salary or wage. Employers are required to deduct contributions in the form of a charge on salaries and wages from the salaries and wages of the employed persons and to affix to the pay sheets stamps of the appropriate value.

In place of the earlier "sustenance" payments made out of the Employment Promotion Fund, the Act provides for the payment of unemployment benefits according to a fixed scale and under prescribed conditions. Applicants for benefit must have resided continuously in New Zealand for not less than twelve months and must be unemployed, capable of and willing to work and have taken reasonable steps to obtain suitable employment. The rates of benefit are (a) ten shillings a week for applicants under twenty years of age, without dependants, and (b) twenty shillings a week in other cases, increased by allowances for dependants at the rate of fifteen shillings a week in respect of the wife and five shillings for

each dependent child of the applicant under 16 years of age, but the full benefit may not exceed four pounds a week. Deductions from the benefit may be made in respect of the personal means of the applicant or his dependants. Claimants must normally serve a waiting period of seven days, and are subject to disqualification for benefit for a period up to six weeks under specified conditions providing safeguards against abuses. Seasonal workers may be temporarily disqualified if their earnings are deemed to be sufficient to tide over a period of temporary unemployment. No specific limit is placed upon the period during which an applicant may draw benefit, provided that he continues to satisfy the qualifying conditions. Provision is also made whereby emergency benefits, including unemployment benefits, may be paid to persons who for various reasons, are not qualified for any of the benefits provided by the Act, and are unable to earn sufficient for their livelihood. The grant of such emergency benefit may be subject to the requirement that the person concerned must undergo a course of occupational training.

The whole scheme of social security established by the Act is to be administered by a specially constituted Social Security Department, a Social Security Commission, and a central Social Security Fund responsible for all financial operations under the Act. The Social Security Fund is to receive any monies appropriated by Parliament from the Consolidated Fund for the purposes of the Act, and at 30th September, 1939, is to take over all monies in the Employment Promotion Fund, which is to be abolished.

WORKING TIME OF RAILWAY WORKERS IN FRANCE.

On 19th May, 1939, the French Government promulgated revised working time regulations for the national railway system in France. These regulations are designed to apply to the railways the principle of the Decree-Law dated 21st April, 1939, by which the normal duration of the working week was raised to 45 hours in the public administrative services, in industrial undertakings operated by, or under concession from, the State or the Departmental or communal authorities and in public undertakings (see this GAZETTE for May, 1939, page 163). The chief provisions of the revised regulations, so far as they affect the locomotive and train staffs, are summarised below.

The working time of the locomotive and train staffs is distributed in "major work periods" (*grandes périodes de travail*), which are defined as the intervals between two successive "major rest periods" (*grands repos périodiques*) and are, normally, not to exceed 8 days nor to include more than 60 hours of actual work. A major rest period at home of at least 36 hours is to be granted, on average, every seven days.

The normal maximum duration of the working day (including breaks) is fixed at 10 hours 30 minutes. This duration may be extended to 12 hours twice, or to 12 hours 30 minutes once, during a major work period; but, on average over any such period, it may not exceed 9 hours 30 minutes. The duration of actual work on any one day is limited, normally, to 8 hours 30 minutes, but may be extended to 9 hours twice, or to 9 hours 30 minutes once, during a major work period. The duration of actual work, on average over two major work periods, is not to exceed 7 hours a day. For members of train staffs employed on regular services who are not required to sleep away from home, actual working time is increased by 30 minutes a day. The duration of the working day for all members of locomotive and train staffs is extended by 10 minutes during the summer period (15th May to 15th October). In general, each worker must be allowed a daily period of uninterrupted rest of 14 hours, if at home, or of 9 hours, if away from home, specified reductions being possible once or twice during a major work period.

Permanent exceptions to the regulations governing working time may be authorised by the Minister of Public Works, at the request of the railway management or of a railway workers' organisation and after consultation with a Standing Joint Committee; but the total duration of actual work, on average over 90 days, may not exceed the normal limits, and the annual and monthly numbers of rest periods may not be reduced.

During periods of pressure of work, the locomotive and train staffs may be required to perform not more than two hours of overtime a day, to be paid for at 5 per cent. above usual wage rates; but the average daily period of work, calculated over two successive major work periods, may not exceed 9 hours. They may also be required to perform overtime on urgent work for repairs, etc., without any increased overtime rate, or in the interests of national safety and defence or of a public service, at rates to be prescribed by the Minister of Public Works.

OVERTIME RATES FOR COAL MINERS IN FRANCE.

SPECIAL regulations governing payment for overtime in coal mines in France are contained in a Government Decree dated 10th May, 1939, by which overtime rates for coal miners are maintained at a higher level than those prescribed for industry generally by the Decree-Laws dated 21st April, 1939, the terms of which were summarised in the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1939 (page 163). For overtime performed by underground workers and surface workers in coal mines during

periods of pressure of work, the rate of remuneration remains, as fixed by the Decree-Laws dated 22nd February, 1939 (see this GAZETTE for April, 1939, page 124), at 10 per cent. above the usual wage rates. (The total amount of such overtime is limited, normally, to 186 hours a year for underground workers and 192 hours a year for surface workers; but additional overtime may be authorised by the Government in a national emergency.) The rate of payment for overtime performed by underground workers employed on continuous processes or on preparatory or complementary work is maintained at 10 per cent. above the usual wage rates. The normal duration of working time in coal mines is 38 hours 40 minutes a week for underground workers and 40 hours a week for surface workers.

EMPLOYMENT BOOKS IN GERMANY.

In furtherance of the official control of the labour supply in Germany, the system of employment books instituted by the Employment Book Act, dated 26th February, 1935 (see this GAZETTE for July, 1935, and February and September, 1936), has been extended by an Order of the Federal Minister of Labour, dated 22nd April, 1939. The Order, which is operative throughout Germany, including the Ostmark (Austria), the Sudeten Territories and the Province of Memel, provides that the possession of an employment book is obligatory not only for the wide field of employed persons, numbering about 22 millions, hitherto covered, but also for employed persons hitherto excepted whose fixed monthly remuneration exceeds 1,000 RM.; persons in independent employment, including persons engaged in home industry; and persons assisting in family undertakings. The scheme does not, however, apply to seamen (for whom other employment records exist), school children, foreign migrant workers who leave the country on the termination of their seasonal employment, persons who merely follow occasional employment for short periods, and persons in independent employment in the health services and the legal profession.

The issue of employment books to the persons newly brought within the scheme, is to be effected in four stages, starting, as from 1st May, 1939, with persons in independent employment in agriculture and the family assistants of such persons. For persons in independent employment in commerce, transport, industry and other branches of economic activity, the family assistants of such persons, and also manual and non-manual workers whose remuneration exceeds 1,000 RM. a month, the issue of the books is to be deferred until a date to be fixed by the Federal Minister of Labour.

WAGES IN THE COAL-MINING INDUSTRY IN GERMANY.

THE Table below shows the average monthly number of shifts worked and the average cash wages earned, per shift and per month, by workers in the coal-mining industry in Germany in 1938 (with comparative figures for 1937), as published by the German Federal Statistical Office in its official journal, *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, on 2nd November, 1938, and 20th May, 1939. The statistics are based upon monthly returns furnished by the mining organisations, and represent weighted averages of figures relating to the principal coal fields.

Date.	Average number of shifts worked in a month.	Average cash earnings per shift.							Average monthly cash earnings per worker.
		Underground workers (adult males).			Surface workers (adult males).			All workers (underground and surface).	
		Hewers.	Tamblers.	All workers.	Skilled workers.	Other workers.	All workers.		
1938.		RM.	RM.	RM.	RM.	RM.	RM.	RM.	RM.
1st Qr. ...	24.3	8.19	6.70	7.43	6.97	5.65	6.11	6.98	169
2nd Qr. ...	22.9	8.23	6.69	7.44	7.05	5.78	6.22	6.97	160
3rd Qr. ...	24.0	8.23	6.69	7.45	6.99	5.69	6.14	6.97	167
4th Qr. ...	24.5	8.34	6.76	7.54	7.07	5.73	6.18	7.05	173
Year ...	23.9	8.25	6.71	7.47	7.02	5.71	6.16	6.99	167
1937									
Year ...	24.4	8.07	6.58	7.36	6.96	5.72	6.16	6.93	169

The monthly average number of workers included in the returns summarised above was 468,555 in 1938, an increase of 6.8 per cent. compared with the previous year. The average monthly number of shifts worked by each worker decreased from 24.4 in 1937 to 23.9 in 1938, or by 2.0 per cent., although the average earnings per shift showed a small increase (0.9 per cent.) during the same period. The decline in the average number of shifts worked is ascribed to increased absences on account of sickness, etc., consequent upon the higher proportion of older workers employed. Owing to the reduction in the average number of shifts, average monthly earnings showed a decrease of 2 Reichsmarks, or about 1.2 per cent., in 1938 as compared with the previous year. The output of coal (other than lignite, etc.) in Germany in 1938 was 0.9 per cent. higher than in 1937, when the level of 1929 was exceeded for the first time.

An article on earnings in the German coal-mining industry in 1937 and 1936 appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1938 (page 176).

EMPLOYMENT IN MAY: GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement between 17th April and 15th May, which extended to nearly every industry. The improvement was most marked in building, public works contracting, the iron and steel and tinplate industries, engineering, shipbuilding, metal goods manufacture, the textile industries, tailoring, pottery manufacture, dock and harbour service, the distributive trades, and hotel, boarding house, etc. service.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

It is provisionally estimated that at 15th May, 1939, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,667,000. This was 156,000 more than at 17th April, 1939, and, on a comparable basis, about 440,000 more than at 16th May, 1938.*

Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 15th May, 1939, was 10.4 compared with 11.4 at 17th April, 1939. For 16th May, 1938, the percentage (which excludes the classes brought into insurance in April, 1938) was 12.5. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 10.6 at 15th May, 1939, 11.6 at 17th April, 1939, and 12.8 at 16th May, 1938. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 5.7, 6.1 and 6.5 respectively.

At 15th May, 1939, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,234,001 wholly unemployed, 198,617 temporarily stopped, and 59,664 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,492,282; this was 152,112 less than at 17th April, 1939, and 286,523 less than at 16th May, 1938.

The total of 1,492,282 persons on the registers in Great Britain, at 15th May, 1939 included 783,413 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 520,188 with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 29,100 persons with applications for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 159,581 other persons, of whom 37,392 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 May, 1939, was 1,565,313, as compared with 1,726,083 at 17th April, 1939, and 1,868,760 at 16th May, 1938.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment at 15th May showed little change on the whole as compared with the previous month, but was better than a year ago. Increases, due mainly to seasonal causes, in the numbers temporarily stopped in Yorkshire, Derbyshire and Lancashire, were largely offset by further reductions in the numbers both of those temporarily stopped and of those wholly unemployed in Wales and Monmouthshire.

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

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment in May showed a further improvement. In iron and steel manufacture there was a marked improvement, and employment was much better than a year ago. In the tinplate industry employment showed further improvement and was very much better than a year ago; in steel sheet manufacture there was little change.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.—Employment showed an improvement between 17th April and 15th May in most of the principal sections of the engineering industry, and was good on the whole. In electrical and general engineering and in aircraft manufacture it was very good; in motor vehicle manufacture there was a slight decline, but employment continued good; it was fairly good in marine engineering; fair in constructional engineering; and moderate in textile engineering.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment at 15th May showed a further improvement on the whole compared with 17th April.

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

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment showed further improvement.

* The estimates of the numbers in employment at 15th May, 1939, and at 17th April, 1939, are inclusive of persons insured under the Agricultural Scheme, and also of persons in certain classes of domestic employments which became insurable in April, 1938. The comparison between the numbers in employment in May, 1939, and May, 1938, has been based on estimates of the total numbers insured inclusive of agricultural workers, but exclusive of those domestic workers who became insurable in April, 1938, and is subject to revision when information becomes available as to the numbers of insured persons at the next annual exchange of unemployment books, in July, 1939.

In the wool textile industry employment showed an improvement on the whole between 17th April and 15th May, and short-time working was much reduced. There was also an improvement in the carpet section in most areas and employment was good generally. In the other main textile industries employment showed an improvement. It was good in the hosiery trade; fairly good both in the silk manufacturing industry and in artificial silk yarn manufacture; fair in the lace trade; and slack in the linen trade. Short-time working was reduced in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades, but employment was still slack.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in all sections of the tailoring trades continued to improve in most areas and was fairly good on the whole. The dressmaking and millinery trades showed a further improvement and employment generally was good. Employment in the shirt and collar trades showed some improvement and was fair in most districts. In the glove trade employment was fair generally and at some centres it continued to improve, with reduced short-time working; while in the corset trade a further improvement was reported and employment was good. Employment in the hat trade showed little change and continued fair.

In the boot and shoe industry employment at 15th May showed a slight improvement as compared with 17th April, 1939. Short-time working, however, continued in some districts.

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

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry employment showed a further improvement in May and was fair on the whole. The improvement affected all occupations, but was most marked in the painting and decorating branch. In individual occupations employment was good with carpenters, fair with bricklayers, masons, painters and plumbers, and moderate with slaters and tilers and plasterers. In brick manufacture employment showed a further improvement during May and was fairly good generally; an improvement in employment in the manufacture of refractory bricks was reported.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed a further slight improvement and was fair: with millswayers and with coachbuilders employment again improved and was fairly good on the whole with the former and good with the latter.

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

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment showed a considerable improvement in May, particularly in the china section, and was moderate on the whole. There was a further improvement in the glass trades, and employment was moderate in the bottle-making section and fair in other sections.

Fishing.—Employment with fishermen showed an improvement due mainly to the commencement of the Scottish herring fishing season.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—With dock labourers employment showed an improvement. Among seamen it continued to improve; shortages of deck hands were reported from many areas.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS AT 15TH MAY, 1939.

An analysis is given below of the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 15th May, 1939:—

	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.		
GREAT BRITAIN.				
Men	927,452	124,077	57,364	1,108,893
Boys	33,468	2,719	148	36,335
Women	235,361	67,320	2,132	304,813
Girls	37,720	4,501	20	42,241
Total	1,234,001	198,617	59,664	1,492,282
Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 17th April, 1939 ...	- 109,294	- 40,112	- 2,706	- 152,112
16th May, 1938 ...	- 80,117	- 198,912	- 7,494	- 286,523
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.				
Men	971,471	125,429	60,027	1,156,927
Boys	35,850	2,750	149	38,749
Women	252,757	70,730	2,160	325,647
Girls	39,259	4,711	20	43,990
Total	1,299,337	203,620	62,356	1,565,313
Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 17th April, 1939 ...	- 115,654	- 42,362	- 2,754	- 160,770
16th May, 1938 ...	- 93,082	- 202,761	- 7,604	- 303,447

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the percentages unemployed at 15th May, 1939, among insured persons, aged 16-64, in each of the areas into which the United Kingdom is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Labour Exchanges Act and the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The figures include the classes of domestic employments which were brought into insurance in April, 1938.

Division.	General and Agricultural Schemes.*			General Scheme.*			Agricultural Scheme.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
London ...	7.6	6.4	7.2	7.6	6.3	7.2	3.4	10.2	4.3
S. Eastern ...	6.5	6.8	6.6	7.2	6.4	7.0	3.5	14.3	4.3
S. Western ...	6.0	5.7	6.0	6.5	5.7	6.3	2.6	6.7	2.7
Midlands ...	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.4	4.5	12.6	4.7
N. Eastern ...	11.3	9.3	10.8	11.7	9.1	11.0	5.1	18.1	6.6
N. Western ...	14.9	12.4	14.0	15.0	12.4	14.1	7.2	9.8	7.3
Northern ...	16.9	10.6	15.9	17.2	10.5	16.3	8.0	13.4	8.4
Scotland ...	14.4	11.7	13.6	15.1	11.6	14.1	5.9	14.5	6.6
Wales ...	18.4	13.1	17.8	18.8	13.1	18.1	11.0	13.8	11.1
Special Schemes	2.4	0.7	1.8	2.4	0.7	1.8	—	—	—
GREAT BRITAIN	10.6	8.7	10.1	11.0	8.7	10.3	4.6	14.1	5.2
N. IRELAND ...	23.0	20.6	22.2	24.0	20.6	22.7	16.8	20.8	16.9
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	10.8	9.1	10.4	11.2	9.0	10.6	5.1	14.2	5.7

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

(1) NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED ON REGISTERS.

The following Table shows the numbers of unemployed persons (insured and uninsured) on the registers of Employment Exchanges at one date in each month since May, 1938:—

Date.	Great Britain.					Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
	Men 18 and over.	Boys 14-17.	Women 18 and over.	Girls 14-17.	Total 14 and over.	
1938.						
16 May ...	1,295,652	48,072	379,943	55,138	1,778,805	1,868,760
13 June ...	1,326,859	44,074	383,105	48,874	1,802,912	1,894,548
18 July ...	1,322,129	46,629	356,982	47,376	1,773,116	1,875,083
15 August ...	1,280,618	58,629	363,535	56,460	1,759,242	1,843,272
12 Sept. ...	1,321,251	58,392	362,718	56,257	1,798,618	1,880,575
17 October ...	1,318,423	51,996	358,269	52,539	1,781,227	1,862,662
14 November ...	1,366,683	51,010	360,306	50,104	1,828,103	1,911,293
12 December ...	1,384,922	45,549	356,580	44,321	1,831,372	1,918,583
1939.						
16 January ...	1,509,947	64,231	399,756	65,092	2,039,026	2,133,809
13 February ...	1,402,417	55,151	380,564	58,446	1,896,718	1,986,302
13 March ...	1,285,368	44,268	349,133	48,162	1,726,929	1,813,987
17 April ...	1,217,085	48,935	327,116	51,258	1,644,394	1,726,083
15 May ...	1,108,893	36,335	304,813	42,241	1,492,282	1,565,313

(2) PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AMONG INSURED PERSONS.

The following Table shows the percentages† unemployed among insured persons, aged 16-64, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at one date in each month since May, 1938:—

Date.	General and Agricultural Schemes.†			General Scheme.†			Agricultural Scheme.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
1938.									
16th May ...	12.8	11.7	12.5	13.3	11.7	12.8	5.8	18.5	6.5
13th June ...	13.1	11.9	12.8	13.6	11.9	13.2	5.0	9.0	5.2
18th July ...	13.1	11.4	12.7	13.7	11.5	13.1	4.3	6.2	4.4
(a) Old Series‡									
13.0	11.1	12.5	13.6	11.2	12.9	4.2	6.2	4.3	
16th August...‡	12.6	11.2	12.2	13.2	11.2	12.6	3.9	7.8	4.2
12th Sept. ...‡	12.9	10.9	12.4	13.5	11.0	12.8	3.8	7.8	4.1
17th October ...‡	12.9	10.7	12.3	13.5	10.8	12.7	4.1	7.4	4.3
14th November ...‡	13.4	10.7	12.7	13.9	10.7	13.0	4.8	18.6	5.7
12th December ...‡	13.6	10.5	12.7	14.0	10.2	12.9	6.9	38.9	8.9
1939.									
16th January ...	14.9	12.0	14.1	15.3	11.6	14.3	8.9	43.9	11.1
13th February ...	13.9	11.4	13.2	14.3	11.1	13.4	7.7	40.5	9.8
13th March ...	12.7	10.4	12.1	13.1	10.2	12.3	6.5	26.7	7.8
17th April ...	11.9	9.8	11.4	12.4	9.7	11.6	5.6	14.5	6.1
15th May ...	10.8	9.1	10.4	11.2	9.0	10.6	5.1	14.2	5.7

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

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

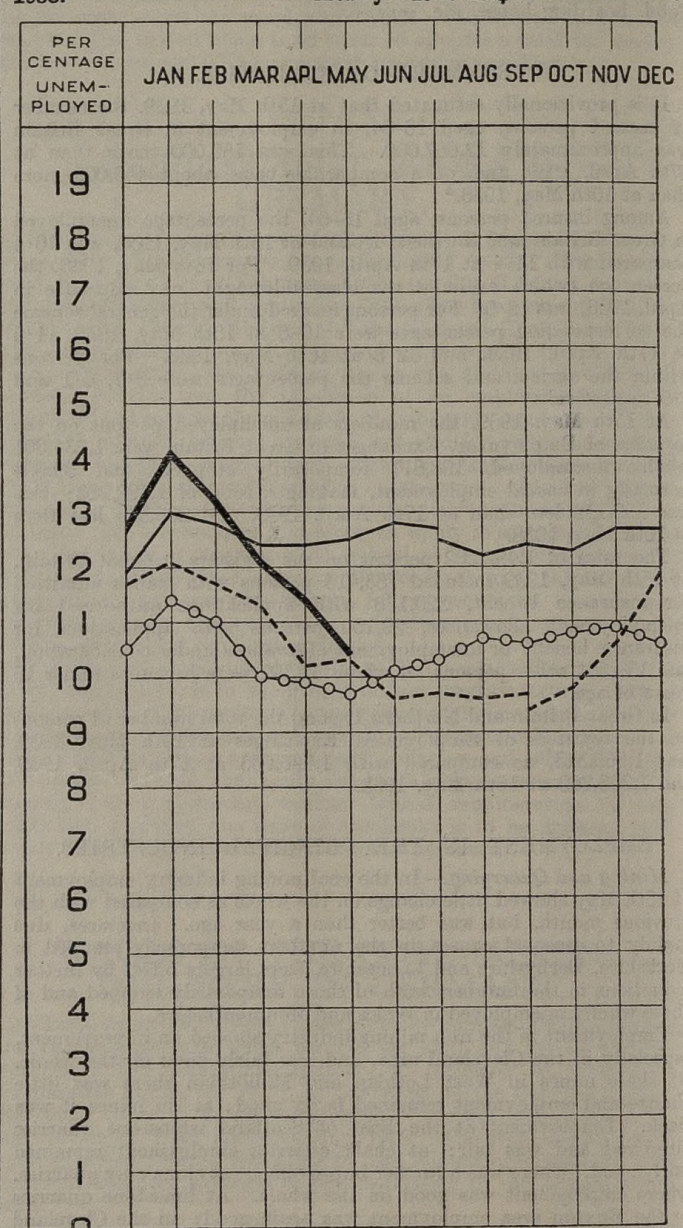
‡ Including the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED* AMONG INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

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



VACANCIES NOTIFIED TO, AND FILLED BY, EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

	Four weeks ended 22nd May, 1939.		Period 24th May, 1938, to 22nd May, 1939.			
	Vacancies notified.	Vacancies filled.‡	Vacancies Notified.		Vacancies Filled.§	
	Number.		Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.
Men ...	151,631	139,969	1,928,059	+ 251,517	1,785,222	+ 250,221
Boys ...	29,349	22,838	332,682	+ 22,426	263,358	+ 3,808
Women ...	59,256	44,755	768,151	+ 23,811	594,069	+ 38,734
Girls ...	26,006	19,714	318,479	+ 10,594	250,756	+ 2,479
Total ...	266,242	227,276	3,347,371	+ 242,508	2,893,405	+ 287,626

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

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

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

§ "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B engagements) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 22nd May, 1939, the average number of such placings of men and women was 8,016 per week.

EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT at 15th May showed little change on the whole as compared with the previous month, but was better than a year ago. Increases, due mainly to seasonal causes, in the numbers temporarily stopped in Yorkshire, Derbyshire and Lancashire, were largely offset by further reductions in the numbers both of those temporarily stopped and of those wholly unemployed in Wales and Monmouthshire.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 12.4 at 15th May, 1939, the same as at 17th April, 1939, as compared with 17.3 at 16th May, 1938. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0.4 (from 9.4 to 9.0) but the percentage temporarily stopped increased by 0.4 (from 3.0 to 3.4).

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 15th May, 1939, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Area.	Insured persons, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed at 15th May, 1939.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.		Percentages.		Month before.	Year before.
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).	Temporary Stoppages.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporary Stoppages.		
ENGLAND AND WALES:						
Northumberland	3,058	120	6.6	0.2	6.8	- 0.6
Durham	11,012	641	9.0	0.5	9.5	- 1.3
Cumberland and Westmorland	1,257	126	15.2	1.5	16.7	- 0.7
Yorkshire	8,533	11,563	5.9	8.0	13.9	+ 3.0
Lancashire and Cheshire	8,592	2,835	12.6	4.1	16.7	+ 1.6
Derbyshire	1,886	5,628	3.8	11.2	15.0	+ 5.9
Notts. and Leicester	2,862	4,130	5.0	7.1	12.1	+ 1.3
Warwickshire	504	63	3.6	0.5	4.1	- 0.6
Staffs., Worcester and Salop	3,191	993	5.6	1.7	7.3	- 0.3
Glos. and Somerset	531	35	5.8	0.4	6.2	- 0.5
Kent	183	2	2.8	0.0	2.8	- 0.8
Wales and Monmouth	23,726	1,305	14.0	0.8	14.8	- 3.7
England and Wales (including areas not shown above)	66,119	27,448	8.8	3.6	12.4	+ 0.1
Scotland	11,000	1,751	10.6	1.7	12.3	- 0.2
GREAT BRITAIN	77,119	29,199	9.0	3.4	12.4	- 4.9

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 20th May 1939, and the average number of days worked per week* during the preceding fortnight, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week at the Mines.*			
	20th May, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 20th May, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
				Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES:						
Northumberland	45,152	+ 0.3	5.44	+ 0.04	+ 0.61	
Durham	112,539	+ 0.4	5.41	+ 0.07	+ 0.38	
Cumberland and Westmorland	6,806	- 0.2	5.75	- 0.01	+ 0.14	
South Yorkshire	98,517	- 0.0	4.74	- 0.27	+ 0.31	
West Yorkshire	44,180	- 0.1	4.74	- 0.64	+ 0.27	
Lancs. and Cheshire	57,101	- 0.4	5.02	- 0.27	+ 0.12	
Derbyshire	44,801	- 0.1	3.96	- 0.92	+ 0.31	
Notts. and Leicester	55,065	+ 0.2	4.46	- 0.68	+ 0.47	
Warwick	16,629	+ 0.3	5.27	- 0.32	- 0.18	
North Staffs., Worcester and Salop	24,068	+ 0.7	5.47	- 0.08	+ 0.83	
Glos. and Somerset	8,323	- 0.1	5.27	- 0.46	+ 0.34	
Kent	6,580	- 0.1	5.57	+ 0.08	+ 0.08	
North Wales	9,529	- 0.4	5.69	- 0.01	+ 0.99	
South Wales and Mon.	129,720	+ 2.1	5.88	+ 0.04	+ 0.81	
England and Wales	685,547	+ 0.5	5.16	- 0.24	+ 0.44	
SCOTLAND:						
Mid. and East Lothians	13,310	+ 0.8	5.80	+ 0.27	+ 0.70	
Fife and Clackmannan	23,042	+ 0.4	5.70	+ 0.09	+ 0.73	
Rest of Scotland	53,463	+ 0.2	5.80	- 0.03	+ 0.38	
Scotland	89,815	+ 0.4	5.78	+ 0.05	+ 0.52	
GREAT BRITAIN	775,362	+ 0.4	5.23	- 0.21	+ 0.44	

The figures show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short time) on which coal, iron, etc. were got from the mines worked every day the mines were open. Mines not working are omitted in computing the average number of days worked.

* Including Cannock Chase.

The average number of coal winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 20th May, 1939, was 0.54 of a day per week, of which 0.49 of a day was due to want of trade. The corresponding figures for the week ended 22nd April, 1939, were 0.33 and 0.29 of a day, respectively, and for the fortnight ended 21st May, 1938, 0.98 and 0.88 of a day per week, respectively.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 20th May, 1939, as reported to the Mines Department, was 19,447,900 tons, as compared with 17,913,300 tons in the four weeks ended 22nd April, 1939 (which included the Easter Holidays), and 18,443,300 tons in the four weeks ended 21st May, 1938.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during May showed an improvement, especially in the Cleveland area, and was fairly good on the whole. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 9.6 at 15th May, 1939, as compared with 12.5 at 17th April, 1939, and 10.1 at 16th May, 1938.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during May showed a marked improvement and was considerably better than a year ago. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople aged 16-64, was 10.3 at 15th May, 1939, as compared with 14.0 at 17th April, 1939, and 21.0 at 16th May, 1938.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.		Aggregate number of shifts.*		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	Week ended 20th May, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Week ended 20th May, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Month before.	
					Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	9,131	+ 0.4	+12.8	53,807	+ 0.2	+12.6
Puddling Forges ...	814	+41.8	+ 4.0	3,283	+65.4	+ 0.6
Rolling Mills ...	26,290	+ 4.7	+11.3	144,015	+ 5.3	+15.6
Forging and Pressing	1,660	+ 1.2	+ 1.1	8,947	+ 0.8	+ 4.4
Founding ...	8,677	+ 1.8	- 5.6	49,530	+ 3.5	- 5.7
Other Departments	13,391	+ 0.2	+16.5	76,157	- 1.0	+18.2
Mechanics, Labourers ...	17,352	+ 1.2	- 0.9	100,732	+ 1.3	- 0.9
TOTAL ...	77,315	+ 2.5	+ 6.9	436,471	+ 2.5	+ 8.2
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland ...	14,439	+ 4.5	+ 9.8	82,904	+ 4.9	+11.3
Sheffield, Rotherham, Leeds, Bradford, etc.	25,013	+ 1.2	+ 2.5	140,972	+ 2.0	+ 2.4
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	403	+13.5	+ 5.8	2,144	+ 8.5	+21.9
Staffordshire ...	4,999	+ 3.5	- 1.0	26,262	+ 0.3	- 1.2
Other Midland Counties ...	5,817	+ 0.3	- 1.6	33,189	+ 0.9	- 0.1
Wales and Mon. ...	6,316	+ 0.8	- 0.4	35,661	+ 1.6	+ 0.7
Wales and Mon. ...	9,244	+ 2.8	+57.7	53,107	+ 1.7	+62.6
Total, Eng. and Wales.	66,231	+ 2.2	+ 8.4	374,239	+ 2.3	+ 9.5
Scotland ...	11,084	+ 3.8	- 1.3	62,232	+ 3.7	+ 1.3
TOTAL ...	77,315	+ 2.5	+ 6.9	436,471	+ 2.5	+ 8.2

The average number of shifts* during which the works were open was 5.6 in each of the three periods. The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 1,218,100 tons in May, 1939, as compared with 1,058,200 tons in April, 1939, and 957,000 tons in May, 1938. This was the highest monthly production ever reported.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

IN the tinplate industry employment in May showed further improvement; it was very much better than a year ago. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 13.8 at 15th May, 1939, as compared with 22.0 at 17th April, 1939, and 48.7 at 16th May, 1938.

Employment in steel sheet manufacture showed little change. The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 20th May, 1939, and comparisons with a month before and a year before:—

Works.	Number of Works Open.		Number of Mills in Operation.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	Week ended 20th May, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Week ended 20th May, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Month before.	
					Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate ...	56	+ 3	+ 17	324	+ 27	+ 107
Steel Sheet	12	...	+ 6	102	...	+ 36
Total ...	68	+ 3	+ 23	426	+ 27	+ 143

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT showed an improvement between 17th April and 15th May in most of the principal sections of the industry, and was good on the whole. In electrical and general engineering and in aircraft manufacture it was very good; in motor vehicle manufacture there was a slight decline, but employment continued good; it was fairly good in marine engineering; fair in constructional engineering, and moderate in textile engineering. Shortages of certain classes of skilled labour were reported from certain districts.

Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease in the percentage unemployed in all the principal sections of the industry and in each administrative division except Scotland, where there was a slight increase.

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

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 15th May, 1939, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Division.	Numbers of Insured Workpeople, aged 16-64, Unemployed at 15th May, 1939.						Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	General Engineering, Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.	
							Month before.	Year before.
London ...	3,944	599	53	315	2,566	7,477	- 724	- 2,071
South-Eastern	1,503	402	115	122	1,069	3,211	- 223	- 217
South-Western	799	127	230	89	1,889	3,134	+ 599	- 253
Midlands ...	3,439	973	13	666	4,882	9,973	- 1,358	- 9,808
North-Eastern	5,686	243	137	316	6,852	7,067	- 1,632	- 1,963
North-Western	11,205	1,508	132	483	2,050	15,378	- 2,633	- 825
Northern ...	3,322	465	1,850	938	564	7,139	- 1,237	+ 62
Scotland ...	6,746	202	1,517	1,214	1,003	10,682	- 1,458	+ 759
Wales ...	728	125	26	226	499	1,604	- 391	- 382
Northern Ireland	875	74	420	60	455	1,884	- 152	- 274
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	38,247	4,718	4,493	4,429	15,662	67,549	- 9,209	- 14,972
Percentages Unemployed at 15th May, 1939.								
London ...	3.1	3.2	14.7	4.5	3.5	3.3	- 0.3	- 1.2
South-Eastern	3.4	3.5	2.6	12.4	2.3	3.0	- 0.2	- 0.3
South-Western	2.4	3.7	2.7	7.6	3.2	3.0	+ 0.6	- 0.5
Midlands ...	3.2	2.6	11.8	5.8	4.0	3.6	- 0.5	- 3.9
North-Eastern	6.3	4.2	9.0	10.2	4.2	6.0	- 1.4	- 2.1
North-Western	9.6	5.6	14.7	8.9	5.6	8.3	- 1.4	- 1.1
Northern ...	8.6	5.4	11.5	12.7	10.8	8.3	- 1.6	- 0.6
Scotland ...	9.4	5.1	7.9	15.7	6.1	9.0	- 1.2	+ 0.3
Wales ...	12.1	16.9	7.2	9.8	11.2	11.6	- 2.8	- 5.7
Northern Ireland	13.9	18.0	7.4	24.0	7.8	10.2	- 0.8	- 3.1
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	6.0	4.0	7.9	9.5	4.0	5.4	- 0.7	- 1.6
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with:—								
April, 1939	- 1.1	- 0.7	- 1.1	- 1.5	...	- 0.7	...	...
May, 1938	- 1.1	- 1.3	- 0.3	- 0.5	- 3.0	- 1.6	...	...

On the North-East Coast, employment improved generally; it was fair in general engineering and moderate in marine engineering. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment improved in general engineering and was fairly good. Employment in Lancashire and Cheshire improved in most sections; it was good in motor vehicle and aircraft manufacture, and fairly good in general engineering; in textile engineering employment improved at some centres, but was still slack on the whole. In Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry, employment again improved in most sections; it was very good in electrical and general engineering, in aircraft manufacture, and in constructional engineering; in motor vehicle manufacture employment declined slightly but was still good. Employment in the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district improved and continued good. In London and the Southern Counties employment continued very good.

In Scotland, employment improved generally; it was good in marine engineering and fair in general engineering. In Wales there was some improvement, and employment generally was moderate. It continued moderate also in Northern Ireland.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT at 15th May showed a further improvement on the whole as compared with 17th April. Employment on commercial work showed a marked improvement on the Wear and Tees, but was not so good as a year ago; it was still slack on the Tyne, Mersey, Humber, Bristol Channel and East Coast of Scotland. Some improvement on repair work was reported from the Clyde, but employment in that area was still slack. On the Thames and Medway and the South Coast employment remained good. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 15th May, 1939, and increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Division.	Insured Workpeople, aged 16-64, Unemployed at 15th May, 1939.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentages Unemployed at 15th May, 1939.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentages Unemployed as compared with a	
	Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	
							Month before.	Year before.
London ...	1,266	- 133	- 311	12.4	- 1.3	- 3.3	...	...
South-Eastern	354	- 61	- 50	5.9	- 1.0	- 1.2	...	...
South-Western	2,265	- 119	+ 187	7.9	- 0.4	+ 3.6	...	...
Midlands ...	75	+ 5	+ 2	28.8	+ 1.9	+ 3.1	...	...
North-Eastern	1,035	+ 5	+ 23	20.1	+ 1.4	- 3.1	...	...
North-Western	5,088	- 328	- 302	19.2	- 1.2	- 1.5	...	...
Northern ...	11,468	- 1,147	+ 1,703	30.6	- 3.0	+ 4.3	...	...
Scotland ...	10,767	- 1,020	+ 1,051	23.1	- 2.2	+ 1.6	...	...
Wales ...	1,319	+ 71	- 531	28.9	+ 1.6	- 8.5	...	...
Northern Ireland	1,421	- 333	- 866	15.0	- 3.6	- 8.7	...	...
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	35,038	- 3,134	+ 670	20.0	- 1.8	+ 0.1	...	...

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed further improvement in May, and was much better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 15.1 at 15th May, 1939, as compared with 16.6 at 17th April, 1939, and 29.8 at 16th May, 1938. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were 14.2, 15.4 and 28.9; in the manufacturing department they were 16.1, 17.8 and 30.8.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
	Week ended 20th May, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Week ended 20th May, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Month before.	
					Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing ...	11,016	- 0.1	+ 23.8	19,290	+ 0.5	+ 28.2
Spinning ...	20,916	+ 0.2	+ 24.5	36,127	+ 0.1	+ 31.7
Weaving ...	18,630	+ 0.7	+ 19.3	34,583	+ 2.3	+ 31.3
Other ...	6,804	+ 0.9	+ 15.0	15,443	+ 2.2	+ 19.6
Total ...	57,366	+ 0.4	+ 21.5	105,443	+ 1.2	+ 29.0
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton ...	4,165	- 1.6	+ 18.4	7,241	+ 2.2	+ 23.6
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	4,418	- 2.0	+ 24.2	7,742	- 0.4	+ 33.4
Oldham ...	10,908	+ 1.3	+ 13.2	21,030	+ 1.5	+ 16.2
Bolton and Leigh	9,926	- 0.0	+ 12.6	17,834	+ 0.1	+ 17.4
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden ...	5,567	- 1.4	+ 52.0	10,663	+ 0.9	+ 73.9
Manchester ...	3,653	+ 2.6	+ 14.3	6,595	+ 4.2	+ 22.5
Preston and Chorley	3,983	+ 1.2	+ 22.3	7,221	+ 1.2	+ 31.9
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	3,152	- 0.3	+ 11.8	5,814	+ 2.9	+ 20.7
Burnley and Padiham ...	2,407	- 1.7	+ 30.8	5,149	- 4.3	+ 40.0
Colne and Nelson ...	2,409	+ 5.7	+ 17.1	5,480	+ 7.4	+ 29.3
Other Lancashire Towns ...	2,916	+ 0.7	+ 137.3	4,171	- 0.7	+ 143.2
Yorkshire Towns	1,173	+ 2.1	+ 2.0	2,048	+ 1.9	+ 18.9
Other Districts ...	2,689	+ 1.9	+ 7.6	4,455	+ 0.8	+ 22.6
Total ...	57,366	+ 0.4	+ 21.5	105,443	+ 1.2	+ 29.0

Returns from firms employing about 56,650 workpeople in the week ended 20th May, 1939, showed that about 7½ per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 11 hours each on the average. These figures do not take account of other forms of under-employment, e.g., reductions in the number of looms worked by individual operatives.

At Ashton-under-Lyne and at Stockport employment showed some improvement in the spinning department, but it declined in the manufacturing department. At Hyde and at Stalybridge there was a general slight improvement. At Glossop employment was fair.

In the Oldham district employment showed little general change. In the spinning department there was some increase in short-time working and employment remained generally bad; in the manufacturing department employment improved slightly in the velvet section, was fair with weavers of calicoes, sheetings and fancy goods, but declined in the heavy goods section.

At Bolton the improvement reported in the previous month was maintained but employment remained bad with spinners and slack with cardroom workers; with weavers and winders it was described as fair. At Rochdale employment showed a slight improvement. At Bury, Heywood and Leigh there was little general change and employment was fair.

At Burnley, Preston, Darwen, Chorley and Blackburn employment improved slightly; there was also some improvement in the manufacturing department at Accrington, Padiham, Colne and Nelson. At Great Harwood there was little change. In the Rossendale Valley employment improved slightly but continued generally bad.

At Huddersfield, though short-time working was reported, there was a slight improvement as compared with a month ago; at Todmorden employment continued to improve.

The following Table shows the number of men and women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres of Lancashire and Cheshire at 15th May, 1939:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 15th May, 1939.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	866	2,585	315	2,002	5,768
Spinning ...	4,653	2,241	3,195	1,797	11,886
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	925	3,977	722	3,322	8,946
Weaving ...	3,580	10,527	825	2,489	17,421
Other Processes ...	618	275	174	133	1,200
Total ...	10,642	19,605	5,231	9,743	45,221

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed an improvement on the whole between 17th April and 15th May, and short-time working was much reduced. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 was 12.3 at 15th May, 1939, as compared with 14.0 at 17th April, 1939, and 21.8 at 16th May, 1938.

Worst Section.—Employment improved in many districts, and it was considerably better generally than a year ago. Returns from employers for the week ended 20th May, showed that in the worst section as a whole 16½ per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time* in that week, losing 11 hours each on the average, and 7 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7½ hours each. In the *sorting, combing and preparing* departments 8 per cent. were on short time, losing 15 hours each on the average, and 19 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 10 hours each. In the *spinning* department 14 per cent. were on short time, losing 11 hours each on the average, and 4½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 5 hours each. In the *weaving* department the corresponding figures were: short time* 28½ per cent. and 10½ hours; overtime, 6 per cent. and 7 hours.

Among woollenters employment improved and was reported as good; it was better than a year ago. A further improvement occurred in the woolembing department, especially in the preparing section; there was, however, a slight reduction in machinery activity in the merino section. Short-time working was much reduced in the spinning department, but there was little change in the weaving department.

At Bradford there was a further improvement

Districts.†	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 20th May, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure (Jan., 1926 = 100).	Week ended 20th May, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure (Jan., 1926 = 100).
WORSTED SECTION:		Per cent.		£	Per cent.	
Bradford ...	29,835	+ 0.3	82.3	59,129	+ 1.4	73.8
Huddersfield ...	6,861	+ 0.4	84.8	13,897	+ 3.6	80.5
Halifax ...	7,496	+ 0.6	71.1	13,373	+ 2.4	70.5
Leeds ...	7,502	+ 1.9	88.8	14,716	+ 7.6	95.6
Keighley ...	6,737	+ 0.3	85.3	12,140	+ 0.7	88.8
Dewsbury, Batley, etc. ...	3,235	+ 0.6	98.1	4,839	+ 0.5	95.8
Total—Worst Riding ...	61,666	+ 0.1	82.6	118,094	+ 2.2	78.4
West of England and Midlands ...	4,285	+ 1.2	85.3	8,248	+ 10.7	84.4
Lancashire ...	375	+ 2.2	130.3	686	+ 0.3	131.5
Scotland and N. of England ...	3,704	+ 0.3	103.2	5,909	+ 1.8	130.7
Total—Worsted	70,030	+ 0.1	83.6	132,937	+ 2.5	79.9
WOOLEN SECTION:						
Huddersfield ...	11,832	+ 0.6	92.1	26,369	+ 0.6	89.4
Dewsbury, Batley, etc. ...	9,381	+ 3.2	81.3	20,040	+ 11.6	101.1
Leeds ...	7,191	+ 0.1	93.7	15,950	+ 0.2	105.8
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	2,494	+ 0.4	102.4	5,659	+ 0.6	97.7
Bradford ...	1,119	+ 1.5	88.7	2,662	+ 8.8	87.9
Total—Worst Riding ...	32,017	+ 1.2	90.8	70,680	+ 3.1	99.6
Lancashire ...	4,276	+ 1.2	87.3	9,148	+ 4.1	92.9
W. of England, Midlands and Wales ...	3,379	+ 1.3	78.6	6,661	+ 1.1	97.2
Scotland and N. of England ...	8,451	+ 1.9	76.1	15,256	+ 1.6	75.0
Total—Woolen	48,123	+ 0.4	86.0	101,745	+ 2.2	93.1
CARPET SECTION:	11,949	+ 1.3	127.2	23,662	+ 2.7	137.2
Total—Wool Textile Industry	130,102	+ 0.3	86.9	258,344	+ 2.4	88.3

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases or decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 20th May, 1939, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 22nd April, 1939:—

Districts.	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month (... signifies "no change"; — without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned").				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION:					
Bradford ...	+ 3.2	+ 0.5	+ 3.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Rest of W. Riding ...	+ 1.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.7	+ 0.6	+ 0.4
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	+ 1.2	+ 0.5	+ 1.4	+ 0.7	+ 0.6
TOTAL	+ 2.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.1
WOOLEN SECTION:					
Huddersfield ...	—	+ 0.2	+ 1.2	+ 0.6	+ 0.6
Dewsbury, Batley, etc. ...	—	+ 4.1	+ 3.8	+ 2.4	+ 3.2
Leeds ...	—	+ 0.7	+ 1.9	+ 2.8	+ 0.1
Rest of W. Riding ...	—	—	+ 0.5	+ 2.3	+ 0.8
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	—	+ 0.9	+ 3.2	+ 0.7	+ 1.0
TOTAL	—	+ 1.1	+ 0.4	+ 1.1	+ 0.4

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 May, 1939.

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 15th May, 1939.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Wool Sorting ...	62	4	62	1	129
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	417	172	217	138	944
Wool Combing ...	217	273	216	227	933
Wool Carding ...	375	67	284	64	790
Woolen Spinning ...	192	87	202	217	698
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	251	1,105	192	1,481	3,029
Woolen Winding and Warping ...	81	41	98	90	310
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	68	249	169	693	1,179
Woolen Weaving ...	124	460	158	1,200	1,942
Worsted Weaving ...	107	503	135	1,911	2,656
Other Processes ...	519	126	605	204	1,454
TOTAL	2,413	3,087	2,338	6,226	14,064

* 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 at 15th May showed a slight improvement as compared with 17th April, 1939. Short-time working, however, continued in some districts.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 9.2 at 15th May, 1939, as compared with 9.9 at 17th April, 1939, and with 11.9 at 16th May, 1938.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 20th May, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Year before.	Week ended 20th May, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
England and Wales:—						
London ...	2,042	+ 3.5	+ 7.6	4,747	+ 7.1	+ 6.0
Leicester ...	9,149	+ 1.4	+ 4.3	22,498	+ 2.6	+ 4.7
Leicester Country District ...	5,461	+ 1.4	+ 0.4	12,992	+ 2.9	+ 9.6
Northampton ...	5,388	+ 2.2	+ 0.4	13,199	+ 4.4	+ 8.4
Higham, Rushden and District ...	6,388	+ 0.7	+ 3.2	17,581	+ 6.2	+ 14.4
Kettering and District ...	5,053	+ 0.7	+ 2.5	12,842	+ 2.1	+ 7.2
Rest of Northants ...	1,793	+ 0.5	+ 6.0	4,398	+ 0.9	+ 7.3
Stafford and District ...	2,332	+ 3.2	+ 14.5	4,239	+ 1.7	+ 23.8
Norwich and District ...	6,147	+ 1.3	+ 1.3	13,484	+ 0.0	+ 5.9
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	1,355	+ 0.6	+ 2.3	2,895	+ 13.2	+ 19.8
Leeds and District ...	1,581	+ 0.1	+ 6.5	3,971	+ 9.3	+ 16.5
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	7,773	+ 1.1	+ 8.6	16,974	+ 2.7	+ 12.3
Birmingham and District ...	874	+ 0.2	+ 1.9	1,799	+ 0.4	+ 10.2
Other parts of England and Wales ...	4,994	+ 0.1	+ 5.0	10,101	+ 6.5	+ 6.2
England and Wales ...	60,330	+ 0.7	+ 1.9	141,720	+ 0.6	+ 7.0
Scotland ...	1,870	+ 0.3	+ 3.3	3,640	+ 14.4	+ 5.7
Great Britain ...	62,200	+ 0.7	+ 1.7	145,360	+ 0.2	+ 6.7

Returns from firms employing about 61,600 workpeople in the week ended 20th May, 1939, showed that about 27 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 7½ hours each on the average, while 15½ per cent. were on overtime to the extent of 3 hours each on the average. A considerable number of workpeople were on short time in London, Leicester, Northampton and Stafford, but in the Higham and Rushden district a large number were on overtime.

Employment in London showed a further increase in short-time working; it remained moderate in East and North London.

Employment at Leicester showed a slight decline, with an increase in short-time working. In the Leicester Country district generally there was a slight decline; employment continued good, however, at Hinckley and Coalville, and in both places it was better than a year ago.

At Northampton there was a further slight decline in employment, and short-time working continued. In the Higham and Rushden district there was a slight improvement in employment, with a considerable number of people working overtime; at Kettering employment declined slightly, but was still good. Employment was also good at Wellingborough, where it was reported to be better than a year ago.

At Stafford there was a further decline in employment, with an increase in short-time working.

Employment showed a slight decline at Norwich, but continued fair. The number of people working overtime was considerable and exceeded the number on short time.

Employment in the Bristol and Kingswood district showed a marked improvement. At Leeds employment improved slightly, with increased overtime working.

In the Lancashire slipper trade employment showed a further improvement; the number of people working overtime was considerable, exceeding the number on short time. At most local centres employment was better than a year ago.

In Scotland employment continued moderate in most districts.

The following Table shows the number of men and women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 15th May, 1939:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 15th May, 1939.				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. ...	93	14	56	14	177
Rough Stuff Dept. ...	207	14	105	10	336
Clicking Dept. ...	417	4	638	6	1,065
Closing Dept. ...	40	440	5	992	1,477
Making Dept. ...	1,040	43	628	21	1,732
Finishing Dept. ...	729	239	342	368	1,678
Slipper Making ...	159	121	354	256	890
Clog Making ...	13	—	3	—	16
Repairing and Hand-Sewn Work ...	620	2	57	1	680
Total	3,318	877	2,188	1,668	8,051

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

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement during May, and was fairly good generally; an improvement in employment in the manufacture of refractory bricks was reported.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 9.0 at 15th May, 1939, as compared with 10.2 at 17th April, 1939, and 8.4 at 16th May, 1938.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 20th May, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Year before.	Week ended 20th May, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire						
4,479	+ 0.6	+ 6.2	12,263	+ 1.7	+ 5.1	
Midlands and Eastern Counties	11,344	+ 0.5	+ 6.4	32,801	+ 0.6	+ 7.7
South and South-West Counties and Wales	3,600	+ 1.6	+ 7.1	10,366	+ 2.5	+ 7.7
Scotland ...	1,786	+ 1.8	+ 9.8	4,342	+ 3.6	+ 9.7
Total	21,209	+ 0.8	+ 6.8	59,772	+ 1.3	+ 7.3

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 21,088 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about 1½ per cent. were working on an average 10 hours less than full time in the week ended 20th May, 1939. On the other hand, about 2½ per cent. were working overtime to the extent of nearly 8½ hours each on the average.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement in May and was fair on the whole. The improvement extended to all administrative divisions and affected all occupations, but was most marked in the painting and decorating branch. There was little change on the whole compared with May, 1938.

As regards individual occupations, employment was good with carpenters, fair with bricklayers, masons, painters and plumbers, and moderate with slaters and tilers and plasterers. With labourers to skilled occupations and builders' labourers employment was moderate; unemployment continued at a high level, however, with navvies, 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 May, 1939, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Occupations.	Estimated Numbers aged 16-64 Insured at July, 1938.	Numbers aged 16-64 Unemployed at 15th May, 1939.	Numbers included in previous column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentages as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
Carpenters	153,220	9,374	335	6.1	+ 2.0	+ 0.2
Bricklayers	110,640	9,185	367	8.3	+ 1.3	+ 1.5
Masons	22,770	1,904	117	8.4	+ 1.0	+ 1.3
Slaters and Tilers	9,280	1,169	113	12.5	+ 1.4	+ 0.9
Plasterers	38,220	5,665	265	14.8	+ 1.6	+ 6.2
Painters	143,400	12,639	228	8.8	+ 3.4	+ 1.7
Plumbers	45,230	3,883	184	8.6	+ 0.7	+ 0.2
Labourers to above and Builders' Labourers, Navvies, etc., and General Labourers ...	305,300	33,502	1,112	11.0	+ 1.3	+ 0.6
All other occupations ...	101,750	27,531	533	27.1	+ 2.6	+ 1.5
Total	1,050,110	130,043	4,219	12.4	+ 1.9	+ 0.2
Divisions.						
London ...	237,860	30,409	75	12.8	+ 2.0	+ 0.1
South-Eastern ...	137,780	12,693	109	9.2	+ 1.6	+ 0.8
South-Western ...	117,360	7,752	201	6.6	+ 1.4	+ 1.3
Midlands ...	132,780	13,180	958	9.9	+ 1.8	+ 0.8
North-Eastern ...	91,050	10,960	933	12.0	+ 1.7	+ 1.6
North-Western ...	123,520	21,174	833	17.1	+ 2.3	+ 1.2
Northern ...	53,600	9,456	491	17.6	+ 1.9	+ 2.3
Scotland ...	97,840	10,455	441	10.7	+ 1.3	+ 1.4
Wales ...	37,530	7,356	158	19.6	+ 3.4	+ 2.5
Northern Ireland ...	20,790	6,608	20	31.8	+ 5.1	+ 5.0
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	1,050,110	130,043	4,219	12.4	+ 1.9	+ 0.2

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during May have been received from 142 Local Authorities (representing towns with a population of 17,226,000 in 1931). The returns show that, in May, 1939, plans were passed for buildings with an estimated cost of £7,246,700, compared with £8,986,800 in May, 1938.

An analysis of the figures for May, 1939, by districts and by classes of buildings, is given on page 227 of this issue.

10.3 and 10.9; in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, they were 27.5, 29.5 and 29.9.

London.—Employment showed little change as compared with a month ago and was moderate on the whole.

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

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
6th May, 1939 ...	3,620	1,869	5,489	5,578	11,067
13th " " ...	3,471	2,118	5,589	5,335	10,924
20th " " ...	3,452	2,257	5,709	5,574	11,283
27th " " ...	3,197	2,097	5,294	5,618	10,912
Average for 4 weeks ended 27th May, 1939 ...	3,435	2,085	5,520	5,526	11,046
Average for April, 1939 ...	3,292	2,043	5,335	5,861	11,196
Average for May, 1938 ...	3,456	1,925	5,381	5,654	11,035

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during May was 1,104 as compared with 1,137 in April, 1939, and 950 in May, 1938.

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

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool fluctuated somewhat and was fair on the whole; at Garston and Salford there was some improvement and employment was good and moderate respectively.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 26th May, 1939, was 12,506, compared with 12,281 in April, 1939 and with 11,851 in May, 1938. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £36,766 in the four weeks ended 26th May, 1939, compared with £32,072 in April, 1939, and with £32,196 in May, 1938.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Cardiff showed a decline towards the end of the month; at Swansea it improved and was fair. At Avonmouth there was little change; at Plymouth employment was fair; at Southampton some seasonal improvement was reported and employment was fair.

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

SEAMEN.

DURING May employment among seamen continued to improve; shortages of deck hands were reported from many areas. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in shipping service was 22.0 at 15th May, 1939, as compared with 23.4 at 17th April, 1939, and 24.0 at 16th May, 1938.

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in				
	May, 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Five Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	May, 1939.	May, 1938.
ENGLAND AND WALES:					
Liverpool ...	10,080	+ 2,456	+ 39	41,025	41,848
Manchester ...	603	- 239	- 87	3,346	3,315
London ...	8,818	+ 1,193	+ 258	39,219	38,790
Southampton ...	4,828	+ 217	+ 375	22,727	24,454
Tyne Ports ...	2,220	+ 328	+ 590	9,049	8,877
Sunderland ...	377	+ 132	+ 42	1,151	1,277
Middlesbrough ...	192	- 55	- 36	1,279	1,093
Hull ...	1,286	+ 132	+ 281	5,046	4,828
Bristol ...	634	- 27	- 2	3,632	3,646
Newport, Mon. ...	414	+ 12	- 154	2,085	2,724
Cardiff ...	2,117	+ 330	+ 519	9,182	9,980
Swansea ...	978	+ 351	+ 110	3,802	3,889
SCOTLAND:					
Leith ...	250	- 42	- 175	1,254	1,409
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	256	+ 44	+ 122	1,021	1,174
Glasgow ...	2,762	+ 809	- 450	10,654	11,573
NORTHERN IRELAND:					
Belfast ...	239	+ 73	+ 65	1,318	964
Total for above Ports	36,054	+ 5,714	+ 747	155,790	159,841

* 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 May, 1939:—

Area.	Number of persons on Register at 15th May, 1939.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juvens.	Total.	17th Apr., 1939.	16th May, 1938.
London Division ...	148,023	51,775	7,026	206,824	- 19,655	- 6,479
South-Eastern Division ...	64,720	17,601	4,623	86,944	- 12,146	- 1,464
Brighton ...	4,120	1,618	228	5,966	- 368	+ 1,322
Chatham ...	1,326	618	228	2,172	- 314	- 599
Ipswich ...	2,817	355	112	3,284	- 348	+ 494
Norwich ...	4,866	1,033	133	6,032	- 636	- 368
Reading ...	1,760	774	68	2,602	- 197	+ 144
Rest of Division ...	49,831	13,321	3,801	66,953	- 10,283	- 2,457
South-Western Division ...	51,882	12,400	4,204	68,486	- 9,190	- 10,626
Bristol ...	7,932	1,870	805	10,607	- 3,588	- 3,429
Plymouth ...	3,794	881	172	4,847	- 205	- 1,371
Portsmouth ...	3,486	1,172	300	4,958	- 135	- 897
Southampton ...	5,393	727	333	6,453	- 748	+ 240
~windon ...	662	130	78	870	- 274	- 192
Rest of Division ...	30,615	7,620	2,516	40,751	- 4,240	- 4,977
Midlands Division ...	112,389	38,810	4,191	155,390	- 20,596	- 54,265
Birmingham ...	12,873	6,867	205	19,945	- 2,950	- 11,793
Coventry ...	1,650	853	45	2,548	- 554	- 2,655
Cradley Heath & Halesowen ...	1,822	585	25	2,432	- 1,131	- 1,426
Derby ...	2,000	550	121	2,671	- 757	- 1,110
Leicester ...	6,314	3,084	89	9,487	- 693	- 2,744
Northampton ...	2,450	669	36	3,155	- 237	- 381
Nottingham ...	8,952	1,768	149	10,869	- 1,027	- 3,510
Sheffield ...	969	778	14	1,761	- 255	- 1,321
Stoke-on-Trent ...	11,537	7,061	405	19,003	- 2,930	- 1,425
Walsall ...	3,372	361	101	4,170	- 1,565	- 1,569
West Bromwich ...	1,202	226	20	1,448	- 494	- 888
Wolverhampton ...	3,117	1,257	149	4,523	- 1,592	- 973
Rest of Division ...	56,333	14,213	2,832	73,378	- 6,411	- 24,464
North-Eastern Division ...	127,371	34,197	7,239	168,807	- 12,635	- 37,103
Barnsley ...	5,940	426	455	6,821	- 828	- 1,527
Bradford ...	8,468	5,263	270	14,001	- 1,479	- 5,662
Doncaster ...	1,946	800	86	2,832	- 763	- 602
Dewsbury ...	2,797	483	669	3,949	- 427	- 83
Grimsby ...	4,983	634	438	6,055	- 160	- 530
Halifax ...	1,813	967	47	2,827	- 285	- 1,665
Huddersfield ...	2,268	1,643	110	4,021	- 644	- 3,573
Hull ...	12,078	1,636	905	14,619	- 173	- 849
Leeds ...	14,057	4,313	148	18,518	- 1,831	- 1,156
Lincoln ...	1,544	399	141	2,084	- 259	- 371
Rotherham ...	14,646	3,453	336	18,435	- 4,341	- 3,043
Sheffield ...	3,257	623	160	4,040	- 48	- 324
Wakefield ...	2,643	927	105	3,675	- 286	- 361
York ...	2,643	927	105	3,675	- 286	- 361
Rest of Division ...	47,559	12,269	3,117	62,945	- 441	- 16,918
North-Western Division ...	219,324	84,039	13,147	316,510	- 25,862	- 89,869
Accrington ...	2,695	2,221	203	5,119	- 440	- 1,230
Ashton-u-Lyne ...	2,876	1,210	97	4,183	- 473	- 1,377
Barrow ...	1,608	404	154	2,166	- 514	- 217
Birkenhead ...	6,431	740	439	7,610	- 329	- 573
Blackburn ...	5,709	6,559	310	12,578	- 1,227	- 5,079
Blackpool ...	4,670	2,976	298	7,944	- 561	- 924
Bolton ...	6,205	3,155	227	9,587	- 949	- 4,995
Burnley ...	4,306	3,660	180	8,146	- 797	- 3,735
Bury ...	1,959	1,514	90	3,563	- 336	- 1,213
Chorley ...	1,864	753	99	2,716	- 279	- 1,293
Liverpool ...	56,682	9,901	5,020	71,603	- 2,998	- 5,256
Manchester ...	26,127	9,655	686	36,468	- 3,460	- 6,667
Nelson ...	1,522	1,244	61	2,827	- 604	- 2,627
Oldham ...	8,862	3,733	157	12,752	- 623	- 5,765
Preston ...	4,876	2,763	196	7,835	- 952	- 2,519
Rochdale ...	3,346	1,100	67	4,513	- 1,026	- 4,238
St. Helens ...	6,291	539	580	7,410	- 454	- 1,447
Salford ...	8,534	2,826	161	11,521	- 1,384	- 3,108
Stockport ...	3,581	2,135	115	5,831	- 863	- 3,096
Warrington ...	2,838	695	217	3,750	- 386	- 1,089
Wigan ...	7,181	1,528	218	8,927	- 794	- 3,317
Rest of Division ...	51,063	24,728	3,572	79,363	- 7,261	- 33,535
Northern Division ...	117,758	12,146	13,998	143,902	- 13,435	- 5,077
Darlington ...	1,777	250	206	2,233	- 421	- 306
Gateshead ...	6,000	962	550	7,512	- 531	- 251
Hartlepool ...	5,807	406	727	6,940	- 1,150	- 928
Middlesbrough ...	8,222	781	900	9,903	- 1,869	- 1,022
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	12,975	2,303	1,000	16,278	- 983	- 1,022
South Shields ...	7,802	566	888	9,256	- 791	- 31
Stockton-on-Tees ...	4,520	481	664	5,665	- 435	- 490
Sunderland ...	14,143	1,359	1,539	17,041	- 1,595	- 1,279
Rest of Division ...	56,512	5,038	7,524	69,074	- 5,660	- 3,714
Scotland Division ...	163,448	44,627	13,070	221,145	- 20,066	- 28,253
Aberdeen ...	5,543	1,115	197	6,855	- 848	- 37
Clydebank ...	6,676	4,606	138	11,420	- 530	- 7,798
Dundee ...	14,430	3,390	454	18,274	- 1,182	- 585
Edinburgh ...	55,124	14,487	3,600	73,211	- 5,677	- 2,069
Glasgow ...	4,644	855	506	6,005	- 309	- 100
Greenock ...	4,278	711	683	5,672	- 309	- 789
Motherwell ...	3,004	1,225	190	4,419	- 685	- 195
Paisley ...	1,564	336	220	2,120	- 324	- 195
Port Glasgow ...	66,514	17,249	7,449	91,212	- 10,140	- 17,244
Rest of Division ...	103,978	9,318	10,478	123,774	- 16,637	- 53,397
Wales Division ...	8,118	1,350	787	10,255	- 1,122	- 2,858
Cardiff ...	1,787	185	360	2,332	- 1,573	- 3,366
Llanelli ...	3,966	405	275	4,646	- 1,404	- 3,025
Newport ...	8,026	1,099	1,255	10,380	- 1,710	- 4,040
Swansea ...	82,081	6,279	7,801	96,161	- 12,728	- 16,924
Rest of Division ...	48,034	20,334	4,163	73,031	- 8,658	- 40,108
Northern Ireland ...	22,550	10,897	2,179	35,626	- 3,138	- 10,129
Belfast ...	3,465	1,225	379	4,959	- 261	- 645
Londonderry ...	1,129	1,299	115	2,543	- 139	- 899
Lurgan ...	872	511	41	1,424	- 316	- 768
Lisburn ...	1,871	439	128	2,438	- 285	- 453
Newry ...						
Rest of Northern Ireland ...	18,157	6,563	1,321	26,041	- 4,519	- 4,030
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	1,156,927	325,647	82,739	1,565,313	- 160,770	- 303,447

* The figures for Rutherglen are included.
† Percentage rates of unemployment for about 750 Towns in Great Britain are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 15th MAY, 1939.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment at July, 1938, and the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 15th May, 1939, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of excepted employments are indoor private domestic service, employment otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 a year, employment as female professional nurse, and, subject to certain qualifications, employment in the teaching profession and in the police forces. Employment under public or local authorities, railways and public utility companies may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. Persons aged 65 and over, and certain other classes, are excluded from insurance. The Unemployment Insurance Acts do not apply to persons serving in an established capacity in the permanent service of the Crown. Prior to September, 1934, juveniles under 16 years of age were also excepted, and they are excluded from the statistics in these Tables; particulars of the numbers of these juveniles recorded as unemployed at 15th May, 1939, are, however, given on page 218. As from 4th April, 1938, certain classes of domestic employments were brought within the General and Agricultural Schemes of unemployment insurance. These new classes are included in the Tables below.

An unemployment book, on which is recorded the industry in which he is employed, is issued to every insured person, and this book must be lodged at an Employment Exchange whenever the insured person makes a claim for unemployment benefit or for an unemployment allowance, or registers as unemployed without claiming benefit or an allowance.

The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment

of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to be sick or deceased, or to have gone abroad, are excluded. Where information on these points is lacking, the books remain in the "lodged" files, and are included in the statistics of unemployment, for a period of two months from the date on which the insured person was last in touch with the Exchange.

The numbers unemployed given in the following Tables relate only to persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment. They include insured persons of those ages maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on pages 205 and 206 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 213.

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 216 and 217 it should be borne in mind that, in the case of individual industries, the percentage rates of unemployment at April and May, 1939, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1938, while the figures for May, 1938, used for the purpose of comparison, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1937 (but see footnote † on page 217 regarding the percentages for all industries combined). In an industry in which a relatively large change occurred between July, 1937, and July, 1938, in the estimated number of insured workpeople, this change may have an important effect on the relative percentage rates of unemployment.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.								
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS.			TOTAL.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Agricultural Scheme:—																		
Farming, Forestry, etc.	25,526	4,281	29,807	428	386	814	25,954	4,667	30,621	21,551	4,442	25,993						
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	2,933	1,554	4,537	70	114	184	3,003	1,668	4,721	2,947	1,666	4,613						
Private Gardening	3,419	28	3,447	189	—	189	3,608	28	3,636	3,423	26	3,449						
Other Employments	2,051	47	2,108	44	5	49	2,105	52	2,157	2,042	52	2,094						
TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME ...	33,939	5,910	39,899	731	505	1,236	34,720	6,415	41,135	29,953	6,186	36,149						
Fishing ...	8,695	117	8,812	204	7	211	8,899	124	9,023	8,829	123	8,952						
Mining:—																		
Coal Mining	76,798	350	77,148	29,134	65	29,199	105,932	415	106,347	105,904	414	106,318						
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	961	1	962	125	—	125	1,086	1	1,087	1,083	1	1,084						
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining, etc.	895	2	897	32	—	32	927	2	929	922	2	924						
Stone Quarrying and Mining	4,695	9	4,704	830	1	831	5,525	10	5,535	4,453	8	4,461						
Slate Quarrying and Mining	639	1	640	28	—	28	667	1	668	664	1	665						
Other Mining and Quarrying	577	85	662	265	1	266	842	86	928	813	85	898						
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,285	4	1,289	126	—	126	1,411	4	1,415	1,285	4	1,289						
Total, Mining ...	85,850	452	86,302	30,540	67	30,607	116,390	519	116,909	115,124	515	115,639						
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—																		
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1,608	9	1,617	262	—	262	1,870	9	1,879	1,854	9	1,863						
Artificial Stone, Concrete, etc.	2,448	124	2,572	464	2	466	2,912	126	3,038	2,858	125	2,983						
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	849	21	870	78	1	79	927	22	949	874	22	896						
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	4,905	154	5,059	804	3	807	5,709	157	5,866	5,596	156	5,752						
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	7,385	694	8,080	1,438	173	1,611	8,824	837	9,691	8,570	867	9,437						
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	2,981	3,524	6,505	1,765	4,274	6,039	4,745	7,798	12,544	4,735	7,794	12,530						
Glass:—																		
Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical	2,298	423	2,721	823	117	940	3,121	549	3,651	3,095	539	3,634						
Glass, Lenses, Prisms, etc.) ...	2,024	209	2,233	698	14	712	2,722	223	2,945	2,720	223	2,943						
Glass Bottles ...	4,322	632	4,954	1,521	131	1,652	5,843	763	6,606	5,815	762	6,577						
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.:—																		
Chemicals ...	5,071	1,274	6,345	255	101	357	5,327	1,375	6,702	5,231	1,374	6,605						
Explosives ...	657	298	955	17	57	74	684	355	1,039	680	354	1,034						
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.	899	248	1,147	55	8	63	954	255	1,210	940	254	1,194						
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	3,471	850	4,321	959	133	1,092	4,430	933	5,413	4,395	958	5,353						
Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	10,108	2,670	12,778	1,287	299	1,586	11,395	2,969	14,364	11,246	2,940	14,186						
Metal Manufacture:—																		
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ...	1,635	9	1,644	413	—	413	2,049	9	2,057	2,035	9	2,044						
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,	10,815	130	10,945	7,866	26	7,892	18,681	155	18,837	18,655	156	18,811						
Iron and Steel Rolling, etc.	1,931	229	2,210	272	33	305	2,253	232	2,515	2,203	251	2,470						
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	1,651	207	1,858	1,724	187	1,911	3,335	394	3,779	3,379	393	3,772						
Tin Plates ...	2,014	94	2,108	1,414	17	1,431	3,423	111	3,534	3,405	111	3,516						
Iron and Steel Tubes ...	1,289	228	1,517	629	35	664	1,918	254	2,182	1,895	262	2,157						
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	1,289	228	1,517	629	35	664	1,918	254	2,182	1,895	262	2,157						
Total, Metal Manufacture ...	19,395	897	20,292	12,318	299	12,617	31,713	1,196	32,909	31,778	1,192	32,770						
Engineering, etc.:—																		
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron	28,738	2,400	31,138	6,425	684	7,109	35,163	3,034	38,247	34,298	3,074	37,372						
and Steel Founding ...	3,294	1,019	4,313	289	116	405	3,583	1,135	4,718	3,517	1,127	4,644						
Electrical Engineering ...	4,018	20	4,038	454	1	455	4,472	21	4,493	4,052	21	4,073						
Marine Engineering, etc.	3,910	70	3,980	445	4	449	4,355	74	4,429	4,295	74	4,369						
Constructional Engineering ...	3,910	70	3,980	445	4	449	4,355	74	4,429	4,295	74	4,369						
Total, Engineering ...	39,980	3,609	43,609	7,613	805	8,418	47,673	4,314	61,887	46,162	4,296	50,458						

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.								
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS.			TOTAL.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—																		
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	11,101	1,353	12,454	3,048	160	3,208	14,149	1,513	15,662	13,717	1,490	15,207						
Carriages, Carts, etc.	976	77	1,053	75	27	102	1,051	104	1,155	970	104	1,074						
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	2,104	34	2,138	849	3	852	2,953	37	2,990	2,932	37	2,969						
Total, Vehicles ...	14,181	1,464	15,645	3,972	190	4,162	18,153	1,654	19,807	17,619	1,631	19,250						
Shiphbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	32,654	255	32,909	2,084	45	2,129	34,738	300	35,038	33,321	296	33,617						
Other Metal Industries:—																		
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General	6,248	500	6,748	3,332	132	3,464	9,580	632	10,212	9,513	632	10,145						
Iron Founding ...	3,828	96	3,924	237	6	243	4,065	102	4,167	3,891	101	3,992						
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	4,857	5,007	9,864	572	876	1,448	5,883	11,312	5,347	5,878	11,225							
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	1,459	700	2,159	1,268	293	1,561	2,727	893	3,720	2,711	992	3,703						
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	789	959	1,748	232	158	390	1,021	1,117	2,138	1,013	1,116	2,129						
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	890	739	1,629	159	121	280	1,059	860	1,919	1,034	888	1,922						
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	1,333	45	1,378	139	6	145	1,472	51	1,523	1,420	50	1,470						
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	1,170	988	2,158	434	322	756	1,604	1,310	2,914	1,583	1,309	2,892						
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	9,842	5,903	15,745	1,881	995	2,876	11,723	6,898	18,621	11,414	6,873	18,287						
Metal Industries not separately	30,416																	

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.														
INDUSTRY.	PERCENTAGES AT 15TH MAY, 1939.													
	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1938.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	17TH APRIL, 1939.	15TH MAY, 1938.
Agricultural Scheme :-														
Farming, Forestry, etc.	453,050	29,450	482,500	5.6	14.5	6.2	0.1	1.3	0.1	5.7	15.8	6.3	-0.5	-1.1
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	63,360	14,380	77,740	4.7	10.8	5.8	0.1	0.8	0.3	4.8	11.6	6.1	-0.7	-1.2
Private Gardening	107,600	530	108,130	3.2	5.3	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.4	5.3	3.4	+0.2	+0.4
Other Employments*	50,390	740	51,130	4.1	6.4	4.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	4.2	7.0	4.2	-0.1	+0.2*
TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME	674,400	45,100	719,500	5.0	13.1	5.5	0.1	1.1	0.2	5.1	14.2	5.7	-0.4	-0.8†
Fishing	32,910	770	33,680	26.4	15.2	26.2	0.6	0.9	0.6	27.0	16.1	26.8	-3.4	-4.5
Mining :-														
Coal Mining	854,500	3,640	858,140	9.0	9.6	9.0	3.4	1.8	3.4	12.4	11.4	12.4	-2.9	-4.9
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	11,350	10	11,360	8.5	10.0	8.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	9.6	10.0	9.6	-0.5	-0.5
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	4,480	10	4,490	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	20.7	20.0	20.7	-0.4	-1.5
Stone Quarrying and Mining	50,570	500	51,070	9.3	1.8	9.2	1.6	0.2	1.6	10.9	2.0	10.8	-1.6	-0.3
Slate Quarrying and Mining	9,650	10	9,660	6.6	10.0	6.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	6.9	10.0	6.9	+0.5	6.9
Other Mining and Quarrying	9,660	1,180	10,840	6.0	7.2	6.1	2.7	0.1	2.5	8.7	7.3	8.6	-1.9	-2.7
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	18,500	240	18,740	6.9	1.7	6.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	7.6	1.7	7.6	-0.9	-4.7
Total, Mining	938,710	5,590	944,300	9.0	8.1	8.9	3.1	1.2	3.2	12.1	9.3	12.1	-0.2	-4.6
Non-Metallic Mining Products :-														
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	14,200	130	14,330	11.3	6.9	11.3	1.9	1.8	1.8	13.2	6.9	13.1	-1.3	+0.5
Artificial Stone, Concrete, etc.	28,210	2,280	30,490	8.7	5.4	8.4	1.6	0.1	1.6	10.3	5.5	10.0	-1.9	-1.9
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	17,460	560	18,020	4.9	3.8	4.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	5.3	3.9	5.3	-0.7	-0.6
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	59,870	2,970	62,840	8.2	5.2	8.1	1.3	0.1	1.2	9.5	5.3	9.3	-1.5	-1.1
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	101,100	6,740	107,840	7.3	10.3	7.5	1.4	2.6	1.5	8.7	12.9	9.0	-1.2	+0.6
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	33,320	41,470	74,790	8.9	8.5	8.7	5.3	10.3	8.1	14.2	18.8	16.8	-3.2	...
Glass :-														
Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical Glass, Lenses, Prisms, etc.)	23,830	7,460	31,290	9.6	5.7	8.7	3.5	1.5	3.0	13.1	7.2	11.7	-1.2	-1.2
Glass Bottles	17,620	2,360	19,980	11.5	8.9	11.2	3.9	0.5	3.5	15.4	9.4	14.7	-0.6	-2.4
Total, Glass	41,450	9,810	51,260	10.4	6.4	9.7	3.7	1.4	3.2	14.1	7.8	12.9	-0.9	-1.6
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :-														
Chemicals	81,880	31,300	113,180	6.2	4.1	5.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	6.5	4.4	5.9	-0.4	-2.0
Explosives	23,430	6,620	30,050	2.8	4.5	3.2	0.1	0.9	0.3	2.9	5.4	3.5	-1.1	-0.7
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.	18,390	5,950	24,340	4.9	4.2	4.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	5.2	4.3	5.0	-0.6	-0.9
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	56,070	20,870	76,940	6.2	4.1	5.6	1.7	0.6	1.7	7.9	4.7	7.0	+0.1	-0.8
Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	179,760	64,740	244,500	5.6	4.1	5.2	0.7	0.5	0.7	6.3	4.6	5.9	-0.2	-1.4
Metal Manufacture :-														
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	17,140	60	17,200	9.5	15.0	9.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	11.9	15.0	12.0	-2.8	-1.2
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc.	177,840	4,990	182,830	6.1	2.6	6.0	4.4	0.5	4.3	10.5	3.1	10.3	-3.7	-10.7
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	46,360	4,030	50,390	4.3	5.7	4.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	4.9	6.5	5.0	-0.8	-3.7
Tin Plates	24,770	2,590	27,360	6.7	8.0	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.0	13.7	15.2	13.8	-2.2	-34.9
Iron and Steel Tubes	30,280	2,430	32,710	6.7	3.9	6.4	4.6	0.7	4.4	11.3	4.6	10.8	-5.0	-6.6
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	21,510	4,310	25,820	6.0	5.3	5.9	2.9	0.8	2.6	8.9	6.1	8.5	-2.4	-7.6
Total, Metal Manufacture	317,900	18,410	336,310	6.1	4.9	6.0	3.9	1.6	3.8	10.0	6.5	9.8	-3.6	-10.6
Engineering, etc. :-														
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	582,960	57,530	640,490	4.9	4.2	4.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	6.0	5.4	6.0	-1.1	-1.1
Electrical Engineering	92,290	25,420	117,710	3.6	4.0	3.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.9	4.5	4.0	-0.7	-1.3
Marine Engineering, etc.	56,160	1,020	57,180	7.2	2.0	7.1	0.8	0.1	0.8	8.0	2.1	7.9	-1.1	-0.3
Constructional Engineering	44,830	1,840	46,670	3.8	8.5	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.2	9.7	4.0	9.5	-1.5	-0.5
Total, Engineering	776,290	85,810	862,100	5.1	4.1	5.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	6.1	5.0	6.0	-1.1	-1.0
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :-														
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	351,970	35,900	387,870	3.2	3.8	3.2	0.8	0.4	0.8	4.0	4.2	4.0	-1.1	-1.0
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	57,100	1,510	58,610	3.7	2.0	3.6	1.5	0.2	1.5	5.2	2.5	5.1	-1.6	+0.6
Total, Vehicles	420,180	37,410	457,590	3.4	3.7	3.4	0.9	0.5	0.9	4.3	4.2	4.3	-0.2	-0.2
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	171,920	3,130	175,050	19.0	8.1	18.8	1.2	1.5	1.2	20.2	9.6	20.0	-1.8	+0.1
Other Metal Industries :-														
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	92,210	10,070	102,280	6.8	5.0	6.6	3.6	1.3	3.4	10.4	6.3	10.0	-3.1	-3.3
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	39,820	2,830	42,650	9.6	3.4	9.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	10.2	3.6	9.8	-0.6	-1.0
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	103,560	16,260	119,820	4.7	6.5	5.5	1.1	0.8	5.2	7.7	6.3	7.1	-1.1	-2.7
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files	21,260	10,910	32,170	6.9	6.4	6.7	5.9	2.7	4.9	12.8	9.1	11.6	-2.3	-4.1
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	16,180	12,610	28,790	4.9	7.6	6.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	6.3	8.9	7.4	-1.5	-3.2
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	17,350	11,410	28,760	5.1	6.5	5.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.1	7.5	6.7	-0.7	-3.2
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	18,450	1,340	19,790	7.2	3.4	7.0	0.8	0.4	0.7	8.0	3.8	7.7	-0.4	-0.5
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	21,780	18,060	39,840	5.4	5.5	5.4	2.0	1.8	1.9	7.4	7.3	7.3	-0.7	-1.2
Metal Industries not separately specified	174,010	93,730	267,740	5.7	6.3	5.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	-1.0	-3.2
Total, Other Metals	504,620	237,220	741,840	6.0	6.3	6.1	1.7	1.2	1.5	7.7	7.5	7.6	-1.3	-2.9
Textiles :-														
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc.	76,700	124,550	201,250	9.7	7.9	8.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	15.5	13.4	14.2	-1.2	-14.7
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	60,590	131,210	191,800	9.0	13.5	12.1	3.8	4.3	4.0	12.5	17.8	16.1	-1.7	-14.7
Total, Cotton	137,290	255,760	393,050	9.4	10.8	10.3	4.8	4.8	4.8	14.2	15.6	15.7	-1.5	-14.7
Woolen and Worsted	89,810	125,960	215,770	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.6	8.2	7.1	10.8	13.4	12.3	-1.7	-9.5
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving, etc.	19,980	31,780	51,760	4.8	6.0	5.5	3.0	5.4	4.5	7.8	11.4	10.0	-1.0	-6.5
Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture	16,820	8,710	25,530	4.4	5.9	4.9	4.7	2.7	4.0	9.1	8.6	8.9	-3.1	-4.5
Linen	22,150	51,320	73,470	19.7	18.2	18.7	1.6	2.7	2.3	21.3	20.9	21.0	-3.5	-13.9
Jute	10,760	17,220	27,980	16.2	18.2	17.4	0.3	0.7	0.6	16.5	18.9	18.0	-1.2	-19.2
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	7,360	12,100	19,460	8.8	10.6	9.9	1.5	3.5	2.8	10.3	14.1	12.7	-0.5	-6.4
Hosiery	26,890	91,820	118,710	3.5	4.4	4.2	2.8	4.5	4.1	6.3	8.9	8.2	-2.3	-6.4
Lace	5,710	8,430	14,140	4.6	4.2	4.3								

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 15TH MAY, 1939.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	1,585	2,203	3,788	1,668	1,570	3,238
South-Eastern ...	603	1,318	1,921	1,292	1,410	2,702
South-Western ...	813	780	1,593	1,590	1,021	2,611
Midlands ...	558	1,280	1,838	894	1,449	2,343
North-Eastern ...	1,143	1,814	2,957	2,029	2,253	4,282
North-Western ...	2,747	3,835	6,582	2,753	3,812	6,565
Northern ...	3,822	2,577	6,399	4,846	2,753	7,599
Scotland ...	2,360	4,057	6,417	2,951	4,302	7,253
Wales ...	2,512	2,318	4,830	3,216	2,432	5,648
Great Britain ...	16,153	20,182	36,335	21,239	21,002	42,241
N. Ireland ...	553	1,861	2,414	432	1,317	1,749
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	16,706	22,043	38,749	21,671	22,319	43,990

Note.—These figures include considerable numbers of boys and girls who, though registered at Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux as applicants for employment, are remaining whole time at school until employment is obtained.

INSURED JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 15TH MAY, 1939.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	1,544	2,551	4,095	1,753	1,796	3,549
South-Eastern ...	476	1,348	1,824	690	1,269	1,959
South-Western ...	320	784	1,104	498	921	1,419
Midlands ...	420	1,303	1,723	597	1,394	1,991
North-Eastern ...	587	1,762	2,349	850	2,062	2,912
North-Western ...	1,557	3,672	5,229	1,525	3,641	5,166
Northern ...	1,165	2,369	3,534	1,220	2,168	3,388
Scotland ...	1,309	3,914	5,223	1,458	3,974	5,432
Wales ...	619	1,947	2,566	1,604	2,102	3,706
Special Schemes ...	—	15	15	—	13	13
Great Britain ...	7,997	19,665	27,662	9,089	18,842	27,931
N. Ireland ...	444	1,846	2,290	331	1,340	1,671
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	8,441	21,511	29,952	9,420	20,182	29,602

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

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 15TH MAY, 1939.

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London ...	6,507	5,007	11,514	1,454	1,227	2,681
South-Eastern ...	1,756	1,433	3,189	410	457	867
South-Western ...	1,505	1,578	3,083	401	558	959
Midlands ...	3,040	2,554	5,594	1,393	1,427	2,820
North-Eastern ...	1,802	1,761	3,563	594	517	1,111
North-Western ...	3,741	3,164	6,905	1,176	936	2,112
Northern ...	1,573	1,332	2,905	505	524	1,029
Scotland ...	1,975	2,006	3,981	333	342	675
Wales ...	812	791	1,603	327	360	687
Great Britain ...	22,711	19,626	42,337	6,593	6,348	12,941

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

Division.	Week ended 24th May, 1939.			Month ended 24th May, 1939.			Total number of individuals who have attended Junior Instruction Centres and Classes since 1st April, 1939.
	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.			Other Educational Institutions.			
	No. of Centres.	No. of Classes.	Average attendance.	No. of Institutions.	Average attendance.	No. of Institutions.	
London ...	2	4	108	67	—	—	595
S. Eastern ...	9	4	121	162	2	1	956
S. Western ...	6	2	99	130	2	3	803
Midlands ...	4	—	207	115	4	15	746
N. Eastern ...	13	7	792	892	2	7	3,913
N. Western ...	30	1	2,563	1,473	1	21	9,413
Northern ...	35	—	3,034	3,183	3	—	11,984
Scotland ...	32	6	2,817	2,757	—	—	12,552
Wales ...	28	3	1,846	1,889	—	—	7,796
Great Britain ...	159†	27†	11,587	10,668	14	47	48,768

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

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

The Table below shows for each industry group, and for the principal industries the numbers of insured boys and girls under 16 years of age recorded as unemployed in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at 15th May, 1939. The figures include insured boys and girls previously in domestic employments which first became insurable on 4th April, 1938:—

Industry.	Great Britain.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Agricultural Schemes:—				
Farming, Forestry, etc. ...	238	77	251	77
Market Gardening ...	53	56	61	56
Other Employments (including Private Gardening) ...	40	4	40	4
Total, Agricultural Scheme ...	331	137	352	137
Fishing ...	16	—	16	—
Mining:—				
Coal Mining ...	233	2	233	2
All other Mining, etc. ...	18	3	19	3
Total, Mining ...	251	5	252	5
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—				
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	32	5	32	5
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	86	3	87	3
Glass ...	20	43	20	43
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ...	34	35	34	35
Metal Manufacture ...	59	145	61	147
Engineering, etc. ...	53	18	54	18
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	278	80	290	80
Other Engineering ...	97	41	98	41
Total, Engineering ...	375	121	388	121
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—				
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	175	31	193	31
Other Vehicles ...	28	4	28	4
Total, Vehicles ...	203	35	221	35
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	145	2	149	2
Other Metal Industries:—				
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	162	155	162	155
All others ...	383	279	388	279
Total, Other Metal Industries ...	545	434	550	434
Textiles:—				
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	62	59	62	59
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	30	69	30	69
Total, Cotton ...	92	128	92	128
Woolen and Worsted ...	15	84	15	85
Linen ...	9	17	58	120
Hosiery ...	6	194	10	195
All other Textiles ...	71	226	86	239
Total, Textiles ...	107	521	169	639
Leather and Leather Goods ...	40	85	40	89
Clothing:—				
Tailoring ...	66	354	68	368
Dressmaking and Millinery ...	5	251	5	255
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	14	238	19	324
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	82	64	82	64
Other Clothing ...	20	72	20	72
Total, Clothing ...	187	979	194	1,081
Food, Drink and Tobacco:—				
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	116	356	119	359
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	86	315	87	318
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	1	22	2	22
All other Food and Drink ...	94	354	101	354
Total, Food, Drink, etc. ...	297	1,047	309	1,053
Woodworking, etc.:—				
Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc.	193	67	200	67
All other Woodworking ...	162	54	168	54
Total, Woodworking, etc. ...	355	121	368	121
Paper, Printing, etc.:—				
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	18	128	18	131
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	179	258	185	266
Other Paper, Printing, etc. ...	25	80	25	80
Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ...	222	466	228	477
Building and Contracting:—				
Building ...	418	17	430	17
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	80	4	80	4
Total, Building and Contracting ...	498	21	510	21
Other Manufacturing Industries:—				
Rubber ...	18	46	18	46
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	44	36	44	36
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	37	89	37	89
All Others ...	23	20	23	20
Total, Other Manufacturing ...	122	191	122	191
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	14	5	14	5
Transport and Communication ...	194	14	202	14
Distributive Trades ...	2,970	2,844	3,173	2,906
Commerce and Finance ...	58	59	61	61
Miscellaneous Trades and Services:—				
Professional Services ...	73	164	75	167
Entertainments, Sport, etc. ...	112	162	121	162
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding-House, Club, etc., Service	132	554	143	570
Laundry Service ...	88	428	96	430
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	42	42	44	43
All other Industries and Services ...	250	275	264	277
Total, Miscellaneous ...	697	1,625	743	1,649
Total, General Scheme ...	7,566	8,952	8,089	9,283
Total, General and Agricultural Schemes ...	7,997	9,089	8,441	9,420

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

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

The Table below analyses for Great Britain for the period 1st to 31st May, 1939, inclusive, the decisions of Insurance Officers, of Courts of Referees, and of the Umpire on doubtful claims for insurance benefit.

A.—DECISIONS OF INSURANCE OFFICERS*.

—	Men.		Women.		Juveniles.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.			
Claims allowed:—							
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...	3,611	1,121	159	4,891			
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow ...	10,992	14,011	2,394	27,397			
Claims disallowed:—							
Contributions conditions:—							
(a) General Scheme ...	63	24	53	140			
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	10	—	—	10			
Not unemployed ...	3,370	1,227	357	4,954			
Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...	3,261	1,291	200	4,752			
Total Claims disallowed ...	6,704	2,542	610	9,856			

B.—DECISIONS OF COURTS OF REFEREES*.

(1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers.

Claims allowed ...	Men.		Women.		Juveniles.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.			
352	41	—	—	393			
Claims disallowed:—							
Contributions conditions:—							
(a) General Scheme ...	16	4	—	20			
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	—	—	1	1			
Not unemployed ...	321	58	9	388			
Other grounds ...	555	83	7	645			
Total Claims disallowed ...	897	145	17	1,059			

(2) Other Cases.

Claims allowed ...	Men.		Women.		Juveniles.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.			
3,916	4,221	692	8,829				
Claims disallowed:—							
Contributions conditions:—							

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. 205-206 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

GERMANY.†

In Greater Germany unemployment showed a further considerable decline during April. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at the end of the month was 216,546, as compared with 324,551 at the end of March, 1939.

In Germany (excluding Austria and the Sudeten Areas), the number of persons reported by Sickness Insurance Funds as being in employment at the end of April, 1939, was 20,686,749*, as compared with 19,873,112 at the end of March, 1939, and 19,400,663 at the end of April, 1938.

FRANCE.‡

Unemployment declined further during May. The total number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 407,420, as compared with 425,072 at the end of April, 1939, and 411,835 at the end of May, 1938.

At the beginning of April, 1939, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport, and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed an increase of 2.14 per cent., as compared with April, 1938. In 8,387 undertakings in which, at 1st April, 1939, 2,374,141 persons were employed, the percentage of workpeople who were on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly working time below the normal 40 hours was 8.62, as compared with corresponding percentages of 10.53 at 1st March, 1939, and 19.33 at 1st April, 1938. On the other hand, the percentages of workpeople in the undertakings concerned who were employed for more than the normal 40 hours were 27.05 at 1st April, 1939, 21.97 at 1st March, 1939, and 4.40 at 1st April, 1938.

BELGIUM.§

Returns received by the National Employment and Unemployment Office from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 1,001,666 showed that 16.7 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in February, 1939, as compared with 17.4 per cent. in January, 1939, and 15.3 per cent. in February, 1938. In addition 17.8 per cent. were employed intermittently in February, 1939, as compared with 21.9 per cent. in January, 1939, and 17.8 per cent. in February, 1938. In February, 1939, 20.1 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 22.0 and in February, 1938, 19.9.

NETHERLANDS.¶

Unemployment showed a further decline during March. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 579,941 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 25th March, 1939, 20.0 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 3.2 per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 22.5 and 3.8, and in the last week of March, 1938, 23.1 and 4.0. At the end of March, 1939, 358,832 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 340,665 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 393,598 and 375,395, and at the end of March, 1938, 391,160 and 372,433.

SWITZERLAND.¶¶

Unemployment continued to decline sharply during April. At the end of that month 37,123 applications for employment (25.9 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1939) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 65,612 (45.7 per thousand) at the end of March, 1939, and 60,370 (42.0 per thousand) at the end of April, 1938. The figures for March and April, 1939, are not fully comparable with those for earlier months owing to the exclusion from the statistics, at these dates, of applicants for work provided with employment, in their normal occupation, on relief works. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 3,240, 2,663 and 2,784, respectively.

Returns from unemployment insurance funds show that, of a total membership of 545,063, 10.4 per cent. were wholly, and 3.9 per cent. partially unemployed at the end of March, 1939, the corresponding percentages being 13.7 and 4.8 at the end of December, 1938, and 9.6 and 4.7 at the end of March, 1938.

* Provisional figure.
† Der Arbeitsersatz im Deutschen Reich, 26th May, 1939. Berlin.
‡ Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 12th May and 9th June, 1939. Paris.
§ Revue du Travail, May, 1939. Brussels.
¶ Maandbericht van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 29th April, 1939, The Hague.
¶¶ La Vie Economique, May, 1939. Berne.

POLAND.‡

Unemployment declined considerably during March. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 491,933, as compared with 538,098 at the end of February, 1939, and 489,985 at the end of March, 1938.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment declined in Denmark during May, in Norway during March and in Sweden during April.

Denmark.§—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 476,000, 11.7* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of May, 1939, as compared with 16.9† per cent. at the end of April, 1939, and 17.5 per cent. at the end of May, 1938.

Norway.¶—Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 89,761 show that 24.9 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of March, 1939, as compared with 26.9 per cent. at the end of February, 1939, and 26.5 per cent. at the end of March, 1938.

Sweden.¶¶—Of a total of approximately 675,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 8.8 per cent. were unemployed at the end of April, 1939, as compared with 11.5 per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 10.7 per cent. at the end of April, 1938.

UNITED STATES.**

According to returns received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics from employers, covering over one-half of the aggregate number of wage-earners in manufacturing industries, the number of workpeople employed at the middle of March, 1939, showed an increase of 0.7 per cent., as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in the establishments covered increased also during the same period by 1.6 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries for the three years 1923-1925 be taken as 100, the corresponding index for March, 1939, was 91.3, as compared with 90.7 for the previous month and 87.7 for March, 1938.

At the end of April, 1939, 6,547,051 applicants for work were registered at the Public Employment Exchanges comprised in, or affiliated to, the United States Employment Service, a decrease of 3.0 per cent., as compared with the previous month, and of 9.8 per cent., as compared with April, 1938. The comparability of these figures is affected by the incentive to register provided by the initiation of unemployment compensation payments in an increasing number of States. Included among the registered applicants are a large number of persons provided with employment on public relief work schemes.

Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities showed that, in April, 1939, 13* per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed, as compared with 14 per cent. in March, 1939, and 20 per cent. in April, 1938.

ÉIRE.††

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges fell from 104,945 at 24th April to 96,477 at 30th May, 1939. The figures for both these dates are affected by the entry into force, on 8th March, 1939, of an Order issued under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, the effect of which is to restrict, during the period from 8th March to 31st October, the eligibility for unemployment assistance of a certain class of persons living in rural areas. At 30th May, 1938, when a similar Order was in force, the total number of persons on the live registers was 95,571.

CANADA.†††

Unemployment declined during April. At the end of April, 1939, 13.9 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 251,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 15.7 per cent. at the end of March, 1939, and 13.1 per cent. at the end of April, 1938.

NEW ZEALAND.§§

The number of unemployed males remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux at 11th February, 1939, was 1,143, as compared with 1,036 at 14th January, 1939, and 7,241 at 12th February, 1938. All the foregoing figures exclude men in full-time employment subsidised by the Employment Promotion Fund and men in receipt of sustenance pay who are totally unfit for employment.

* Provisional figure. † Revised figure.
‡ Wiadomości Statystyczne, 18th May, 1939. Warsaw.
§ Statistiske Efterretninger, 6th June, 1939. Copenhagen.
¶ Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.
¶¶ Information supplied by the Department for Social Affairs, Stockholm.
** Survey of Current Business, May, 1939; information supplied by the Department of Labour; and American Federationist, May, 1939. Washington.
†† Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin.
††† Information supplied by the Department of Labour, Ottawa.
§§ Monthly Abstract of Statistics, March, 1939. Wellington.

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

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 May in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an increase estimated at about £5,900 in the weekly full-time wages of 331,700 workpeople and in a decrease of £17,000 in those of 265,400 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 ...	313,700	143,300	£ 3,900	£ 3,200
Metal ...	4,500	120,700	500	13,750
Other ...	13,500	1,400	1,500	50
TOTAL ...	331,700	265,400	5,900	17,000

In the mining and quarrying group the principal increases affected coal miners in Yorkshire, Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire), North Staffordshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, and Scotland, the increases being due to fluctuations in the proceeds of the industry as shown by the district ascertainment. The decreases affected coal miners in Northumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, South Derbyshire, Cannock Chase, and Forest of Dean; cokemen and by-product workers in Durham, West Yorkshire, and South Wales and Monmouthshire; ironstone miners in Cleveland, Leicestershire, and Lincolnshire; and limestone quarrymen in South and West Durham.

In the metal group the principal decreases affected workpeople employed in steel melting shops and steel rolling mills in various districts in Great Britain, where wages were reduced, in accordance with sliding scales based on selling prices, to the extent generally of about 3½ per cent. on current rates. Other workpeople whose wages were reduced included those engaged in Siemens steel manufacture in South-West Wales; tinplate makers in South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire; and blastfurnacemen in Cleveland, Durham, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, North Lincolnshire, and at Corby, Northamptonshire. The increases in this group affected tube makers in the West of Scotland, and certain toolmakers and electricians engaged in engineering works in the Tyne, Wear, Tees, and Hartlepool districts, and toolmakers at Kilmarnock.

In the other industry groups the principal increase affected workpeople employed in cement manufacture, for whom there was an increase of ½d. per hour for men and ¼d. per hour for boys, youths, and women. Other workpeople whose wages were increased included woodcutting machinists and sawyers at Liverpool; daily fish bobbers at Hull; and street sweepers employed by certain local authorities in Lancashire and Cheshire. The decreases affected workpeople employed in the silk dyeing and finishing trade at Macclesfield, and machine calico printers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and were due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living.

Of the estimated total increase of £5,900 per week about £3,900 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the proceeds of the coal mining industry; £1,150 was due to arrangements made by joint standing bodies; £20 was the result of arbitration; and the remaining £830 was due to direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

Of the estimated total decrease of £17,000 per week £16,950 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices of iron or steel, or on the proceeds of the coal mining industry, and the remaining £50 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY—MAY, 1939.

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

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal Mining ...	408,700	91,650	£ 64,750	£ 3,600
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	7,950	10,700	1,530	1,920
Brick, Pottery, ... Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	12,050	100	1,150	5
Iron and Steel ...	—	127,200	—	16,150
Engineering ...	2,900	—	450	—
Shipbuilding ...	50	—	10	—
Other Metal ...	5,050	32,600	450	6,400
Textile ...	13,400	83,150	1,340	2,180
Clothing ...	50	7,250	10	450
Food, Drink and Tobacco	3,550	800	660	60
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	700	—	50	—
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	—	—	—	—
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	70,550	—	7,000	—
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply ...	800	250	100	10
Transport ...	48,800	2,500	6,450	320
Public Administration Services ...	5,450	50	500	5
Other ...	12,000	5,600	3,450	450
Total ...	592,000	361,850	87,900	31,550

In the corresponding five months of 1938, there were net increases of £284,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 2,399,200 workpeople, and net decreases of £8,850 in those of 115,450 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes reported in the five completed months of 1939 are estimated to have affected about 10,300 workpeople, who have had their hours reduced, on average, by about 6½ per week.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
	Lancashire (except Southern Area).	1 May	Male workers (except stockmen, teamsters, poultrymen, pigmen and shepherds).	Increase in minimum rates of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 15s. at 14 and under 15 years increasing to 40s. 6d. at 21 years and over.††
	Cheshire ...	21 May	Male workers ...	Increase in minimum rates of from 4d. to 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 10s. 11d. at 14 and under 15 years increasing to 36s. at 21 years and over.†
Agriculture	Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire.	1 May	Male workers 21 years of age and over employed as stockmen, teamsters, carters or shepherds. Other male workers 21 years of age and over.	Increase in minimum rate of 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change for a week of 58 hours, 36s.†
			Male workers under 21 years of age	Increase in minimum rate of 50 hours in summer and 48 in winter, 32s.††
			Workpeople employed in horticulture or market gardening:—	Increase in minimum rates of from 2d. to 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change for a week of 58 hours, 11s. 8d. at under 15 years increasing to 32s. at 20 and under 21 years.†
Fishing	Banff, Aberdeen and Kincardine.	28 May	Male and female workers (except casual workers). Male casual workers ...	Scale of minimum weekly rates fixed at 15s. 6d. for those 14 and under 16 years increasing to 35s. at 20 years and over.‡
			Female casual workers ...	Scale of hourly rates fixed at 4d. for those 14 and under 16 years increasing to 9d. at 20 years and over.§
			Poultry workers:— Male workers ...	Scale of minimum weekly rates fixed at 4d. for those 14 and under 16 years increasing to 6½d. at 18 years and over.§
	Fife and Kinross ...	28 May	Female workers ...	Scale of minimum weekly rates fixed at 16s. 6d. for those 14 and under 16 years, increasing to 36s. or 34s. at 20 years and over for householders and non-householders respectively.†‡
	Fraserburgh ...	6 May	Engineers and firemen employed on herring drifters.	Increase of 2s. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change: engineers, 50s.; firemen, 40s.

* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in the weekly wages and hours of labour exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the wages and hours of these classes are shown in the list of principal changes recorded. The estimates of the effects of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.
† These changes took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.
†† See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
‡ These changes took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) (Scotland) Act, 1937.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
Coal Mining	Northumberland ...	1 May	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Decrease of 1.55 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 46.15 per cent. above the basis rates.*
	South Yorkshire ...			Increase of 0.63 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 40.00 per cent. above the basis rates.†
	West Yorkshire ...			Increase of 0.63 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 40.00 per cent. above the basis rates for underground workers; 38.34 per cent. for surface workers in the Eastern sub-division and 35.00 per cent. for surface workers in the Western sub-division.†
	Lancashire and Cheshire.	26 May	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Decrease of 0.51 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 11.08 per cent. above the basis rates.*
	Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire).	1 May		Increase of 0.49 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 2.43 per cent. above the basis rates.*
	South Derbyshire ...		Decrease of 1.86 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 37.86 per cent. above the basis rates.*	
	Cannock Chase ...	1 May	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters.	Decrease of 0.02 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 47.26 per cent. above the basis rates for shopmen, mechanics and surface workers not handling coal and 45.26 per cent. for all other workers.†
	North Staffordshire			Increase of 1 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 52 per cent. above the basis rates.*
	Leicestershire ...	1 May	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 1.38 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 50.97 per cent. above the basis rates.*
	Warwickshire ...			Increase of 2 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 85 per cent. above the basis rates for the majority of the collieries also subsistence wage paid at the majority of the collieries to adult able-bodied surface workers increased by ¼d. per shift (7s. 11d. to 7s. 11½d.).‡
Forest of Dean ...	1 May	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than master hauliers, underground linemen and engineers.	Decrease of 0.13 per cent. on basis rates of 1919 (equivalent to 0.10 per cent. on standard rates of 1921), leaving the percentage 83.81 above the basis rates of 1919 (equivalent to 36.15 per cent. above the standard rates of 1921).†	
Scotland ...			Increase of 0.37 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 128.85 per cent. above the basis rates, and corresponding increases for workpeople (e.g., enginemen, boys and girls) in receipt of consolidated rates.*	
Coke, etc., Manufacture.	Durham§ ...	1 May	Cokemen and by-product workers	Decrease of 1 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 43 per cent. above the basis rates.
	South Yorkshire ...			Increase of 0.63 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 40.00 per cent. above the basis rates.†
	West Yorkshire ...	1st full pay in May.	Cokemen and by-product workers	Decrease of 3 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 55 per cent. above the basis rates.†
	South Wales and Monmouthshire.			Decrease of 4 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 60 per cent. above the standard rates.
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Cleveland ...	8 May	Ironstone miners ...	Decrease of 4.25 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 38.50 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change for labourers, 5s. 3d. to 6s. 1½d. per shift, plus 38.50 per cent.**
	Leicestershire and adjoining parts of Lincolnshire.	1st pay day in May.	Ironstone and limestone quarrymen.	Decrease of 10.25 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 45 per cent. above the standard rates.
	Corby, Northamptonshire.	7 May	Certain ironstone miners and quarrymen ...	Decrease of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 47.5 per cent. above the standard rates.
	North Lincolnshire...	7 May	Ironstone miners and quarrymen ...	Decrease of 14.75 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 50.25 per cent. above the standard rates.
	South and West Durham.	8 May	Limestone quarrymen ...	Decrease of 4.25 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 38.50 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change for labourers, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 1½d. per shift, plus 38.50 per cent.
Cement Manufacture.	Great Britain and Magheramorne, Co. Antrim.	1st full pay week in May.	Workpeople employed in the cement manufacturing industry (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	Flat increases of ¼d. per hour for adult male workers and of ½d. for males under 21 years of age and for females.††
	Cleveland and Durham.	7 May	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Decrease of 4.25 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 47 per cent. above the standard rates.
Fig Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Tees-side ...	1st pay day in May.	Cokemen and by-product workers	Decrease of 10.25 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 45 per cent. above the standard rates.
	Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire.			Decrease of 14.75 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 50.25 per cent. above the standard rates.
	North Lincolnshire...	7 May	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Decrease of 5 per cent. on basis rate, leaving wages 47.5 per cent. above the basis rate. Rate after change: 45s., plus 47.5 per cent., plus tonnage bonus.
	Bilston, Staffs. ...	7 May	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Decrease of 4.25 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 47 per cent. above the standard rates.
	Corby, Northamptonshire.	7 May	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces.	Decrease of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 47.5 per cent. above the standard rates.
	North-East Coast Area.	29 May	Iron puddlers and millmen ...	Decrease of 2.5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 47.5 and 45 per cent. above the standard rates for puddlers and millmen respectively.
	North-East Coast Area.	7 May	Semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills whose wages are based on a 47-hour week, also boys under 21 years.	Decrease of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 47.5 per cent. above the standard rates.
	Great Britain†† ...	7 May	Men employed on direct production in steel rolling mills.	Decrease of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 47.5 per cent. (acid process) and 22.5 per cent. (acid process) above the standard rates.
	North-East Coast Area (except certain men employed at Gateshead).			Decrease of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 47.5 per cent. above the standard rates.
	Barrow-in-Furness ...	7 May	Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemen, crane-men, etc.	Decrease of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 47.5 per cent. above the standard rates.
Workington ...	Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers).			
Scunthorpe ...	7 May	Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers.	Decrease of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 47.5 per cent. above the standard rates.	

* Apart from the percentage additions to basis rates, certain flat-rate additions per day or per shift, granted in January, 1936, are paid.
† Part 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 80 at two collieries and 76 at another.
§ This reduction 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.
*** Flat-rate additions are also paid of 4d. per shift to workers 18 years and over and of 2d. per shift to other workers.
†† These increases took effect under a decision made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cement Manufacturing Industry.
‡‡ This reduction affected mainly the employees of firms affiliated to The Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts affected being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, the Midlands, South Wales and West of Scotland.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).	
Fig Iron and Steel Manufacture—contd.	Bilston, Staffs. ...	7 May	Steel millmen, maintenance men, etc.	Decrease* of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 47.5 per cent. above the standard rates.	
	West of Scotland ...			Decrease* of 5 per cent. on the basis rate, leaving wages 47.5 per cent. above the basis rate. Rate after change: 1s. 1.5d. per hour, plus 47.5 per cent., plus tonnage bonus.	
	Cleveland, Cumberland and North Lincolnshire.	7 May	Bricklayers employed at blastfurnaces.	Decrease* of 5 per cent. on the basis rate, leaving wages 47.5 per cent. above the basis rate. Rates after change: 10.5d. per hour, plus 47.5 per cent.	
	England and Scotland			Decrease* of 5 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 47.5 per cent. above the basis rates. Rate after change for Class "A" or skilled men, 1s. 0.25d. per hour, plus 47.5 per cent., plus tonnage bonus.	
	North-East Coast Area.	7 May	Bricklayers employed at blastfurnaces and at iron and steel works.	Decrease* of 5 per cent. on the basis rate, leaving wages 47.5 per cent. above the basis rate. Rates after change: joiners and wagonwrights, 1s. 0.15d. per hour; wagon repairers, 11.89d. per hour; plus in each case 47.5 per cent., plus tonnage bonus.	
	North-East Coast Area.			Decrease* of 5 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 47.5 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 47.5 per cent., plus tonnage bonus.	
	North-East Coast Area.	7 May	Joiners, wagonwrights, and wagon repairers employed at certain iron and steel works.	Decrease* of 5 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 47.5 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change: 47.5 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change: 47.5 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change: 47.5 per cent. above the basis rates.	
	Scotland, North-East Coast and South Yorkshire district.			Decrease* of 5 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 47.5 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change: 47.5 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change: 47.5 per cent. above the basis rates.	
	South-West Wales ...	7 May	Roll turners employed in steel works	Decrease* of 5 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 47.5 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change: 47.5 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change: 47.5 per cent. above the basis rates.	
	Engineering	Tyne, Wear and Tees, and Hartlepool.	Beginning of pay commencing on or about 15 May.	Toolmakers ...	Decrease* of 5 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 70 per cent. on basis rates up to and including 29s. per week and varying inversely with the basis rates from 67.5 per cent. on a basis rate of 30s. to 20 per cent. on basis rates of 55s. and over per week.
Decrease* of 5 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 61.25 per cent. above the basis rates.					
Tyne, Wear and Tees, and Hartlepool.		Beginning of pay commencing on or about 8 May.	Electricians on maintenance work	Decrease* of 5 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 25 per cent. above the basis rates (plus an ex gratia bonus of 3d. per shift previously paid).	
				Minimum rate adopted for skilled classes of toolroom workers (fitters, turners, jig and gauge makers, tool hardeners and die sinkers) engaged in toolrooms, of 5s. per week above the district rate for fitters. Rate after change: 51s. per week plus a bonus of 20s. for timeworkers.†	
Kilmarnock ...		Beginning of pay period commencing on or about 10 May.	Toolmakers ...	Minimum rate adopted for fully qualified toolmakers working in the toolroom, of 2d. per hour above the district rate for skilled fitters and turners. Rate after change: 53s. 11d. per week plus a bonus of 20s. for timeworkers.†	
Tube Manufacture.		West of Scotland ...	Pay week commencing 15 May.	Workpeople other than fitters, turners, bricklayers, etc.	Increase of 2s. per week for adults, of 1s. 6d. per week for youths 18 to 21 years, and of 1s. per week for boys under 18 years.
					Decrease* of 2.625 per cent. on standard basis rates, leaving wages 5.25 per cent. above the standard basis rates.‡
Tinplate Manufacture.		South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.	7 May	Workpeople other than those engaged on maintenance work.	Decrease* of 2.625 per cent. on standard basis rates, leaving wages 5.25 per cent. above the standard basis rates.‡
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.		Macclesfield ...	Pay day in week ending 13 May.	Workpeople employed in the silk dyeing and finishing trade.	Cost-of-living wage decreased§ from 55 to 53 per cent. on basis rates. Minimum weekly rates after change: men 21 years and over, 49s.; women 18 years and over, 30s. 7d.
					Supplementary wage decreased§ from 24.75 to 23.85 per cent. on basis wages, the flat rate bonuses of 18s. and 12s. for journeymen and apprentices respectively remaining unchanged.
Calico Printing	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1st pay day in June.¶	Machine calico printers ...	Increase of ¼d. per hour (1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10d.).	
Mill Sawing	Liverpool ...	1 May	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in sawmills and packing case shops.	Increase of ¼d. per hour (1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10d.).	
Building	Armagh ...	1 May	Bricklayers, plasterers, plumbers, carpenters and joiners.	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Rates after change: bricklayers and plasterers, 1s. 7½d.; plumbers, 1s. 7d.; carpenters and joiners, 1s. 6½d.†	
Passenger Road Transport.	Various districts in Scotland.**	1 April	Indoor staff workers employed in omnibus running sheds.	Revised rates of wages adopted, resulting in an increase of ¼d. per hour for women cleaners and ¼d. for other classes, except boys, for whom a new scale has been adopted. Scheduled rates after change include: women cleaners, 7½d. per hour; male workers (greasers, shunters, cleaners and pump attendants), 3d. per hour at 15 years, increasing to 10½d. at 21 years and 1s. 0½d. at 22 years and over.**	
Railway Service.	London ...	15 Dec., 1938.††	Police staff employed by the London Passenger Transport Board.	Cost-of-living sliding-scale method of regulating wages discontinued and a new scale of salaries and wages adopted, resulting in general increases. Rates after change: uniform constables, 62s. per week in 1st year rising by yearly increments of 2s. per week to 80s. in 10th year; detective constables, 67s. per week in 1st year rising by yearly increments of 2s. per week to 82s. in 9th year; uniform sergeants, and detective sergeants, 1st, 2nd and 3rd years, £225 and £235, 4th, 5th and 6th years, £230 and £245, 7th year, £235 and £255 per annum respectively in each case; inspectors, £270 in 1st year rising to £370 in 5th year, according to grading. The allowances of 3s. per week to constables and sergeants working in London Area, and £10 8s. per annum to inspectors discontinued and consolidated with the new rates.††	
Dock Labour	Hull ...	1 May	Daily fish bobbers ...	Increase of 1s. per day. Daily rates after change: 2 a.m. start, 18s. 9d.; 3 a.m. start, 16s. 6d.; 4 a.m. or later, 14s. 3d.	

* Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.
† The bonus addition in this case was increased to 22s. per week early in June, 1939, under the terms of a national agreement.
‡ This increase did not apply to adult male datal workers whose basis rates are 6s. 10½d. per day or less. Such workers continued to receive ex gratia bonuses which, together with their sliding-scale percentage, amounted to a total of 22.75 per cent. on basis rates.
§ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
¶ In respect of the preceding pay period.
** See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
*** The scale of rates described is embodied in an agreement, dated 18th April, 1939, between an important company (and its subsidiaries) operating in Scotland and the Transport and General Workers' Union.
†† This increase is the result of an agreement, dated 10th May, 1939, between the London Passenger Transport Board and the representatives of the London Passenger Transport Board Police Staff, and is retrospective to 15th December, 1938. The agreement also provides for conditions of duty, overtime, and holidays with pay.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Chester-le-Street ...	1st pay in May.	Manual workers employed by the Rural District Council.	Cost-of-living bonus reduced* from 55 to 53 per cent., making, with special 5 per cent. on basic rates, a total of 58 per cent. above basic rates. Rate after change for scavengers: 64s. 6d. per week, inclusive of bonus.
	Certain Authorities in Lancashire and Cheshire.†	1 April	Able-bodied street sweepers ...	Increase of 1s. 11d. or 2s. per week in scheduled rates according to Zone. Minimum rates after change: Zone A, 54s. 8d.; Zone A2, 52s. 9d.; Zone B, 50s. 9d.; Zone C, 48s. 10d.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING MAY.

Industry.	District.	Date	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Agriculture	Northumberland ...	13 May	Stewards, horsemen, cattlemen and stockmen.	Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable fixed at 60 in lieu of 62 as previously fixed.†
	Cumberland and Westmorland.	28 May	Male workers hired by the month or longer periods.	Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable fixed at 60 (including Sunday employment) in lieu of 62 as previously fixed.†
	Lancashire (except Southern Area).	1 May	Male workers ...	Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable fixed at 58 in lieu of 60 as previously fixed.‡
	Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire.	1 May	Male workers 21 years of age and over (except stockmen, teamsters, carters and shepherds).	Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable fixed at 50 in summer and 48 in winter in lieu of 52 in summer and 50 in winter as previously fixed.‡
	Fife and Kinross ...	28 May	Male and female poultry workers...	Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable fixed at 50 during the period 1st September to 31st January, and 56 during the period 1st February to 31st August, in lieu of 54 throughout the year as previously fixed.§
Coal Mining	Cumberland...	1 May	Surface workers not handling coal	Reduction of 1 hour per week (49 to 48).
Building	Armagh ...	1 May	Bricklayers, plasterers, plumbers, carpenters and joiners.	Weekly hours reduced from 47½ to 46½.

* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
† The Authorities affected are mainly those affiliated to the Lancashire and Cheshire Whitley Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers).
‡ These decreases took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.
§ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."
|| This decrease took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) (Scotland) Act, 1937.

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 May,* was 170, as compared with 139† in the previous month, and with 237‡ in May, 1938. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in May numbered 35, as compared with 20 in the previous month, and with 64 in May, 1938.

Industry.	No. of Accidents.	Industry.	No. of Accidents.
RAILWAY SERVICE.		Factories—continued.	
Brakemen, Goods Guards ...	1	Wool, Worsted, Shoddy ...	2
Engine Drivers, Motormen ...	1	Other Textile Manufacture ...	2
Firemen ...	1	Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing ...	2
Guards (Passenger) ...	4	Tanning, Currying, etc. ...	2
Permanent Way Men ...	4	Food and Drink ...	2
Porters ...	1	General Woodwork and Furniture ...	2
Shunters ...	4	Paper, Printing, etc. ...	2
Mechanics ...	3	Rubber ...	1
Labourers ...	3	Gas Works ...	1
Other Grades ...	3	Electrical Stations ...	2
Contractors' Servants ...	3	Other Industries ...	1
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	14		
MINES AND QUARRIES.*		WORKS AND PLACES UNDER ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937.	
Under Coal Mines Acts:—		Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships ...	4
Underground ...	59	Building Operations ...	17
Surface ...	7	Works of Engineering Construction ...	5
Metalliferous Mines ...	3	Warehouses... ..	1
Quarries ...	3	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT... ..	86
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES	69		
FACTORIES.		Construction or Repair of Railway ...	1
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass... ..	3	TOTAL (excluding Seamen)	170
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc....	6		
Metal Extracting and Refining ...	2	SEAMEN.	
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) ...	8	Trading Vessels—Steam and Motor ...	34
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc....	14	Fishing Vessels—Steam and Motor ...	1
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles, and Aircraft Manufacture ...	7	TOTAL, SEAMEN ...	35
Shipbuilding ...	6	TOTAL (including Seamen)	205
Other Metal Trades ...	2		
Cotton ...	1		

* For mines and quarries the figures (calculated weekly since August, 1938) cover the 5 weeks ended 3rd June and comparison is with the 4 weeks ended 29th April, 1939, and the calendar month of May, 1938.
† Revised figure.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

I. Cases.	II. Deaths.
LEAD POISONING.†	I. Cases—continued.
Among operatives engaged in—	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).
Smelting of Metals ... 2	Pitch 14
Plumbing and Soldering ... 1	Tar 4
Shipbreaking 1	Oil 1
Printing 1	TOTAL 19
Tinning of Metals 1	
Other Contact with Molten Lead 1	CHROME ULCERATION.
White and Red Lead Works 1	Manufacture of Bichromates 1
Pottery 1	Dyeing and Finishing 1
Vitreous Enamelling 1	Chrome Tanning 1
Electric Accumulator Works 1	Chromium Plating 5
Paint and Colour Works 1	Other Industries 6
India-rubber Works 1	TOTAL 11
Coach and Car Painting 1	TOTAL, Cases 46
Shipbuilding 2	
Other Industries 2	II. Deaths.
Painting of Buildings 1	ANTHRAX.
TOTAL 9	Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ... 1
OTHER POISONING.	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).
Aniline 2	Tar 1
COMPRESSED AIR ILLNESS ... 1	Oil 1
ANTHRAX.	TOTAL 2
Wool 2	TOTAL, Deaths... .. 3
Handling of Horsehair ... 1	
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ... 1	
TOTAL 4	

* Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.
† In addition to the cases included in the Table one case of lead poisoning was reported among plumbers not employed in factories.

TRADE DISPUTES IN MAY.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in May in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 72, as compared with 61 in the previous month and 74 in May, 1938. In these 72 new disputes about 17,500 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 2,900 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 15 disputes which began before May and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 87, involving 26,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during May, estimated at 128,000 working days.

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

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration of Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total		
Mining and Quarrying ...	2	31	33	15,000	62,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	6	18	24	6,100	33,000
Textile	4	2	6	1,000	12,000
Building, etc.	1	10	11	1,200	3,000
Transport	1	2	3	800	10,000
Other	2	9	11	1,900	6,000
Total, May, 1939 ...	15	72	87	26,000	128,000
Total, April, 1939 ...	19	61	80	26,200	143,000
Total, May, 1938 ...	26	74	100	26,800	185,000

Causes.—Of the 72 disputes beginning in May, 12, directly involving 1,800 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 2, directly involving 200 workpeople, out of proposed wage reductions, and 16, directly involving 2,800 workpeople, on other wage questions; 21, directly involving 6,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 12, directly involving 4,600 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 8, directly involving 2,000 workpeople,

on questions of trade union principle. One dispute, directly involving 100 workpeople, was due to sympathetic action.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during May have been effected in the case of 48 new disputes, directly involving 10,600 workpeople, and 8 old disputes, directly involving 1,400 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 18, directly involving 4,100 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 24, directly involving 6,500 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 14, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 9 other disputes, directly involving 2,700 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

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

Industry Group.	January to May, 1939.			January to May, 1938.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration of Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration of Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Fishing and Agriculture ...	4	900	41,000	...	...	...
Coal Mining ...	134	61,400†	152,000	168	88,000†	383,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	6	1,100	31,000	5	200	2,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	5	700	8,000	14	2,300	15,000
Engineering ...	32	20,400	141,000	18	10,100	48,000
Shipbuilding ...	16	2,700	23,000	16	1,500	17,000
Other Metal ...	34	3,200	19,000	27	6,600	52,000
Textiles ...	20	3,200	60,000	23	3,900	47,000
Clothing ...	12	2,700	3,000	15	3,600	18,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	4	400	6,000	12	2,800	9,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	9	1,000	8,000	12	700	10,000
Building, etc. ...	49	6,700	50,000	43	5,700	38,000
Transport ...	13	5,900	28,000	26	6,300	18,000
Other ...	13	2,000	6,000	27	3,700	32,000
Total ...	351	112,300†	576,000	406	135,400†	689,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING MAY.

Occupations‡ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute Began.		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.†	1939.	1938.		
COAL MINING:—						
Hewers, fillers, putters and other colliery workpeople—Thornley, Co. Durham (one colliery).	381	796	9 May	11 May	For increase in tonnage rate for filling, and other concessions.	Work resumed on terms in operation prior to stoppage.
Colliery workpeople—near Barnsley (one colliery).	1,160	211	19 May	24 May	Dispute arising out of dissatisfaction of certain workpeople with drinking water supplied to them.	Work resumed.
Underground and surface workpeople—Arley, Warwickshire (one colliery).	993	369	19 May	2 June	Against withdrawal of allowances paid to packers in respect of abnormal roof conditions, employers alleging that conditions had become normal.	Work resumed to permit of negotiations.
Colliery workpeople—near Chester-le-Street, Co. Durham (one colliery).	1,280	140	22 May	22 May	Refusal to work with non-unionists	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials.
Colliery workpeople—near Barnsley (one colliery).	513	1,604	22 May	27 May	For reinstatement of a youth suspended for not obeying orders.	Youth reinstated.
ENGINEERING:—						
Fitters, turners, machinists, etc.—Loughborough, Leicestershire (one firm).	521	...	1 May	2 May	Objection to the employment of a man on a planing machine at a rate alleged to be too low.	Work resumed pending negotiations; subsequently man concerned removed from planing machine.
Painters and other workpeople employed in motor vehicle manufacture—Coventry (one firm).	160	660	18 May	20 May	For reinstatement of two men discharged for inefficient workmanship.	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials.
Apprentices—Clydeside ...	2,000§	...	18 May and later dates.¶	3 June§	Apprentices' demand for their six months' compulsory military service to be treated as part of their apprenticeship period, and for improvements in wages and other conditions of employment.	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials.
FURNITURE MANUFACTURE:—						
Furniture trades operatives—Enfield, Middlesex (one firm).	850	...	26 May	8 June	For reinstatement of certain employees discharged as redundant.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTING:—						
Carpenters and labourers employed on civil engineering contract—Heywood, Lancs. (one firm).	166	241	24 May	31 May	Against employment of labourers on work claimed by carpenters.	Agreed that labourers should not perform work which required joiners' tools.
TRANSPORT:—						
Omnibus drivers, conductors and depot staff—Various districts in South Western Counties.||	723	32	29 Apr.—4 May.||	13 May||	Dissatisfaction with progress of negotiations for improved conditions of employment.	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials.

* 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 53,000 in 1939, and 64,000 in 1938. For all industries combined the net totals were approximately 103,000 in 1939, and 111,000 in 1938.

‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.

§ The stoppage began on 18th May at one establishment, and extended until approximately 2,000 were involved on 27th May. Work was generally resumed on 5th June, but at some establishments resumption took place prior to that date.

|| The stoppage began at Plymouth and Tavistock on 29th April, and extended during the first four days of May to various other towns, including Bideford, Bournemouth, Bridgwater, Taunton, Totnes, Yeovil and Weymouth. Work was resumed on 15th May.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	...	...	53%
Food only	...	...	34%

FOOD.

At 1st June the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed little change as compared with a month earlier. Prices of butter and cheese were lower than at 1st May, and the price of milk fell in some areas. On the other hand, there was a further rise in the price of sugar in a large number of areas.

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 34 per cent. at 1st June, 1939, as compared with 34 per cent. at 1st May, 1939, and 38 per cent. at 1st June, 1938.

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest $\frac{1}{4}$ d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st June, 1939, as compared with		
	July, 1914.	1st May, 1939.	1st June, 1939.	July, 1914.	1st May, 1939.	1st June, 1939.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.	d.
Ribs ...	0 10	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Thin Flank ...	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 1	—	—
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—						
Ribs ...	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Thin Flank ...	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—
Mutton, British—						
Legs ...	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 5	—	—
Breast ...	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 1	—	—
Mutton, Frozen—						
Legs ...	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Breast ...	0 4	0 4	0 4	—	—	—
Bacon (streaky)*	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Tea ...	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 10	—	—
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3	+ 1	+ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Milk ... per quart	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Butter—						
Fresh ...	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Salt ...	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Cheese† ...	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10	+ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Margarine ...	0 7	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—

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 June, 1939, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding General Average Inc. or Dec. (-) for 1st May, 1939.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs ...	42	44	43	42
Thin Flank ...	13	16	15	15
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs ...	28	32	30	31
Thin Flank ...	-6	5	—	—
Mutton, British—				
Legs ...	47	51	49	49
Breast ...	16	17	17	16
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs ...	52	46	49	50
Breast ...	-8	2	-3	—
Bacon (streaky)*	31	32	31	33
Fish ...	113	91	102	105
Flour ...	28	31	30	30
Bread ...	46	47	46	46
Tea ...	52	56	54	54
Sugar (granulated) ...	48	40	44	37
Milk ...	76	85	80	85
Butter—				
Fresh ...	5	12	9	13
Salt ...	1	4	2	7
Cheese† ...	14	17	15	21
Margarine ...	-7	-9	-8	-8
Eggs (fresh) ...	10	6	8	9
Potatoes ...	44	25	35	35
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	33	34	34	34

* 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 June, 1939, was approximately 54 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled working-class rents (including rates) is approximately 62 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase shown below for "all items."

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to the variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices. Information which has been collected, however, from retailers in the principal towns as to the prices of clothing bought by working-class families indicates that for articles of, as far as possible, similar quality at each date, the average increase in retail prices between July, 1914, and 1st June, 1939, was between 105 and 110 per cent.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal were reduced in many districts and were, on the average, between 85 and 90 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas was about 55 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st June, 1939, as compared with July, 1914, was between 75 and 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 between 75 and 80 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st June, 1939, is approximately 53 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 53 per cent. at 1st May, 1939, and 55 per cent. at 1st June, 1938.

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

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1939.

The following Table shows the average percentage increase, as compared with July, 1914, for all the items included in the statistics, at the beginning of each month, 1920 to 1939 :-

Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914—All Items.												
(Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.).												
Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	169
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	99
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	80
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	77
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	77
1926	75	75	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	68
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	67
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	67	66	67	65
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	48
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	43
1933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	43
1934	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	43	44	44
1935	43	42	41	39	39	40	43	43	43	43	44	44
1936	47	47	46	44	44	44	46	46	47	48	51	51
1937	51	51	51	51	52	52	55	55	55	58	60	60
1938	59	57	56	54	56	55	59	56	56	55	56	56
1939	55	55	53	53	53	53						

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 (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*				Latest figures available.	
	July, 1935.	July, 1936.	July, 1937.	July, 1938.	Rise.	Date.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	Per cent. 26	Per cent. 29	Per cent. 40	Per cent. 46	Per cent. 34	1939, 1 June
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Egypt (Cairo)†	19	14	10	—	18	Feb., '38
Finland‡	809	792	870	865	900	Feb.
France (Paris)...	325	362	500	588	649	Apr.
„ (other towns) ...	305 $\frac{1}{2}$	352 $\frac{1}{2}$	477 $\frac{1}{2}$	554 $\frac{1}{2}$	610	Feb.
Germany ...	23	24	25	24	23	May
Netherlands (Amsterdam)§	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	30	30	Mar.
Norway ...	40	45	61	68	63	Apr.
Portugal¶	1,899	1,963	1,998 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,928	1,800	Mar.
Sweden††	32	35	41	45	47	Apr.
Switzerland ...	15	20	31	29	29	Apr.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.						
Australia‡‡	25	27	31	39	44	Apr.
Canada...	3	9	17	17	11	May
Èire ...	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	Feb.
New Zealand ...	18	25	36	41	48	May
South Africa ...	2	1	2	7	6	Dec., '38

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Country.	Items on which Computation is based.**	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*				Latest figures available.	
		July, 1935.	July, 1936.	July, 1937.	July, 1938.	Rise.	Date.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A.B.C.D.E	Per cent. 43	Per cent. 46	Per cent. 55	Per cent. 59	Per cent. 53	1939, 1 June
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Belgium ...	A.C.D.E	554	574	640	655	651	Apr.
Denmark ...	A.B.C.D.E	73	74	80	82	83	Apr.
Egypt (Cairo) ...	A.B.C.D.E	30	30	28	31	29	Mar.
Finland‡	A.B.C.D.E	896	888	952	961	990	Jan.
France (Paris)...	A.B.C.D.E	369††	404††	530††	589††	622	4th Qr., '38
Germany ...	A.B.C.D.E	24	25	26	27	26	May
Netherlands (Amsterdam)§	A.B.C.D.E	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	39	38	Mar.
Italy (Rome) ...	A.B.C.D.E	300	324	363	399	398	Jan.
Norway ...	A.B.C.D.E	51	55	68	73	71	Apr.
Sweden ...	A.B.C.D.E	56	58	62	66	68	Apr.
Switzerland ...	A.B.C.D	28	30	37	37	36	Apr.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.							
Australia‡‡	A.B.C.D.E	22††	25††	28††	31††	34	1st Qr.
Canada...	A.B.C.D.E	23	26	30	32	31	May
Èire ...	A.B.C.D.E	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	May
New Zealand ...	A.B.C.D.E	33	37	47	51	52	May
South Africa ...	A.B.C.D.E	16	16	18	23	23	Dec., '38

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

doctrine of common employment. At the time when the Judge gave his decision the case of *Radcliffe v. Ribble Motor Services, Limited*, had been decided by the Court of Appeal, and, having regard to that decision, the learned Judge was compelled to decide the case as he did. But that case subsequently went to the House of Lords. They held that the doctrine did not apply in that case.

The Master of the Rolls said that the facts which immediately leaped to the eye were that at the particular place where the accident occurred Mr. Metcalfe was exposed to the general risks of a public thoroughfare and ran the risk of injury from the negligent driving of any driver. He was incurring the general type of risk run by everyone who proceeded along a public thoroughfare. Among the vehicles which he might normally expect to find on that thoroughfare were vehicles belonging to the defendants. Having regard to the decision of the House of Lords in the case of *Radcliffe v. Ribble Motor Services Ltd.* the Court could not find that it was an implied term of Mr. Metcalfe's contract of service that he undertook the risk of suffering through the negligence of drivers employed by the Board and put himself in a different position as to negligence of those drivers from his position as to negligence of any other driver.—*Metcalfe v. London Passenger Transport Board*. Court of Appeal, 27th April, 1939.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

SECTION 14 (1) "REASONABLE CAUSE" FOR FAILURE TO MAKE CLAIM WITHIN SPECIFIED TIME.

Section 14 (1) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, provides that proceedings for the recovery of compensation under that Act shall not be maintainable unless (among other things) the claim has been made within six months from the occurrence of the accident causing the injury, or, in the case of death, within six months from the time of death. The sub-section contains a proviso, however, that the failure to make a claim within the specified period shall not be a bar to the maintenance of proceedings under the Act if it is found that the failure was occasioned by mistake, absence from the United Kingdom, or other reasonable cause.

This was a claim under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, by the widow of a workman who was killed on 28th January, 1937, as a result of falling through the floor of an electrical station at Fulham in the construction of which he was employed as an electric welder.

The widow brought an action for damages at common law against the main contractors for the steel work, and she subsequently added as defendants two sub-contractors, one of whom had been her husband's employers.

At the trial (before Lord Justice Goddard, sitting as an additional judge of the King's Bench Division) it transpired that at the time of the accident the part of the building where the accident occurred had been taken over by the Fulham Borough Council and the claim should have been brought against them. The action at common law against the main contractors and the two sub-contractors accordingly failed and no action could be taken against the Fulham Borough Council because of the operation of the Public Authorities Protection Act, 1893, which provides that any proceedings to which that Act applies must be commenced within six months next after the cause of action has accrued.

The widow then applied to the trial Judge for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, as against the sub-contractors by whom her husband had been employed, but Lord Justice Goddard held that her claim, not having been brought within six months of the accident, was barred, and that there was no "mistake or other reasonable cause" within section 14 (1) (b) of the Act. The widow now appealed against this decision.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice MacKinnon, Lord Justice du Parcq, and Mr. Justice Atkinson) allowed the widow's appeal. Lord Justice MacKinnon said that he did not think that there had been any mistake except perhaps that the widow did not sue the right person. He found as a fact, however, that there was other reasonable cause, and the appeal would therefore be allowed and the case remitted to the county court to apportion the compensation, which the Court fixed at £600. Lord Justice du Parcq and Mr. Justice Atkinson concurred.—*Harris v. Dorman Long & Co. Ltd., and others*. Court of Appeal. 23rd May, 1939.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

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

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION.—*Final report on the fifth census of production (1935). Part II. The iron and steel trades, the engineering, shipbuilding and vehicle trades and the non-ferrous trades.* Board of Trade. [S.O. publication; price 8s.]

MINISTRY OF LABOUR.—*Ministry of Labour Report for the year 1938.* [Cmd. 6016; price 2s.]

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE.—*Report of the Unemployment Assistance Board for the year ended 31st December, 1938.* [Cmd. 6021; price 3s.]

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) *Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee on the Draft Unemployment Insurance (Contributions) (Amendment) Regulations, 1939.* 27th April, 1939. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 1d.] (ii) *Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the months of March and April, 1939.* U.I. Code 8 B. Pamphlets Nos. 3 and 4, 1939. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publications; price 2d. each.] (iii) *Selected decisions given by the Umpire during the year 1938, with index.* U.I. Code 8 B. Vol. XVII. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 3s.]

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. 1936/39. (31.5.39).

SECTION 23 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935—CUSTOMARY OR RECOGNISED HOLIDAYS, BUILDING TRADE, YORKSHIRE CLAIMANT EMPLOYED IN HOME DISTRICT BY SCOTTISH FIRM—DETERMINATION OF "PARTICULAR ESTABLISHMENT" IN RELATION TO CUSTOMARY HOLIDAY.

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

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit is disallowed in respect of 25th and 26th December 1938.

"The claimant was employed as a labourer at Northallerton in Yorkshire by a Scottish company which was erecting an aerodrome thereat. The company reported on 13th December 1938 that 'it is customary for us to close down at Christmas and the New Year for a period of six to ten days. You will be advised later of the holiday period.' This reference to the 'customary' period of closing down relates to work executed by the company in Scotland.

"Since the decision of the Court of Referees was given I have ascertained that in the Northallerton area 'local builders vary as to holidays at Christmas and the New Year but the majority recognise Christmas Day and Boxing Day as customary holidays.'

"The claimant was unemployed from 24th December 1938 to 2nd January 1939, and the question was referred to the Court of Referees whether the claimant was entitled to receive benefit for that period, or whether he was disentitled thereto on the ground that the period was for him one of customary or recognised holiday.

"The Court of Referees by a majority (the Chairman dissenting) held that the said period was for the claimant a period of customary or recognised holiday during which he was not entitled to receive benefit.

"I agree with the Chairman of the Court of Referees that this case is distinguishable from Case 102/39† and from Case 11158/32‡ which is referred to in Case 102/39. These two cases related to a claimant who was employed in a district other than that in which he resided, whereas the claimant in the present case was employed in the district wherein he lived.

"Customary or recognised holidays are those days which employers and workers concerned have agreed (whether expressly or by implication based upon acquiescence) shall be non-working days. Unless there is definite evidence to the contrary, a claimant who has taken employment in a particular establishment is subject to the holiday conditions prevailing there. These words are taken from Decision 18284/32§ in which are collected the principles applicable to customary or recognised holidays to be found in earlier decisions.

"The first question which arises in this case is, what is the 'particular establishment' in which the claimant has 'taken employment'?

"Where a claimant is engaged at a factory to work therein the factory is the 'particular establishment' in which he 'has taken employment' and he 'is subject to the holiday conditions prevailing there.' It by no means follows that a workman engaged at Northallerton by a Scottish employer, whose place of business is in Edinburgh, to work at Northallerton is 'subject to the holiday conditions prevailing' in Edinburgh; the workman not having 'taken employment' in the 'particular establishment' of the employer at Edinburgh.

"The claimant, who was engaged at Northallerton had 'taken employment' on the construction of an aerodrome at Northallerton, and the 'particular establishment' in his case for the purpose of applying Decision 18284/32 was the works set up by the employer at Northallerton whereat the work on which the claimant was to be employed would be performed.

"The next question to be decided is, what was the existence or duration of the recognised holiday in that 'particular establishment'?

"It is stated in paragraph 2 of Decision 18284/32 that 'the existence or duration of a recognised holiday in any particular

* Selected decisions of the Umpire are published: (i) in monthly pamphlet—U.I. Code 8B. (The latest pamphlet is that for April, price 2d. net; the pamphlets are also obtainable by annual subscription of 2s. 6d. net); (ii) in annual volumes (the latest volume is that for 1937, price 3s. net); (iii) in the following special volumes:—(a) U.I. Code 8, containing specially selected decisions prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net); (b) U.I. Code 8A, containing specially selected decisions from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net); and (c) U.I. Code 8C, containing selected decisions from 13th March, 1930, to 31st December, 1934 (price 10s. net).

† See Vol. XVII, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 5, Pamphlet No. 1/1939.

‡ Not printed.

§ Vol. XI, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 143, Pamphlet No. 9/1932.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Jute Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal J.(60), dated 11th May, 1939, to vary minimum rates of wages for certain classes of male and female workers. Objection period expires 9th July, 1939.

Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal B.(22), dated 16th May, 1939, relating to holidays with pay and overtime rates. Objection period expires 16th July, 1939.

Chain Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal C.(30), dated 12th May, 1939, relating to holidays with pay and minimum rates of wages for learners. Objection period expires 12th July, 1939.

CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order D.(56), dated 8th May, 1939, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, and specifying 15th May, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order I.(29), dated 16th May, 1939, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, and specifying 22nd May, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

Hair, Bass and Fibre Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order H.B.(21), dated 19th May, 1939, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, and specifying 29th May, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

Milk Distributive Trade Board (England and Wales).

Order M.D.(26), dated 23rd May, 1939, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, and a variation in overtime rates and specifying 9th June, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

Paper Bag Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order P.(24), dated 24th May, 1939, confirming a variation in overtime rates, and Order P.(25), dated 24th May, 1939, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938. Both these Orders become effective as from 9th June, 1939.

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

Order R.M.(33), dated 26th May, 1939, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, and specifying 12th June, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order M.(52), dated 30th May, 1939, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, and specifying 8th June, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

Milk Distributive Trade Board (Scotland).

Order M.D.S.(26), dated 31st May, 1939, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, and specifying 11th June, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

Tobacco Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order N.(19), dated 1st June, 1939, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, and specifying 12th June, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

Made-up Textiles Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order M.T.(20), dated 6th June, 1939, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, and specifying 16th June, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

REGULATIONS.

Baking Trade Board (Scotland) District Trade Committees.

Regulations dated May 30, 1939, made by the Minister of Labour under Section 12 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of District Trade Committees for the Baking Trade Board (Scotland).

establishment must be determined by the agreement or practice observed within that establishment. It is only when no definite agreement or practice can be shown to exist there that it is permissible to have regard to any agreement or practice operating outside that establishment. When this is permissible and there is a well-known period of holiday locally recognised by employers in the district in an industry which is well represented in the district it may be inferred, in the absence of definite evidence to the contrary, that that is the period of holiday for any particular employer in the district in the same industry, and that any extension of the period of closing by such particular employer is due to business exigencies and is not a recognised extension of the local holiday.

"There is no evidence of any 'agreement' with regard to holidays at the 'particular establishment' in question, and as the work thereat has recently commenced no 'practice' can be shown to exist there. The recognised holiday of the claimant at the period in question consequently is 'the period of holiday locally recognised by employers in the district' in the building industry, namely, Christmas Day and Boxing Day.

"In 1938, Christmas Day fell upon a Sunday, and as there is no evidence of an agreement to substitute in these circumstances 26th and 27th December for 25th and 26th December as days of holiday, the two latter days are the customary and recognised holiday for the claimant (see Decisions 4482/33* and 6239/33).†

"For the above reasons I allow the appeal of the claimant's association except in so far as Christmas Day and Boxing Day are concerned."

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (CONTRIBUTIONS) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1939.

The above Regulations were made by the Minister of Labour on 15th May. The object of these Regulations is indicated on page 189 of the issue of this GAZETTE for May.

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

Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

ROYAL SMALL ARMS FACTORY, ENFIELD LOCK.—The Amalgamated Engineering Union claimed holiday pay for Good Friday, 1938, for their members employed on night shift at the Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield Lock. A claim for double pay was put forward on 4th April, 1938, notice being given that if the claim were not complied with work would cease on 14th April. The claim having been refused the men ceased work at midnight on 14th April. The War Office contended that the men were not entitled to any payment for the Good Friday under the Rules and Regulations of the Royal Ordnance Factories, inasmuch as they had absented themselves without leave during the last working period immediately prior to the holiday and thereby forfeited their right to payment. The Court decided that the men concerned were not entitled to holiday pay for Good Friday, 1938.—*Award No. 1727*; dated 8th May, 1939.

PUBLIC SERVICE VEHICLE OPERATORS: COUNTY DURHAM.—The Transport and General Workers' Union claimed that the wages and conditions of employment of persons employed by the public service vehicle operators shown in Schedule I to the award were not in accordance with Section 93 (1) of the Road Traffic Act, 1930. In two cases the proceedings were withdrawn at the hearing, and in one case the Court were satisfied that there had been no breach of the provisions of the said section. As regards the remaining operators the Court found that in order to comply with the provisions of Section 93 the rates of wages and conditions of employment of the employees concerned should be not less favourable than those set out in Schedule II to the Award, and the Court also found that in certain respects the rates of wages and conditions of service were less favourable.—*Award No. 1728*; dated 8th May, 1939.

CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.

CUSTODIAN AND ASSISTANT CUSTODIAN OF PATTERNS, ADMIRALTY.—The Admiralty Draughtsmen's Association claimed an increase in the salary scales of the custodian and assistant custodian of patterns employed in the Admiralty pattern room in London. The Tribunal awarded increased salary scales.—*Award No. 51*; dated 15th May, 1939.

SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

FILM PRODUCTION INDUSTRY (LABORATORY SECTION): A difference having arisen between a member of the Film Production Employers' Federation and the Association of Cine-Technicians regarding the payment of overtime, the matter was considered at a meeting of the Joint Conciliation Committee constituted under the provisions of an agreement between the Federation and the Association. This meeting was presided over by Mr. John Forster, who was appointed by the Minister of Labour to act as independent chairman.

The meeting was held on 17th May, and the Conciliation Committee reached a decision which became operative as and from the first day of the current pay-week.

* Vol. XII, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 33, Pamphlet No. 3/1933.

† Vol. XII, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 41, Pamphlet No. 4/1933.

FACTORIES ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1938.

On the 10th May, 1939, the following Orders, Regulations and Rules were made by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland, under the above-named Act. The numbers of the Orders, etc., in S.R. & O. of N.I. 1939 series, are indicated in brackets.

(No. 54.) An Order, cited as the Factories (Dangerous Machines—Training of Young Persons) Order (N.I.), 1939, under Section 22 (2) prescribing certain machines at which, owing to their dangerous character, young persons must not work unless the requirements of Section 22 of the Act as to training and supervision are complied with. To come into operation on 1st July, 1939.

(No. 55.) An Order, cited as the Factories (First Aid Order (N.I.), 1939, under Section 46 prescribing standards of first-aid boxes or cupboards to be provided and maintained in factories. To come into operation on 1st July, 1939.

(No. 56.) An Order, cited as the Factories (Cleanliness of Walls and Ceilings) Order (N.I.), 1939, under Section 1 (c) partly exempting certain classes or descriptions of factory from limewashing, white-washing or painting within the statutory period. To come into operation on 1st July, 1939.

(No. 57.) An Order, cited as the Factories (Exemption of Hoists) Order (N.I.), 1939, under Section 23, exempting, subject to conditions and limitations, certain classes or descriptions of hoist or hoistway from certain of the requirements of Section 23 of the Act as specified in the Order. To come into operation on 1st July, 1939.

(No. 58.) An Order, cited as the Factories (Fees of Examining Surgeons) Order (N.I.), 1939, under Section 133, determining as respects the fees payable by the occupier, the fees payable to examining surgeons in respect of their duties under the Act. To come into operation on 1st July, 1939.

(No. 59.) An Order, cited as the Factories (Adaptations under Section 102) Order (N.I.), 1939, adapting certain provisions of the Act in their application to the employment of van boys, errand boys and other young persons to whom Section 102 of the Act applies.

(No. 60.) An Order, cited as the Factories (Examination of Young Persons) Order (N.I.), 1939, under Sections 103 and 132, prescribing (1) the period after the expiration of which a young person under the age of sixteen taken into employment in a factory may not remain in that employment unless he has been medically examined and certified to be fit for that employment (Section 103 (1)); and (2) rules for examinations of young persons for certificates of fitness under Section 103 of the Act. To come into operation on 1st July, 1939.

(No. 61.) An Order, cited as the Factories (Home Work Order Variation) Order (N.I.), 1939, under Section 161 (1), varying the Schedule to the Home Work Order of the 10th April, 1911. To come into operation on 1st July, 1939.

(No. 62.) An Order, cited as the Factories (Washing Facilities—Dermatitis) Order (N.I.), 1939, under Section 43, the effect of which is to bring the Section, requiring washing facilities, into operation on 1st July, 1939, instead of 1st July, 1940, for certain processes liable to cause dermatitis or other affection of the skin.

(No. 63.) An Order, cited as the Factories (Inquiries—Modification and Adaptations) Order (N.I.), 1939, prescribing that paragraph 5 of the Second Schedule to the Act shall apply with certain modifications and adaptations to inquiries held under subsection (2) of Section 77, and subsection (5) of Section 79 of the Act.

(No. 64.) Rules, cited as the Factories (Conduct of Inquiries) Rules (N.I.), 1939, as to the conduct and costs of inquiries held under Sections 77 (2) or 79 (5), or under the provisions of the Second Schedule to the Act, and as to the remuneration of the person or persons holding such inquiry.

(No. 65.) An Order, cited as the Factories (Gasholders—Record of Examinations) Order (N.I.), 1939, prescribing the particulars of the record which is required to be kept with respect to examinations of water-sealed gasholders, in pursuance of Section 34 (2) of the Act.

(No. 66.) An Order, cited as the Factories (Chains, Ropes and Lifting Tackle—Register) Order (N.I.), 1939, prescribing the particulars to be kept in the register with respect to all chains, ropes or lifting tackle (except fibre rope slings) used for the purpose of raising or lowering persons, goods or materials, in pursuance of Section 24 (1) (g) of the Act.

(No. 67.) An Order, cited as the Factories (Cranes and other Lifting Machines—Register of Examinations) Order (N.I.), 1939, prescribing the particulars to be kept in the register with respect to examinations of cranes and other lifting machines, in pursuance of Section 25 (2) of the Act.

(No. 68.) Regulations, cited as the Factories (Night Work of Male Young Persons—Medical Examinations) Regulations (N.I.), 1939, relating to examinations by the examining surgeon of male young persons over sixteen as to their fitness for employment on a system of shifts at night under Section 87 of the Act. To come into operation on 1st July, 1939.

(No. 69.) Regulations, cited as the Factories (Modification for Docks, Buildings and Engineering Construction, etc.) Regulations (N.I.), 1939, modifying or adapting (a) the provisions of the Act as to general registers, in their application to docks, wharves, quays and warehouses (Section 109), and to building operations and works of engineering construction (Sections 111 and 112), and (b) the provisions of the Act as to steam boilers and air receivers in their application to building operations and works of engineering construction. To come into operation on 1st July, 1939.

(No. 70.) Regulations, cited as the Factories (Sanitary Accommodation) Regulations (N.I.), 1939, determining standards of such accommodation under Section 7 of the Act. To come into operation on 1st July, 1939.

(No. 71.) Regulations, cited as the Factories (Intervals for Women and Young Persons) Regulations (N.I.), 1939, prescribing, under Section 89, conditions subject to which the women and young persons

employed in a factory need not all be allowed the same intervals for meals or rest. To come into operation on 1st July, 1939.

(No. 72.) Regulations, cited as the Factories (Overtime—Separation of Different Parts or Sets) Regulations (N.I.), 1939, prescribing under Section 79 (8) conditions subject to which employment in different parts of a factory, or the employment of different sets of persons in different processes, may be treated, for the purpose of reckoning overtime, as if it were employment in different factories). To come into operation on 1st July, 1939.

(No. 73.) Regulations, cited as the Factories (Operations at Unfenced Machinery) Regulations (N.I.), 1939, specifying under Sections 16 and 17 of the Act, conditions under which certain operations may be carried out at unfenced machinery. To come into operation on 1st July, 1939.

(No. 74.) An Order, cited as the Factories (Postponement of certain Requirements) Order (N.I.), 1939, under Section 162 (2), postponing from the 1st July, 1939, until the 1st January, 1941, the coming into operation of certain requirements of the Act in certain cases, namely:—

(1) The requirement contained in subsection (2) of Section 14 of the above Act as respects factories in which the main transmission machinery is driven wholly or partly by water power.

(2) The requirements contained in subsections (3), (4), (5) and (7) of Section 23 of the Act as respects hoists or lifts constructed or reconstructed before the passing of the Act in warehouses to which the provisions of Section 23 are applied by subsection (3) of Section 109 of the Act, subject to the condition that the hoist or lift shall be securely fenced so far as is reasonably practicable.

(No. 75.) Regulations, cited as the Factories (Protection of Eyes) Regulations (N.I.), 1939, specifying certain processes in the case of which Section 50 of the Act as to the provision of goggles or screens shall apply. To come into operation on 1st July, 1939.

(No. 76.) Regulations, cited as the Factories (Laundries—Modification of Hours and Intervals) Regulations (N.I.), 1939, modifying the provisions of Section 76 of the Acts in their application to a factory the occupier of which avails himself of the special exception in Section 97 of the Act. To come into operation on 1st July, 1939.

(No. 77.) Regulations, cited as the Factories (Notification of Diseases) Regulations (N.I.), 1939, extending the provisions of Section 70 of the Act to compressed air illness. To come into operation on 1st July, 1939.

Copies of the above Orders, etc., can be purchased directly from H.M. Stationery Office, or through any bookseller.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

NEW CONTRACTS, MAY, 1939.

ADMIRALTY.

Air Compressors: Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich; Broom & Wade Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Alternator Sets:** Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Asbestos Sheeting:** British Belting & Asbestos, Ltd., Cleckheaton; Richard Klinger, Ltd., Sidcup.—**Avometers:** Automatic Coil Winder & Electrical Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Bags and Sacks, Provision:** Thames Sack & Bag Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Bags, Sugar:** Low & Bonar, Ltd., Dundee; Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee.—**Batteries:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Hellesens, Ltd., London, N.—**Beds, Camp:** H. S. Fraser, Ltd., London, N.—**Bells, Electric, etc.:** Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Benches, Work:** Alley & Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Binnacles:** Kelvin, Bottomley & Baird, Ltd., Glasgow; Heath & Co. (Inc. with W. F. Stanley & Co., Ltd.), London, S.E.—**Biscuits, Cabin:** Spillers, Ltd., London, E.—**Blading, Turbine:** Parsons Marine Steam Turbine Co., Ltd., Wallsend.—**Blind Material:** W. O'Hanlon & Co., Ltd., Blackburn; James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Catrine.—**Blocks, Geared:** Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Stockport; Leith Candle & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Felco Hoists, Ltd., Sheffield; Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough; Rowland Priest, Cradley Heath; Wm. Thompson & Co. (Kinning Park), Ltd., Glasgow; Vaughan Crane Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Blocks, Oak Dock:** John Sadd & Sons, Ltd., Maldon; E. C. White & Son, Ltd., Basingstoke; J. S. Elliott & Son, Ltd., Cranleigh; J. Stenning & Son (London), Ltd., Alton, Honiton, East Grinstead and Robertsbridge.—**Boiler:** James Neilson & Son, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Bottle Rack Stowage:** Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Breathing Apparatus:** Siebe, Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Brooms and Brushes:** C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse; Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham; R. A. Rooney & Sons, London, E.; J. Root & Sons, Bletchley; Addis, Hertford; E. A. & W. Greenslade, Ltd., Bristol; Newton & Cook, London, S.W.; Lee & James, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Palmer, Ltd., Portsmouth; Bradnack & Son, Walsall.—**Buoys:** Gas Accumulator Co. (United Kingdom), Ltd., Brentford.—**Buttons:** Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham; E. Bacon & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; James Grove & Sons, Ltd., Halesowen; Firmin & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cable:** Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Enfield Cable Works, Brimsdown; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, S.E.; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Hooper's Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; Ward & Goldstone, Ltd., Manchester; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Metropolitan Electric

Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Chadwell Heath; Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Bootle; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Cable, Telephone:** W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Gravesend and Dagenham; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Calico:** Kessler & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester; Mills & Co. (Textiles), Ltd., Burnley or Bury; Eccles Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. H. Birtwistle & Co., Ltd., Rossendale; James Kenyon & Son, Ltd., Bury.—**Cambric:** Stonebridge Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Cameras, Cinema:** James A. Sinclair & Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Canvas, Proofing of:** Dux Chemical Solutions Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Capstan Gear:** Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Resistances: Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool.—**Cars, Rail:** E. E. Baguley, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.—**Carts, Hand:** H. H. Stark, Ltd., London, E.; Goodall & Hatton, Ltd., Bradford; Herbert Lomas, Ltd., Manchester.—**Casting and Impeller:** Gwynnes Pumps, Ltd., London, W.—**Caucasia Soda, etc.:** Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Bristol, Northwich, Fleetwood and Widnes; Skilbeck Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.; F. Allen & Sons (Poplar), Ltd., London, E.—**Chain, Rigging, etc.:** Joseph Woodhouse (Chains), Ltd., Cradley Heath; Job Whewey & Son, Ltd., Walsall; Watson & McLean, Ltd., Glasgow; William Hackett, Old Hill; Henry Reece, Cradley; Old Hill Co. (Powke Lane), Ltd., Old Hill; Woodhouse Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; R. Sykes & Son, Cradley Heath.—**Clamps, Iron:** Shotts Iron Co., Ltd., Shotts. Sub-Contractors for Bolts: Walker & Wilson, Ltd., Hamilton.—**Cleaners, Vacuum:** British Vacuum Cleaner & Engineering Co., Ltd., Leatherhead.—**Clocks:** Smith's English Clocks, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Cloth, Blue:** Geo. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Batley; Henry Booth & Sons, Ltd., Gildersome; Peter Womersley & Sons, Pudsey; Joseph Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; John Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley; Wm. Lupton & Co., Ltd., Pudsey; W. & T. Huggan, Ltd., Bramley; S. Salter & Co., Ltd., Trowbridge.—**Cloth, Sack and Bag:** Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee; T. L. Miller & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—**Clothing, Officers:** I. & R. Morley, Ltd., Heanor.—**Clothing, Oilskin:** Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Michael Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; H. E. Walters, London, S.E.; Telemac, Ltd., Manchester; J. Weinberg & Sons (1927), Ltd., Manchester; Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; Superior Waterproofing Co., Ltd., London, E.; M. Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Edward Macbean & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Great Grimby Coal, Salt & Tanning Co., Ltd., Grimby; Abbott, Anderson & Abbott, Ltd., Harpenden; James Williamson & Son, Ltd., Lancaster; Chamberlins, Ltd., Norwich.—**Clothing, Uniform:** H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.; F. H. Bassett & Sons, London, E.; Schneiders & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Wood Harris & Co., Halifax; A. Fleming & Co. (Outfitters), Ltd., Portsmouth and Devonport; Price's Tailors, Ltd., Leeds; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Coats, Waterproof:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Collars:** R. H. & S. Rogers, Ltd., London, E. and/or Coleraine, N. Ireland.—**Colours, Dry:** Reeves & Sons, Ltd., Bush Hill Park; Hoyle, Robson, Barnett & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Golden Valley Ochre & Oxide (Colours) Co., Ltd., Wick, near Bristol; Docker Bros., Birmingham; Colthurst & Harding, Ltd., Bristol; Blundell Spence & Co., Ltd., Hull; Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Craig & Rose, Ltd., Leith and London, S.E.; Williamson, Morton & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Compasses:** Heath & Co. (Inc. with W. F. Stanley & Co., Ltd.), London, S.E.; Kelvin, Bottomley & Baird, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Compass Gear:** W. E. Knorr & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; P.A.M., Ltd., Guildford; Henry Hughes & Son, Ltd., Ilford; Heath & Co. (Inc. with W. F. Stanley & Co., Ltd.), London, S.E.; George Kent, Ltd., Luton.—**Connectors:** Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham and London, N.W.—**Copper Articles:** W. T. George & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; John Levick, Ltd., Birmingham; Harry J. Pratt & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Burt Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; Lawden & Poole, Birmingham.—**Cots, Swinging:** Hoskins & Sewell, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Covers, Cap:** Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cranes:** Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Stockport; Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle; Clyde Crane & Engineering Co., Ltd. (Props. Clyde Crane & Booth, Ltd.), Mossend; Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead; Bull Motors (Branch of E. R. & F. Turner, Ltd.), Ipswich; English Electric Co., Ltd., Newcastle; Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen, West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Cupboards, Steel:** Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford.—**Cutting Apparatus:** Underwater Cutters, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cylinders, Gas:** Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Distemper:** Paripan, Ltd., Egham; R. Ingham, Clark & Co., R. Gay & Co., London, E.—**Dowels:** A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; Wm. Thompson & Son (Strathmiglo), Strathmiglo; Francis Webster & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath; Robert Stocks & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; David Martin Stenhouse, Ltd., Cupar; Thos. MacLaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy; W. Lumsden & Son, Freuchie and Kirkcaldy; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; G. & J. Johnston (Wemyss), Ltd., East Wemyss; D. & R. Duke, Ltd., Brechin.—**Drums, Steel:** Cyclops Engineering Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Electrical Gear:** Parmiter, Hope & Sugden, Ltd., Manchester; Player, Mitchell & Bredden, Birmingham; A. P. Lundberg & Sons, London, N.; G. H. Carter & Sons, Romford; Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Bertram Thomas, Manchester; K. E. Beswick, Ltd., Seven Kings; Chadburn's (Ship) Telegraph Co., Ltd., Bootle; Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford; London Electric Firm, Croydon; Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd.; Gateshead; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich; Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd.,

St. Albans; Ferguson, Pailin, Ltd., Manchester; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow; General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; A. Reyrolle & Co., Ltd., Hebburn.—**Evaporator:** Aiton & Co., Ltd., Derby. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Fabric:** M. Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Fan Units:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham; Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley.—**Fearnought:** Thomas Ratcliffe & Co., Ltd., Mytholmroyd.—**Ferro-Manganese:** Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Firehearth Gear:** Henry Wilson & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield; Wm. Green & Co. (Ecclesfield), Ltd., Sheffield; Carron Co., Falkirk; Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., Bonnybridge; C. Portway & Son, Ltd., Halstead.—**Fish, Frozen:** Robert Chapman, Ltd., Grimsby; Grimsby Trawler Owners' Direct Fish Supply Co., Ltd., Grimsby.—**Floats:** Grangemouth Dockyard Co., Ltd., Grangemouth.—**Flour:** F. A. Bird, Downham Mills, Ltd., Downham Market; Spillers, Ltd., London, E., Cardiff, and/or Avonmouth and/or Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Furniture:** T. Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe; Successors to Shapland & Petter, Ltd., Barnstaple; H. S. Fraser, Ltd., London, N.; Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Generators, Motor:** Harland Engineering Co., Ltd., Alloa; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford; Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Fairless Engineering Supplies Co., Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees.—**Glands, etc.:** Highton & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Thos. F. Dobson & Sons, Blackburn.—**Gloves, Leather:** E. J. Young, Ltd., Bath; Frank Bryan, Ltd., Worcester.—**Gromets:** A. F. Barnes, Petersfield. Sub-Contractors for Taps: Bole Hall Mill Co., Ltd., Tamworth; William Tolson, Ltd., Tamworth.—**Handkerchiefs, Cotton:** William Chapman, Ltd., Manchester; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Heating Equipment, Reconditioning of:** Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., Nottingham. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Starters: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Heating Plant, Steam:** Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Hose Fittings, Gunmetal:** Highton & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Hoses, Flexible:** Midland Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Long Eaton; Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Installation, Electrical:** G. E. Taylor & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Insulation, Flexible:** Newall's Insulation Co. (Branch of Turner & Newall, Ltd.), Washington Station.—**Iron, Cast and Pig:** G. Cohen, Sons & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Jacks, etc.:** Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Jam:** St. Martin Preserving Co., Ltd., Maidenhead; T. G. Tickler, Ltd., Grimsby; Crosbie's Pure Food Co., Ltd., Southall; Crosse & Blackwell (Mfg. Co.), Ltd., London, E.—**Jute Goods, etc.:** Craiks, Ltd., Forfar; W. G. Grant & Co., Ltd., Forfar.—**Lagging, Asbestos:** Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd., Barking; Newall's Insulation Co. (Branch of Turner & Newall, Ltd.), Washington Station; Dick's Asbestos Co., Ltd., London, E. Sub-Contractors for Plyboards: Venesta, Ltd., London, E.; Flexo Plywood Industries, Ltd., London, E. Sub-Contractors for Veneers: John Wright & Sons (Veneers) Ltd., London, E.—**Lamps, Electric:** British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Preston; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Lanterns, etc.:** Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Telford, Grier Mackay & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; W. T. George & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lathes:** Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax; Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London, E., and Harlow. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Crompton, Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester; E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Lead, Milled and Sheet:** British Lead Mills, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City.—**Lifts, Goods:** Wm. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd., Bolton.—**Lines, Sash and Clothes:** Wm. Waites, Sons & Atkinson (1922), Ltd., Leeds; James Austin & Son, Ltd., Manchester.—**Locomotive:** Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Lorries:** Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland; Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton.—**Machinery, Cooling:** Haslam Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Machinery, Distilling:** G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow; Worthington-Simpson, Ltd., Newark-on-Trent. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Machines, Various:** William Asquith, Ltd., Halifax; Taylor, Taylor & Hobson, Ltd., Leicester; Samuel Platt, Ltd., Wednesbury; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Jas. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Midgley & Sutcliffe, Leeds; Hancock & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., Croydon; A. A. Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester. Sub-Contractors for Motors: General Electric Co., Ltd., Manchester; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Crompton, Parkinson, Ltd., Guiseley. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Blackheath. Sub-Contractors for Switchgear: Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.—**Milling Plant:** Thomas Robinson & Son, Ltd., Rochdale.—**Motive Units and Trailers:** Seammell Lorries, Ltd., Watford West.—**Mustard:** Reekitt & Colman, Ltd., Norwich.—**Oil Pasta:** Golden Valley Ochre & Oxide (Colours) Co., Ltd., Wick, near Bristol; J. Kirkcaldy & Son, London, E.; Thomas Hubcock & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Colthurst & Harding, Ltd., Bristol; Burrell & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Dixon's White, Ltd., London, E.—**Onions, Pickled:** Edward Manwaring, Ltd., London, S.E.; S. Chivers & Co., Ltd., Ely.—**Oxygen Plant:** British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Panel, Supply:** Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Panels:** Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Paste, Blue Black:** Blacklock & Macarthur, Ltd., Glasgow; R. Ingham Clark & Co., R. Gay & Co., London, E. Sub-

Contractors for Zinc Oxide: Newcastle-upon-Tyne Zinc Oxide Co., Ltd., Birtley; Barking Zinc Oxide Co., Barking.—**Peas, English:** Wherry & Sons, Ltd., Bourne; Charles Sharpe & Co., Ltd., Sleaford.—**Pinnaces:** M. W. Blackmore & Sons, Ltd., Bideford; Philip & Son, Ltd., Dartmouth; A. M. Dickie & Sons, Ltd., Bangor. Sub-Contractors for Machinery: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Southampton; W. H. Dorman & Co., Ltd., Stafford. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: E. H. Ruddock, Brightlingsea; J. B. Marr & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Piston Heads:** English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford.—**Pointers, etc.:** R. B. Pullin & Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Polish, Wax:** J. Pickering & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Pullovers:** Robinson & Pickford (1928), Ltd., Leicester; Wolsey, Ltd., Leicester.—**Pumps:** Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Worthington-Simpson, Ltd., Newark-on-Trent. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Electro-Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen, West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Pyjama Suits:** Henry Bannerman & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; James MacFarlane & Co. (Pollokshaws), Ltd., Glasgow; W. J. Davie (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester; Silvro Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.; R. H. & S. Rogers, Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Buttons: G. E. Cope & Son, Birmingham; Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham; J. C. Edwards, Birmingham; Thos. Firth & Sons, Leicester.—**Racks, Steel:** Art Metal Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Waddells (Stratford Steel Equipment) Ltd., Enfield.—**Racks, Storage:** W. P. Butterfield, Ltd., Shipley.—**Rags, Cotton:** Saul D. Harrison & Sons, London, E.—**Rivets, Aluminium:** D. Powis & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Rope, Wire:** Martin, Black & Co. (Wire Ropes), Ltd., Coatbridge; Thomas Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakmoor.—**Sanitary Gear:** Robert Brown & Son, Ltd. (Branch of Associated Clay Industries, Ltd.), Paisley; J. & R. Howie, Ltd., Kilmarnock; Twyford, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; John Bolding & Sons, Ltd., Paisley; Whieldon Sanitary Potteries, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—**Scissors:** John & Wm. Ragg, Ltd., Sheffield; Needham, Veall & Tyzack, Ltd., Sheffield; Maleham & Yeomans, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Rodgers & Son, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Scuttles, Sliding:** Meachans, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Serge, Blue:** T. & J. Tinker, Ltd., Holmfirth.—**Shackles:** Old Hill Co. (Powke Lane), Ltd., Old Hill; John Johnson (Old Hill), Ltd., Old Hill; Clydesdale Stamping Co., Ltd., Dudley.—**Sheet, Rubber, etc.:** Clyde Rubber Works Co., Ltd., Renfrew; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; William Warne & Co., Ltd., Barking; India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Shirting:** Wm. Cox & Sons, Colne; R. Radcliffe & Sons (Mossley), Ltd., Mossley.—**Shirts:** Salisbury Manufacturing Co., London, E.; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth. Sub-Contractors for Buttons: Thomas Firth, Ltd., Leicester; Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Shoes, Leather:** Manfield & Sons, Ltd., Northampton.—**Shorts, Drill:** J. B. Hoyle & Co., Hebden Bridge and Halifax; Caleb & Joshua Griffiths & Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.—**Shutters, Roller:** Haskins Rolling Shutters (E. Pollard & Co., Ltd.), London, E.—**Silk, Sewing and Machine:** Thomas Whittles, Ltd., Leek; Brunt Fynney & Co., Leek; J. Maygrove & Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Singlets:** E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Lavenham; Edward R. Buck & Sons, Ltd., Poynton.—**Soap:** John Knight, Ltd., London, E.—**Socks and Stockings:** I. & R. Morley, Ltd., Leicester; Herbert L. Driver, Ltd., Barrow-on-Soar; Towles (1928), Ltd., Sibley.—**Spreaders, Steel:** Newport & South Wales Tube Co., Ltd., Swansea.—**Staves, etc.:** W. Ryan & Co., London, E.; J. Waters & Son, London, E.—**Stirrups:** Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Grantham.—**Suet, Beef:** Suvit, Ltd., Mitcham.—**Suits, Combination:** Redman Bros., Hebden Bridge; "Wescot" Overall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Egham; J. B. Hoyle & Co., Hebden Bridge, Halifax and Delph; Henry Bannerman & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., Swindon and/or London, E.; John Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.; Sugden & Sons, Ltd., Wakefield.—**Surgical Dressings:** Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield; Southalls, Ltd., Birmingham; Wardle Cotton Co., Ltd., Rochdale; Wm. Warne & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; R. Bailey & Son, Ltd., Stockport; T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull; Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston; B. Lees & Co., Ltd., Manchester; S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Johnson & Johnson (Great Britain), Ltd., Slough; Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; A. Berton, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Table, Surface:** Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Reddish, Stockport.—**Tachometers:** Harding, Rhodes & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Tape and Lace:** Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; James Carr & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Dalton, Barton & Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Telephones:** Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Telescopes:** W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W. Sub-Contractors for Glass: Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Thimbles, Cast Iron:** Horsehay Co., Ltd., Horsehay, Salop.—**Tin, Bar:** Metal Traders, Ltd., Rainham.—**Tinned and Japanned Articles:** Rippingtons, Ltd., Birmingham; C. Eastgate & Son, Birmingham; Lawden & Poole, Birmingham; W. T. George & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Chatham & Son, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Welsh Tinplate & Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelly; Amos Barber & Son, Downham Market; Huntley, Boorne & Stevens, Ltd., Reading; McWhirter, Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Henry Finklestein, London, E.; J. F. Farwig & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Reads, Ltd., Liverpool; S. W. Bullas & Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Travellers:** Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Stockport. Sub-Contractors for Electric Equipment: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., London, N.—**Trays for Cells:** Ewart & Son, Ltd., London, N.W. and Letchworth.—**Tubing, Rubber:** North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Wm. Warne & Co., Ltd., Barking.—**Twill, Blue:** R. Radcliffe & Sons (Mossley), Ltd., Mossley.—**Valves, Gunmetal:** J. Blakeborough & Sons, Ltd., Brighouse; W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—**Vests:** I. & R. Morley, Ltd., Heanor; Stevens & Pedley, Ltd., Nottingham.—**Water Coolers:** Heenan & Froude, Ltd., Worcester.—**Wedges, Cast Iron:** Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—**Welding Sets:** Laurence Scott & Electro-

motors, Ltd., Norwich and Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Starters: Allen, West & Co., Ltd., Brighton. Sub-Contractors for Switchboard: Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Wireless Gear:** Parmeko, Ltd., Leicester; Murphy Radio, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City; Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon and London, W.; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Wirework:** Aston Chain & Hook Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Thomas Locker & Co., Ltd., Warrington; G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; C. M. Metherell, Plymouth; G. Christie, Ltd., Glasgow; Duke, Waring, Crisp & Co., London, S.E.; Heaton & Dugard, Ltd., Birmingham; A. A. James, Ltd., West Bromwich; Proctor Bros. (Wireworks), Ltd., Leeds; Chas. Topham & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington; George Baker, Ltd., Birmingham; Joseph Nichols & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Works Services:** Steeplejack & Engineering Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Gabriel, Wade & English, Ltd., London, W.C.; Wakeham Bros., Ltd., Plymouth; B. Sunley & Co., Ltd., Brentford and Cardiff; R. Corben & Son, Ltd., Maidstone; R. Costain, Ltd., London, W.C.; Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath; Lewis Bros. (Cardiff), Ltd., Cardiff; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., London, E.C.; Christie's Wharf, Ltd., London, S.E.; H. M. Murray & Co., Glasgow; Auto Klean Strainers, Ltd., Hounslow; Cochrane's (Middlesbrough) Foundry, Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Zinc, Sheets, etc.:** W. Barnes & Son, London, N.; London Zinc Mills, Ltd., Enfield; Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.

WAR OFFICE.

Aerial Coupling Equipment: Radio Transmission, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Air Compressors:** Air Pumps, Ltd., London, S.W.; Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich; J. Brewett Lindley, Ltd., Letchworth; Alley & MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow; Teacemitt, Ltd., Brentford.—**Aluminium Alloy:** Non Ferrous Castings, Ltd., Cricklewood; H. Gill Stampings, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Ammeters:** Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Apparatus, Various:** Marco Refrigerators, Ltd., London, S.W.; W. Edwards & Son (Bridport), Ltd., Bridport; Hounsell's (Bridport), Ltd., Bridport; W. Gale & Sons, Bridport; Joseph Gundry & Co., Ltd., Bridport; Siebe Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Automatic Machines:** B.S.A. Tools, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Avometers:** Automatic Coil Winder & Electrical Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Axes, Pick Helves:** Staveley Wood Turning Co., Staveley.—**Badges, Arm, etc.:** R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; G. Kenning & Sons, Ltd., London, N.; A. W. Hewetson, Ltd., Macclesfield; J. M. Ashworth & Co., London, N.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, W.; Prison Commissioners, London, S.W.; Laxton Sherbourne & Davies, Ltd., London, E.C.; Firmin & Sons, Ltd., London, N.; Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham; Smith & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; W. Dowler & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; W. J. Dingley, Birmingham.—**Bags, Crepezac:** Medway Paper Sacks, Ltd., Larkfield.—**Ball Bearings:** Fischer Bearings Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Barrels, Petrol:** Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., Hull.—**Baths:** Ewart & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Batteries, Secondary Portable:** Holmes Bros. (London), Ltd., London, E.; J. Lucas, Ltd., Redditch and Birmingham; Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—**Battery Charging Plant:** Crypton Equipment, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Bedsteads:** H. Myer & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; A. Philips, Ltd., Birmingham; Whitfields Bedsteads, Ltd., Birmingham; Vono, Ltd., Tipton; British Castors, Ltd., Birmingham; Staples & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; T. Adshard & Sons, Dudley; Bradsteds, Ltd., Bilston; B. C. Barton & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Hoskins & Sewell, Ltd., Birmingham; Ace Mfg. Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bicycle Bells, Lamps, etc.:** Adie & Nephew, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Blankets:** E. W. Cordle & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Rawden Briggs & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; Dodgson & Hargreaves, Ltd., Leeds; T. & D. Lee & Son, Ltd., Dewsbury; James Walker & Son, Ltd., Mirfield & Dewsbury; Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury; Priestly Bros., Halifax; G. & J. Stubley, Ltd., Batley; W. Smith & Co. & J. & N. Philips (Witney), Ltd., Witney; G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Batley; J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Ashburton; W. Crabtree & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury and Batley; L. Harwood & Co., Luddendenfoot and Cleckheaton.—**Blocks, Tackle, Various:** Ansell Jones & Co., Ltd., Walsall; C. Willets (Jnr.), Ltd., Cradley Heath; Davey & Co., London, Ltd., Longridge; G. Butterfield & Co., London, E.; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine.—**Boards, Pastry, etc.:** Harland & Wolff, Ltd., London, E.; G. Rushbrooke (Smithfield), Ltd., Birmingham; J. Atherton (Scamore), Ltd., Bury; Manor Joinery Works, Ltd., Barking.—**Boats and Parts:** E. Ayling & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Bodies, Vehicle:** R. T. Pickering & Co., Ltd., Wishaw; Strachans Sucessors, Ltd., London, W.; Eagle Components Co., Ltd., Thames Ditton; Mann Egerton & Co., Ltd., Norwich; Caffyns, Ltd., Eastbourne; Garner Motors, Ltd., London, N.W.; C. Roberts, Ltd., Wakefield; Eccles Motor Caravans, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bonnetts, Tam O'Shanter:** L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Boring Machines:** Urquhart Lindsay & Robertson Orchar, Ltd., Dundee; Scottish m/c Tool Corporation, Ltd., Glasgow; E. H. Jones (M/c Tools), Ltd., London, N.W.—**Boxes, Corrugated Board:** Medway Corrugated Paper Co., Ltd., Larkfield.—**Brass Bar:** J. Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Brass Pressings:** Lloyd & Ryder, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Brasses, Cleaning:** W. H. Briscoe & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Priory Castor & Engg. Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bronze Tubing:** United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Bronze Rod:** T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; McKechnie Bros., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Brooms, Bass:** United London Workshops for the Blind (Sales), Ltd., London, S.W.; Cleveland & S. Durham Ins. for the Blind, Middlesbrough.—**Brush Holders:** Moulded Products, Ltd., Birmingham; Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.; George Kent, Ltd., Luton.—**Buckets:** Walker

Bros., Ltd., Walsall; Ludlow Bros. (1913), Ltd., Lye; S. Turner & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge.—**Buoys, Anchors:** F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; A. Rutherford & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead.—**Buttons:** Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham; Firmin & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; J. R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Newey Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Grove & Sons, Birmingham; E. Bacon & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Smith & Wright, Birmingham; Edward Gill, Birmingham.—**Cable, Electric, Telephone, etc.:** W. T. Henleys Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh; Johnson & Phillips, London, S.E.; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephone & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Aberdare Cables, Ltd., Aberdare; Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., Nottingham; General Cable Manfg. Co., Ltd., Leatherhead; W. Geipel, Ltd., Wembley.—**Cable Layers:** Kennedy & Kempe, Ltd., Longparish.—**Camp Cooking Ranges:** Adams & Sons (Engineers), London, S.W.—**Caps:** Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.—**Caps R.T.C.:** Jalpotex, Ltd., Slough; Anglo-French Berets, Ltd., Wembley.—**Capsules:** John Bell, Hills—Lucas, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cartons, Leather-board:** E. J. Bradstreet & Sons, London, S.E.; Bossmakers (Pendleton), Ltd., Salford.—**Cases:** C. F. Timbers, London, N.—**Catgut:** London Hospital, London, E.; G. F. Merson, Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Chains, Non-Skid:** Kennedy & Kempe, Ltd., Longparish; Parsons Chain Co., Ltd., Stourport-on-Severn.—**Chairs:** Grovewood Co., Dudley Port; E. Atkins, Ltd., Wembley; Owen Haines & Son, High Wycombe; T. Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe; Gordon & Co., Birmingham; W. Birch, Ltd., High Wycombe; B. North & Sons, High Wycombe; Gomm Bros., High Wycombe; Joynson & Halland, High Wycombe; Wake & Dean, Ltd., Yalton; Mealing Bros., Ltd., High Wycombe; H. E. Miles, High Wycombe; Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Chests, Tool, Empty:** Papworth Industries, Cambridge; Tarran Industries, Ltd., Hull.—**Jig Tools, etc.:** Ashdowne, Ltd., Birmingham; Aerolex, Ltd., Camberley; Accurate Tools (Greens), Ltd., Hershaw; Adamant Eng. Co., Ltd., Luton; Brookside Eng. Co., Ltd., Westcliff-on-Sea; H. T. B., Ltd., London, E.; Cornercraft, Ltd., Coventry; British Northrop Loom Co., Ltd., Blackburn; Boot Engineering, Birmingham; Keighley's, Ltd., London, S.W.; C.V.A. Jigs, Ltd., Hove; Macdowall Equipment Co., Romford; Rodenside Eng. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Barking; Pearsons (Pontefract), Ltd., Pontefract; F. W. Braohett & Co., Ltd., Colchester; Alex. Mathieson & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; H. Rossell & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Cleaning Plant:** Curran Bros., Cardiff.—**Cloth:** W. Baines & Son, Ltd., Leeds; Murgatroyd, Luddenden, Yorks.; Atkinson & Sons, Sowerby Bridge; Harwood & Co., Luddendenfoot.—**Combs, Hair:** J. Dobson (Milnthorpe), Ltd., Milnthorpe; Aberdeen Combworks Co., Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Compound Girders:** Appleby Fordingham Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe.—**Concrete Mixers:** Powhill, Ltd., Beckenham.—**Containers, Cooking:** Marco Refrigerators, Ltd., London, S.W.; Meachans, Ltd., Glasgow; Newalls Insulation Co., London, E.—**Containers, Various:** Barringer, Wallis & Manners, Ltd., Mansfield.—**Containers, Water:** Valor Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Reads, Ltd., Liverpool; F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Conveyors:** Rowson, Drew & Clydesdale, Ltd., London, N.—**Cookers, Portable, and Parts:** S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Cor dage:** Hawkins & Tipson Ltd., London, E.; Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast; Wrights Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham; Hutehinson & Pollok, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Corrugated Steel Sheets:** F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Llanelly Steel Co. (1907), Ltd., Llanelly; Smith & McLean, Ltd., Glasgow; Gorse Galv. Co., Ltd., Llanelly.—**Covers, Various:** F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; J. & J. Siddons, Ltd., Wednesbury; Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.; Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough; Blackman Leather Goods Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; John Smith & Co. (London, E.), Ltd., Romford.—**Cranes:** Royce, Ltd., Loughborough; John Smith (Keighley), Ltd., Keighley.—**Curtains, Mosquito and Sandfly:** Boden & Co., Ltd., Derby; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; Donald & Co., Nottingham.—**Cutlery:** J. Clarke & Son, Ltd., Sheffield; G. A. Axe & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; F. Greaves & Sons, Sheffield.—**Cylinders and Parts:** British Oxygen Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Diesel Locomotives and Parts:** Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Drilling M/c:** Adcock & Shipley, Leicester; A. A. Jones & Shipman, Leicester; S. Wolf & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Acton Electric Tools, Ltd., London, W.—**Dishes:** S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Star Metal Stamping Co., Bilston; Welsh Tinplate & Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelly.—**Drawers, Flannel:** Kings (Sunderland), Ltd., Sunderland.—**Driving Mirrors, etc.:** H. Miller & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Samuel Heath & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Drums, Cable:** F. W. Male & Son, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Heal, Heaton & Sons, Ltd., Liversedge; Reproducers & Amplifiers, Ltd., Wolverhampton; "Luco" Art Metal Co., Ltd., London, W.; Pirelli General Cableworks, Ltd., Southampton; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; G. Mills (Engineers), Ltd., Beckenham.—**Engines and Spares:** B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham; Ford Motor Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Petters, Ltd., Loughborough; John I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke; Tilling-Stevens, Ltd., Maidstone; Scammell Lorries, Ltd., Watford; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland.—**Extinguishers, Fire and Refills:** Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford; Money's Patents, Ltd., London E. and Oakton; Watson Bros., Glasgow.—**Fans, Electric:** Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Furnaces:** Wild Barfield Electric Furnaces, Ltd., London, N.; British Furnaces, Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Gas Fired Boilers:** T. Patterson (Heating Engrs.), Ltd., London, S.W.—**Gauges:** Smith Meters, Ltd., London, S.W.; Samuel Gill & Sons, Coventry; Precision Grinding, Ltd., London, S.W.; G. H. Alexander Machinery, Ltd., Birmingham; Novogage, Ltd., East Molesey; Mollart Eng. Co., Ltd., Surbiton; Horstmann Gear Co., Ltd., Bath; Langdon Precision Engineers, London, S.W.; Warstone Gauge & Tool Co., Birmingham; True-

form Gauge Co., Birmingham; Coventry G. T. Co., Ltd., Coventry; W. Spiers, Ltd., Leicester.—**Generating Sets:** R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley; Petters, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Grinding Machines:** H. Green & Co., Ltd., Keighley; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; C. Churchill & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Hawfers:** Maritime Stores, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Headbands:** Whiteley Electrical Radio Co., Ltd., Mansfield.—**Helmets:** E. W. Vero & Co., London, S.E.; Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Helmets, Ltd., Wheathampstead; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; C. Owen & Co. (Bow), Ltd., London, E.; R. J. Bloomfield, London, S.W.; Christy & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Handspikes:** East & Son, Ltd., Great Berkhamstead.—**Hydraulic Broaching Machine:** Weatherley Oil-gear, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Jacks, Screw Lifting:** E. Lake, Ltd., Bishop's Stortford.—**Jerseys, Pullover:** S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; I. & R. Morley, Ltd., Heanor; Frisby Jarvis & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Jigs, Tools, etc.:** Bowden (Engineers), Ltd., London, N.W.; Heathway Eng. Co., Ltd., Hillingdon Heath; Bristol Indictors, Ltd., London, E.C.; Dunbar & Cook, Birmingham; Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Glasgow; Samuel Gill & Sons, Coventry; Edmondson Tool & Eng. Co., Ltd., London, N.; Essex Tool & Gauge Co., Romford; Enfield Tool Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Longdon Precision Engineers, London, S.W.; Associated Pumps, Ltd., London, S.W.; Pitter Gauge & Precision Tool Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Monarch Tool Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; Novogage, Ltd., East Molesey; Melbourne Engg. Co., Ltd., Melbourne, Derby; R. Stephens & Sons, London, S.E.; Birmingham Tool & Gauge Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Smart & Brown (Toolmakers), Ltd., Erith; Turner Bros. (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; Weir Precision Eng., Ltd., Southampton; Piercy & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; S. X. Tool & Engineering Co., Ltd., Chadwell Heath; J. H. Shand, Ltd., London, S.E.; Butro Jig & Eng. Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; W. Spiers, Ltd., Leicester.—**Kettles, Camp:** F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; F. Davis & Co. (Timber Mchts.), Ltd., Ashford.—**Knives, Glasp:** Hale Bros., Ltd., Sheffield; Edwin Blythe & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; W. & S. Butcher, Ltd., Sheffield; G. Gill & Sons (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield; Harrison Bros. & Howson, Sheffield; Harrison Fisher & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; John Watts (Sheffield & London), Ltd., Sheffield; Joseph Allen & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Needham, Veall & Tyzack, Ltd., Sheffield; G. Wostenholm & Son, Ltd., Sheffield; G. Butler & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; John Clarke & Son, Ltd., Sheffield; Herbert M. Slater, Ltd., Sheffield; Brookes & Crookes, Ltd., Sheffield; T. Elin & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Christopher Johnson (Cutlers), Ltd., Sheffield; G. Ibberson & Co., Sheffield.—**Lathes:** Kitson & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Denham's Engg. Co., Ltd., Halifax; Oldfield & Schofield Co., Ltd., Halifax; Dean, Smith & Grace, Ltd., Keighley; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Muir Machine Tools, Ltd., Manchester; Churchill & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Charles Taylor (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; Colchester Lathe Co., Colchester; Willson Lathes, Ltd., Halifax; Holbrook Machine Tool Co., London, E.; Sentinel Waggon Works (1936), Ltd., Shrewsbury.—**Launching Gear:** C. L. Jones, London, N.—**Lead:** Walkers, Parker Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Linon:** Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Linoleum:** Tayside Floor Cloth Co., Newburgh.—**Lorries:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Machinery, Weighing:** G. Salter & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; C. W. Brecknell, Birmingham; J. & J. S. Siddons, Ltd., West Bromwich; F. J. Thornton & Co., Birmingham; W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Machines, Various:** B.S.A. Tools, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Milnrow; A. C. Wickman, Ltd., Coventry; H. Hunt & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Masts, Duralumin:** Duramin Engg. Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Kent Brass Foundry Co., Ltd., Maidstone; Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham.—**Mattresses:** P. M. Flanagan & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; Stockport Bedding Co., Stockport.—**Mess Tins:** London Aluminium Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Sellman & Hill, Ltd., Wolverhampton; N. C. Joseph, Ltd., Stratford-on-Avon.—**Metal Hose Clips:** Romac Motor Accessories, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Milling Machines:** Cincinnati Millings M/cs., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Motor-Cycles:** Triumph Engg. Co., Ltd., Coventry; Associated Motor Cycle Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Norton Motors, Ltd., Birmingham; B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham; Enfield Cycle Co., Ltd., Redditch.—**Needles:** T. Hessin & Co., Ltd., Redditch; A. Morrall, Ltd., Redditch; British Needle Co., Redditch.—**Nets:** British Ropes Southern (Sales), Ltd., Leith.—**Ovens:** Baker Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough; F. J. Ballard & Co., Ltd., Tipton; Elliot & Garrod, Ltd., Beccles.—**Overalls, Combination, etc.:** Johnson & Son, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Lewis's, Ltd., Liverpool; John Peck & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; John Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle-under-Lyme; Workwear, Ltd., Liverpool; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.; J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; W. A. Smith & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Co-operative Wholesale Socy., Ltd., Manchester; F. H. Basset & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Colchester Mfg. Co., Ltd., Colchester; D. Gurteen & Sons, Ltd., Haverhill; Miller, Rayner & Haysom, Ltd., Liverpool; Fleming, Birky & Goodall, Ltd., Halifax; H. Wheeler & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Padlocks:** Lockerbie & Wilkinson (Birmingham), Ltd., Willenhall; W. M. Pinson & Sons, Willenhall; N. F. Ramsey & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Walsall Locks & Cart Gear, Ltd., Walsall.—**Pneumatic Saws:** Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., Ltd., Frasersburgh.—**Poles, Telegraph:** J. Glanville, London, E.—**Pontoons, Parts:** British Motor Boat Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Saunders Shipyard, Cowes; Aldons Successors, Brightlingsea; Harland & Wolff, Bootle; John Morris (Gosport), Gosport; Fisher & Ludlow, Ltd., Birmingham; Laycock Engineering Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Power Units:** W. H. Dorman & Co., Ltd., Stafford.—**Presses:** Sweeney & Blockridge, Ltd., Birmingham; Rice & Co. (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds; Hydraulic Engineering Co., Ltd., Chester; R. G. Whitaker, Kingston-on-Thames.—**Pumping Equipment:** A. Lyon & Co., London, W.—**Pumping Sets and Spares:** Variable Speed Gear, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Andrew Fraser, Elstead.—**Racks and Racking:** G. A. Harvey, London, S.E.; Constructors, Ltd., Birmingham;

I. Westwood & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Hoskins & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Repair Outfits**: Morris's, Ltd., Birmingham; Cooper Dennison & Walkden, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Reservoirs, Compressors, Air**: Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Respirators and Parts**: W. White (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; S. & B. Rivet Co., Leicester; Newey Bros., Birmingham; Eyland & Sons, Ltd., Walsall; H. Frost & Co., Ltd., Walsall; J. Tomlinson, Ltd., Leyland; Watt Torrance Woolwich, Ltd., London, S.E.; Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham; Ferguson Shiers & Co. (Fails-worth), Ltd., Manchester; Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; Matthew Harvey & Co., Ltd., Walsall; Hall & Lane, Birmingham; Barringer Wallis & Manners, Ltd., Mansfield and Sutton-in-Ashfield; Paton Calvert & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Barnsley Canister Co., Ltd., Barnsley; Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester and Burnley; Burrows, Ltd., Preston; John Booth & Co., Ltd., Walkden; Leasbridge Rubber Works, London, E.; Henleys Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Gravesend; Vickers Armstrong, Ltd., Dartford; Watt Torrance Woolwich, Ltd., London, S.E.; A. De. St. Dalmas & Co., Ltd., Leicester; W. H. Briscoe & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland; Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham; P. B. Cowa Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Rings (Gage)**: Brookside Engineers, Ltd., Westcliff-on-Sea.—**Readbearers, etc.**: Ranalah, Ltd., London, S.W.; Fairfield Ship & Eng. Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—**Roller Bearings**: Ransome & Marles Bearing Co., Ltd., Newark; British Timken, Ltd., Birmingham; Pollard Bearings, Ltd., Birmingham; Hoffmann Mfg. Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Rope Slings**: Maritime Stores, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Rugs, Bonnet**: Austen, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Safes**: Papworth Industries, Cambridge; Prison Commissioners, London, S.W.—**Sanitaryware**: Morris Ingram & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Settees**: Wilkinsons (Bradford), Ltd., Bradford.—**Sheeting Cotton**: Higher Walton Mill, Higher Walton and Darwen.—**Sheets, Hospital**: T. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Oldham; T. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Nelson.—**Shirts, Angola**: Kelsall & Kempe, Ltd., Rochdale; Milns, Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.—**Slotting Machines**: Ormerod Shapers, Ltd., Hebdon Bridge; Muir Machine Tools, Ltd., Manchester.—**Soap**: R. Wheen & Son, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Sockets and Ferrules**: Alma & Cranmore Tube Co., Ltd., Wednesbury; J. J. Griffith, Dudley; Aecles & Pollock, Birmingham.—**Spanners**: Reform Mfg. Co., Ltd., Slough.—**Sparkling Plugs**: Lodge Plugs, Ltd., Rugby.—**Splints, Knee**: E. Reed & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; A. E. Evans, London, W.; Savory & Moore, Birmingham.—**Springs**: G. E. Greenhill, Ltd., Redditch; Morris Springs, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Stainless Steel**: Firth-Vickers Stainless Steels, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel**: Darwins, Ltd., Sheffield; English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Manchester; W. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Clyde Alloy Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Brown Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield; Barrow Haematite Steel Co., Barrow-in-Furness; S. Fox & Co., Ltd., Stocksbridge; Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Andrews Toledo, Ltd., Sheffield; T. Summerson & Sons, Ltd., Darlington; British Lead Mills, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City; Sanderson Bros. & Newbould, Ltd., Sheffield; Samuel Fox & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Hallamshire Steel & File Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Rotherham Forger Rolling Mills Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—**Steel Castings**: E. Allen & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Baldwins, Ltd., Swansea; W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington; Kryn & Lahy (1928), Ltd., Letchworth; F. H. Loyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury; W. Shaw & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Vickers Armstrong, Ltd., Barrow.—**Steel Tubes**: Weldless Steel Tube Co., Ltd., Wednesbury; Phoenix Steel Tube Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Steel Nickel Billets**: Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington; W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield; Steel Peech & Tozer, Rotherham.—**Sterilizers, Electric**: Surgical Equipment Supplies, Ltd., London, W.—**Stoppers, Cork**: Beach Bros., Dover.—**Storage Bins**: Brierley & Kershaw, Rochdale; Construction, Ltd., Birmingham; Steel Equipment Co., West Bromwich; G. A. H. Harvey, London, S.E.—**Stoves, Portable**: S. Batchelor & Son, Ltd., London, S.E.; S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Surgical Dressing**: T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull; Southalls (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; R. Bailey & Son, Ltd., Stockport; Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston; A. Berton, Ltd., London, E.C.; Wardle Cotton Co., Ltd., Manchester; G. Haynes & Co. (1932), Ltd., Stockport; Robinson & Son, Ltd., Chesterfield; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Switchboards and Switches**: Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Erskine, Heap & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Westwood Manfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Tents and Parts**: T. Gill & Sons, Ltd., Summerbridge; Wrights Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham; J. E. Dickinson, London; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; Davey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.; D. Vanderstegen, Reading; E. J. Stallwood, Henley-on-Thames; Star Brush Co., Ltd., London, N.; F. W. Page, Henley-on-Thames; John Smith & Co. (London, E.), Ltd., Romford; James McIlwraith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; J. T. Inglis & Sons, Ltd., Dundee; Forest Products, Huntley.—**Transmitter Units**: A. Reyrolle & Co., Ltd., Hebburn-on-Tyne.—**Tables, Barrack, etc.**: Papworth Industries, Papworth; Wake & Dead, Ltd., Bristol; Wrinch & Sons, Ltd., Ipswich.—**Tape, Cotton and Linen**: Albert Green, Ltd., Derby; J. & N. Phillips & Co., Ltd., Tean; Bole Hall Mill Co., Ltd., Tamworth.—**Tartan Cloth, Khaki**: John Crowther & Sons (Mill-bridge), Ltd., Milnbridge.—**Tea Pots**: Anglo Enamelware, Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Telephone Sets and Parts**: Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Thimbles**: T. Johnson & Sons, Birmingham; C. Iles, Birmingham.—**Tin Containers**: Reads, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Towing Ropes**: Edge & Sons, Ltd., Shifnal.—**Tractors**: Wingrove & Rogers, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Trailers**: Wingrove & Rogers, Ltd., Liverpool; R. A. Dyson & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Taskers of Andover (1932), Ltd., Andover;

Reliance Trucks, Ltd., Heckmondwike.—**Transformers**: Electro-Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray.—**Trays**: Joseph Sanky & Sons, Ltd., Bolton.—**Troughing**: Motherwell Bridge & Eng. Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middles-borough.—**Trucks**: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Robert Hudson, Ltd., Leeds; Evesons (Coal), Ltd., Birmingham; Standard Railway Wagon Co., Ltd., Reddish; Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Tubs, Washing, etc.**: C. W. S., Ltd., Dudley; Ludlow Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; Darlaston Galvanized Holloware Co., Ltd., Darlaston; S. Turner & Sons, Ltd., Lye; Wilson's Cooperage Co., Ltd., Orpington.—**Tumblers**: Osram G.E.C. Glass Works, Wembley.—**Tyre Pumps**: Prima Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Walters & Dobson, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Tyres and Tubes**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham; India Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Inchinnan; Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Brentford; Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. (Gt. Britain), Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Vacuum Cleaning Plant**: British Vacuum Cleaner & Eng. Co., Ltd., Leatherhead.—**Valves, Inlet**: D. Gibson & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Hadley Co., Ltd., Surbiton.—**Valves, Outlet**: Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland; P. B. Cow & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; South Wales Brattice Cloth & India Rubber Cloth Co., Ltd., Newport; John Bull Rubber Co., Ltd., Leicester; Stepany Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Valves, W.T.**: A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., Foots Cray; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—**Vertical Boring and Turning Mill**: G. Richards & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Voltmeters**: Walsall Electrical Co., Ltd., Walsall; Crompton Parkinson, Chelms-ford.—**Wadding**: E. Fogarty & Co., Ltd., Boston.—**Wavemeters**: Radio Transmission Equipment, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Weaving Cotton**: G. Hattersby & Sons, Ltd., Keighley; Victoria Smallware Co., Ltd., Manchester; F. Drake & Co., Yeovil; C. E. Matthews & Co., Ltd., Manchester and Cookstown; Albert Green, Ltd., Derby; J. Cressley & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; M. Bond & Co. (Ashbourne), Ltd., Ashbourne; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Weaving and Cutting Plant**: Thorn & Hoddle, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Wire Binding**: T. Wood & Son (Heckmondwike), Ltd., Heckmond-wike.—**Wireless Sets and Parts**: Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—**Wool, Worsted Blue Grey**: Fielding & Johnson, Ltd., Leicester; Patons & Baldwins, Ltd., Halifax.—**X-Ray Units, etc.**: C. Andrews, London, W.C.—**Building and Works Services**: Construction of Parade Ground: F. Hutton & Son, Ltd., Colchester. Extension of E.L. System, Reed Hall: Ruddock, Brightlingsea. Drainage: William F. Rees, London, S.W. Christchurch, Hants: Hutt and Permanent Buildings, Workshop Stores, etc.: Kirk & Kirk, Ltd., London, S.W. Eastern Command—Hutting Accommodation: Thames Steam Saw Mills, Ltd., Erith. Dalmuir—Heating Installation: Carrier Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Tid-worth—Extension of Workshops: Ashford Builders' Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Eastern Command—Hire, Erection, Dismantling and Removal of Camp Structures in Territorial Camps: F. R. Hipperson & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Kinnegar, Holywood—Steelwork and Foundations to Store: R. J. McKinney, Belfast. Tidworth—Erection of Dining Rooms, Cookhouse, etc.: Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth. Shorncliffe—Construction of a Pellet Range: Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth. Dalmuir—Repairs and Alterations: Robert Rogerson & Co., Glasgow. Dover—Erection of Sergeants' Mess, etc.: Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth. Bordon—Offices and Stores: Henry Boot & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Burscough—External Services: J. W. Lee, Ltd., Chorley. Branston—Central Ordnance Depot: Geo. Hodges & Son, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent. Minley Warren, Hants.—Married Officers' quarters: Y. J. Lovell & Son, Ltd., Marlow. Bovington—Electric Lighting Power and Bells Installation: G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C. Aldershot—Term Contract for 3 years: J. Chuter, Farnborough. Hereford—Demolition Work and Construction of Foundations: E. H. Burgess, Ltd., London, S.W. Aldershot—Electrical Store and Supply Depot: E. Holford & Co., Ltd., Guildford. Barry Dock—Internal Electrical Installation: E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C. Aldershot—Dental Clinic at Oudenarde Barracks: Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham. Aldershot Command—Shelters: M. J. Gleeson, Ltd., North Cheam. Arborfield Cross, Berks—Camp Hall: Wright Anderson & Co., Ltd., Gateshead. Boulder Battery, Cliff End, Culver, Needles and Nodes, Isle of Wight—Erection of Framed Huts: Brown & Littey, Reading. Portsmouth—Alterations to Buildings: E. & A. Spriggins, Portsmouth. Hilsa and Hill Forts—Reconstruction of Buildings: Leonard Hoad, Southsea. Exeter—Artificers' Works—Hutting: E. C. Lea & Co., Ltd., Exeter. Newcastle, Richmond, Pontefract Halifax, Lincoln, Leicester and Derby: Piggott Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Strensall, York and Beverley: Dunhill Bros., Ltd., Leeds. Catterick—Fencing Alterations to Haile Sand Fort: Tarran Industries, Hull; Holland, Hannen & Cubitts, Ltd., London, S.W. East Bolden—Electric Light Distribution: Graham Bros., Middles-borough. Killingworth—Electric Light Distribution: J. Carter, Bradford. Derby—Recruiting Establishment: Walker (Silesby), Ltd., Loughborough. York, Halifax and Pontefract—Periodical Painting Services: J. Arundel, Louth. Chilwell—Central Ordnance Depot. Provision of Fireproof Curtains: Asbestos & Engineering Co., Ltd., Slough. Chilwell—Heavy Repair Workshops. Air Conditioning and Electrical Services: Lipscombe Air-Conditioning Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Extension to Building: J. H. Brough & Co. (Builders), Ltd., Beeston, Notts. Woolwich—Military College of Science—Erection of Hut: D. Rowell & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Temporary Camp at Holt End near Bentworth, Hants: F. R. Hipperson & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Crookham Workshop, etc. Excavation Works: Franks Harris Bros., Ltd., Guildford. Steel-work: Joseph Parkes & Son, Northwich. Bordon—Water Tanks: H. Holbrow, Chippenham. Aldershot—Window Screens: W. A. Skinner, Long Ditton. Hutt Camps, Marlborough Lines, Aldershot: A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Halse & Son, Ltd., London, S.E. Blackdown, Deepcut and Woking Periodical Services:

A. Sharrocks, Rochdale. Gibraltar Barracks, Aldershot—Hot Water Distributing Service: Edward Deane & Beal, Ltd., London, E.C. Lichfield—Gas Services: E. E. Jeavons & Co., Ltd., Tipton. Gark-in-Cartmell—Temporary Camp Structures: F. R. Hipperson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Halton Camp: F. R. Hipperson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Easttriggs, W.O. quarters: J. Crombie & Son, Carrutherstown. Rainford Water Services: G. Dew & Co., Ltd., Oldham. Seaforth—Recreation Ground: Clark & Co., London, S.W. Branston "B" Shed Electric Lighting: T. Porter & Co., Salford. Catterick—Concrete Units: Uneek Concrete Constructions, Ltd., Manchester. Strensall—Term Contract: T. Feather & Co., Ltd., Bradford. Lincoln—Boiler and Plant, etc.: Young, Ruston & Young, Ltd., Leicester. Stirling—Recruiting Office—Caretakers' quarters, etc.—Various Sites: T. Menzies (Builders), Ltd., Kirk-caldy. Canterbury—Sports Pavilion: J. J. Clayton & Son, Ltd., Folkestone. Woolwich—Royal Garrison Church: Repairs to Organ: Hill & Son, Norman & Beard, Ltd., London, N. Maidstone—Depot Barracks—Alterations to Sergeants' Mess: R. Corben & Son, Ltd., Maidstone. Biggin Hill—Temporary Hutting: London & Midland Steel Scaffolding Co., Ltd., London, S.W.

AIR MINISTRY.

Accumulators: Peto & Radford, London, S.W.; Tungstone Products, Ltd., Market Harborough.—**Aero Engines**: Pobjoy Aircraft & Aircraft, Ltd., Rochester.—**Aero Engines, Accessories, Conversion of, Equipment, Jigs, Modification of, Reconditioning, Repairs, Spares, Tests and Tools**: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Aero Engines, Accessories, Equipment, Repairs, Spares, Tests and Tools**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Aero Engines and Repairs**: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield.—**Aero Engines Accessories, Repairs and Spares, Tests, Tools and Work on**: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Aero Engine Control Systems, Repairs, Spares, Tests and Tools**: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Aircraft**: English Electric Co., Ltd., Preston; G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Cathcart, Glasgow.—**Aircraft, Accessories, Alteration in, Equipment and Tests, Airspeed (1934), Ltd., Portsmouth.**—**Aircraft, Accessories, Equipment, Spares, Repairs and Work on**: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Southampton.—**Aircraft, Accessories and Spares**: Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote.—**Aircraft, Accessories, Spares and Work on**: Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—**Aircraft, Conversion of, Repairs, Spares and Tests**: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Weybridge.—**Aircraft, Equipment, Spares and Tests**: Westland Aircraft, Ltd., Yeovil.—**Aircraft, Repairs and Tests**: Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Aircraft and Spares**: Phillips & Powis Aircraft, Ltd., Reading.—**Aircraft Accessories, Modifications in Packing of, Spares and Tests**: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Aircraft Accessories, Repairs, Spares, Tests and Work on**: Short Bros. (Rochester & Bedford), Ltd., Rochester.—**Aircraft Alteration in, Equipment, Spares and Tests**: Blackburn Aircraft, Ltd., Brough.—**Aircraft Equipment, Modified Spares, Spares and Tests**: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Stockport.—**Aircraft Equipment, Spares and Tests**: Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry.—**Aircraft Equipment, Spares, Tests and Work on**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Aircraft, Modified Spares and Spares**: Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Aircraft Reconditioning and Work on**: Rollason Aircraft Services, Ltd., Croydon.—**Aircraft Repairs and Spares**: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield.—**Aircraft Spares**: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes; General Aircraft, Ltd., Feltham.—**Aircraft Tests**: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W., and Northolt; Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Aircraft, Work on**: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Aircrews, Components, Constant Speed Units, De-icing Equipment, Repairs, Spares, Spinners and Tests**: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware.—**Aircrews, Repairs and Aircrews, Wooden**: Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—**Aircrews, Repairs and Spares**: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes.—**Aircrews, Spares, Tests and Tools**: Rotol Aircrews, Ltd., Gloucester.—**Airscrew Hubs**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Alternator Sets, Engine Driven**: Davey Paxman & Co. (Colchester), Ltd., Colchester; Blackstone & Co., Ltd., Stamford.—**Alternator Sets, Petrol Driven**: New Pelapone Engine Co., Ltd., Wakefield.—**Ammeter and Voltmeter**: Ernest Turner Electrical Instrument Co., Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Amplifiers, Inter-Communication**: Wembley Electrical Appliances, Ltd., Wembley Park; Sound Sales, Ltd., London, N.—**Anodic Treatment Plant**: W. Canning & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Anticor Equipment**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Apparatus, Supplies, Dropping**: John Thompson Motor Pressings, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Bags, Kit**: E. H. P. Hadleigh, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Balances, Spring**: G. Salter & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Barrows, Water**: Scoffin & Wilmott, Ltd., Barking.—**Bearings, Ball and Roller**: Ransome & Marles Bearing Co., Ltd., Newark-on-Trent.—**Bedsteads**: Hoskins & Sewell, Ltd., Birmingham; Evered & Co., Ltd., Smethwick.—**Bedsteads and Bedsteads, Folding**: Geo. Gale & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bedsteads, Folding**: Vono, Ltd., Dudley Port; Dudley Foundry Co., Ltd., Brierley Hill; Wm. Rhodes, Ltd., Nottingham.—**Bins, Storage**: Welwyn Metal Products, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City.—**Board, Plaster**: I.C.I., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Boxes, Fuse, Plugs and Sockets**: Simmonds & Stokes, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Boxes, Gear**: S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—**Brackets for Extinguishers**: Foamite, Ltd., London, W.—**Cable**: Connolly's (Black-ley), Ltd., Manchester.—**Cable and Boxes**: Scottish Cables, Ltd., Renfrew; Britannic Electric Cable & Construction, Ltd., Iver.—**Cable, Chain**: Richard Sykes & Son, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Cables, Electric**: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Liverpool; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Calculators, Course and Speed**: E. R. Watts, Ltd., London, S.E.; Hall Telephone Accessories (1923), Ltd., London, N.W.; W. G. Pye & Co., Ltd., Cambridge; H. Hughes & Son, Ltd., Barking.—**Cameras**: Williamson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Cameras, Cine-**

matograph: W. Vinten, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Camera Guns in Aircraft**: Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—**Canvas, Ironproof, French**: Stevenson & Sons, Ltd., Dungeness.—**Caps, Field Service**: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Carburettors and Spares**: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield.—**Carburettor and Supercharger Gasing**: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Cases, Packing, for Aircraft**: R. & J. Park, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cases, Transit**: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Watkins Sporne & Co., London, E.—**Cases, Transit, for Cylinders, Compressed Air**: Jenkins Productions, Ltd., Dereham.—**Chains, Anchorage and Accessories**: Joseph Billingham, Cradley Heath; Mole & Beddall, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Ansell Jones & Co., Ltd., Walsall.—**Charges, Chemical, and Containers and Charges, Froth**: General Fire Appliance Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cloth, Blue Grey**: J. Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Cloth, Table Linen**: Bessbrook Spinning Co., Ltd., Armagh.—**Coats, Great and Dust**: G. Glanfield & Son, London, E.—**Coils, Aerial**: Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—**Collars, Cotton, Blue Grey**: A. Rice & Co., Ltd., Exeter; J. Cook & Co. (Chard), Ltd., Chard; Smethurst & Holder, Ltd., Manchester.—**Collars, for Suits, Flying**: Wareings (Northampton), Ltd., Northampton; Threglan, Ltd., London, S.E.; D. Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Compressors, Air, Portable**: Pettars, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Condensers**: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.; Telegraph Condenser Co., Ltd., Hyde.—**Cotton Fabric, Proofing of**: Mandelberg Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Cotton Webbing**: Bole Hall Mill Co., Ltd., Tamworth.—**Cranes, Diesel, Electric Caterpillar**: Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich; H. J. Coles, Ltd., Derby.—**Cylinders**: Vickers Armstrongs, Ltd., Elswick.—**Cylinders, Hydrogen**: Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Cylinder Honing and Lapping Machines**: Kithen & Wade, Ltd., Halifax.—**De-icing Equipment**: British Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**D/F Apparatus, and Equipment, S.W.**: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Distribution Boards, Switches and Cutouts**: Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton.—**Doors and Windows, Steel**: Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Baintree.—**Dope and Identification Colours**: British Celanese, Ltd., London, W.—**Drill, Khaki**: Moss Bros. (Hebdon Bridge), Ltd., Hebdon Bridge; James Keryon & Son, Ltd., Bury; E. Clegg & Son, Ltd., Littleborough.—**Drilling Machine**: Black & Decker, Ltd., Slough.—**Electric Motors, Camera Driving Sets**: Klaxon, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Electrical Spares**: Jos. Lucas, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Engines, Internal Combustion**: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Engine Starters**: Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—**Filters**: Auto Klean Strainers, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Film**: Ilford, Ltd., Ilford; Kodak, Ltd., Wealdstone.—**Fire Extinguishers, Froth**: General Fire Appliance Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Fire Extinguishers, Methyl Bromide**: National Fire Protection Co., Ltd., Richmond.—**Fittings, Non-Metallic**: Ellison Insulators, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Flannelette, Striped**: H. Sharples & Co., Ltd., Radcliffe; Halliday & Constantine, Ltd., Aspall; Glen Mills (Colne), Ltd., Colne.—**Flowmeters**: Amal, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Fuel Tanks, Auxiliary**: Blackburn Aircraft, Ltd., Brough.—**Fuel Traps**: Farmer & Son, Coventry.—**Gas Buoys**: West's Gas Improvement Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Gauges**: Percival Aircraft, Ltd., Luton.—**Gauges, Fuel Pressure**: Negretti & Zambra, London, N.—**Gauges, Interchangeability**: Short Bros. (Rochester & Bedford), Ltd., Rochester; Airspeed (1934), Ltd., Portsmouth.—**Gauges, Oil Pressure**: S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.; Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E.—**Gauges, Suction**: Korect Depth Gauge Co., Ltd., Croydon.—**Generating Set, Engine Driven**: Belliss & Morcom, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Generating Sets, Petrol Electric**: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Generator Set, Diesel Engine Driven**: Belliss & Morcom, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Generator Sets, Motor and Switchboards**: Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley.—**Generators, Spares for**: Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Grass Seed**: Dunn's Farm Seeds, Ltd., Salisbury.—**Grinding Machines, Hydraulic**: Snow & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Hair Bedding**: McCrae & Drew, Ltd., Paisley.—**Hammers, Motor Driven, Power**: Alldays & Onions, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Hammers, Riveting, Pneumatic**: Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Hangars, Canvas, Bassoneau**: John Smith & Co. (London), Ltd., Romford; Gourcock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow.—**Hearths, Blacksmiths' Forge**: Wm. Allday & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Heaters, Flameless**: Monitor Eng. & Oil Appliances, Ltd., Stetchford.—**Hessian, Canvas**: Craiks, Ltd., Forfar.—**Hessian Scrim, Garnished**: Baxter Bros., Dundee; Grant & Co., Ltd., Dundee; J. & D. Wilkie, Ltd., Angus.—**Hoist, Bomb Loading**: Arrow Aircraft, Ltd., Yeading.—**Hose, Fuel**: Tuck & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Impregnation Plant, Vacuum**: General Engineering Co. (Radcliffe), Ltd., Radcliffe.—**Indicators, Air Speed**: Korect Depth Gauge Co., Ltd., Croydon; Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E.; R. W. Munro, Ltd., London, N.—**Indicators and Controllers**: Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—**Indicators, Mechanical Engine Speed and Rate of Climb**: S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—**Indicators, Rate of Climb**: Kelvin, Bottomley & Baird, Ltd., Basingstoke.—**Indicators, Smoke Wind**: Calor Gas Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Indicators, Turn**: Reid & Sigrist, Ltd., New Malden.—**Indicators, Wind Direction**: Adam, Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.—**Instruments for Aircraft**: S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—**Insulators, Strain**: Steatite & Porcelain Products, Ltd., Stourport.—**Jacks, Lifting**: Ernest Lake, Ltd., Bishop's Cleeve.—**Jacks, Lifting, Hydraulic**: Lake & Elliott, Ltd., Baintree.—**Keys, Water**: Tylors (Water & Sanitary), Ltd., London, N.—**Lace, Silk and Worsted, Blue**: Dalton Barton & Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Ladders**: H.M. Prison Commissioners, London, S.W.; Weeches, Ltd., Clevedon; W. C. Youngman, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Lamps**: Sherwoods, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lamps, Cockpit**: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lamps, Filament**: General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., Preston.—**Lamps, Landing**: Arrow Aircraft, Ltd., Yeading; Joseph Lucas, Ltd.,

Birmingham.—Lamps, Signalling : Ceag, Ltd., Barnsley.—Lamps, Tank Inspection : Wray (Optical Works), Ltd., Bromley.—Lathes : Denham Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Lathes, Centre : A. C. Wickman, Ltd., Coventry.—Lathes, Motor Driven, Capstan and Turret : Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Lathes, Swing : Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London, E.—Lenses : Ross, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. H. Dallmeyer, Ltd., London, N.W.—Linen : Falls Flax Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast; Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Linings, Inner, for Suits, Flying : S. L. & M. Feathers, Ltd., Manchester; P. Frankenstein & Sons (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester; G. Glanfield & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Magnets, Distributor Heads, Repairs and Spares : British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Magnets and Repair of : Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.—Magnets and Screening Harness : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Marine Equipment, Maintenance of : John Debeer, Ltd., Bridlington.—Marine Services : South Caernarvonshire Yacht Co., Ltd., Pwllheli.—Mattresses : Birmingham Royal Institute for the Blind, Birmingham; Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; Selfridge & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Metallising Hydrogen Cylinders : Metallisation, Ltd., Dudley.—Meters, Petrol and Oil : Geo. Kent & Co., Ltd., Luton.—Micrometers : Moore & Wright (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield.—Milling Machines : J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley.—Milling and Shaping Machines, Vertical : Selson Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Mirrors, Observation : Ross, Ltd., London, S.W.—Mixture S.3.D. : Nobel Chemical Finishes, Ltd., Slough.—Mountings : Baldwin Instruments Co., Ltd., Dartford.—Mowers, Gang : Thomas Green & Son, Ltd., Leeds.—M/T Ambulances, Heavy Commercial Vehicles and Cranes : Harvey Frost & Co., Ltd., Bishops Cleeve.—M/T Bodies, Power and Transmitting : C. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Horbury Junction.—M/T Bodies and Cabs : Northern Coachbuilders, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—M/T Chassis : Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow.—M/T Chassis and Cabs : Ford Motor Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—M/T Components, Overhaul of : Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—M/T Covers, Tubes and Tyres, General Purposes : Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Brentford.—M/T Engines : J. A. Prestwich & Co., Ltd., London, N.—M/T Saloons and Tender Chassis : Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton.—M/T Tender Chassis : Dennis Bros., Ltd., Guildford.—M/T Tyres, General Purposes : India Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Renfrew; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—M/T Tyres, General Purposes and Cross Country : Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—M/T Van Chassis : Standard Motor Co., Ltd., Canley.—M/T Wheels : Kelsey Hayes Wheel Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Rubery Owen & Co., Ltd., Darlaston; J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Wellington.—Nails : Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington.—Nibbling and Shearing Machine, Motor Driven : F. J. Edwards, Ltd., London, N.W.—Oil Pumps, Modification of : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Oxygen Breathing Equipment : D. Gilson & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Sawyer & Purves, Manchester.—Paint Spraying Plant, Modification to and Spare Pumps : Air Industrial Developments, Ltd., Lichfield.—Parachutes : G. Q. Parachute Co., Ltd., Woking.—Parachute Spares : J. Heathcote & Co., Tiverton.—Parachute, Tropical, for Apparatus Supplies Dropping : Pak Parachute Co., Ltd., Mitcham.—Pickets, Screw : Barnards, Ltd., Norwich; Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Pipes, Salt Glazed Ware : Doulton & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Planing Machine, High Speed : Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Pliers : Wm. Wilkinson & Sons (Penketh), Ltd., Warrington.—Printers, Wireless Recording : Smith Premier Typewriter Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Projectors : Williamson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Projectors and Screens, Sound Film : British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Pulley Blocks : Tritoma, Ltd., Glasgow.—Pumps, Spare, for Paint Spraying Plant : Henry Miller & Co., London, N.W.—Pumps, Pressure Test : Sir W. H. Bailey & Co., Ltd., Salford.—Racks, Assembly : E. K. Cole, Ltd., Southend-on-Sea.—Radiators : John Marston, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Radiators and Cases for Aircraft and Radiators, Temperate : Sereck Radiators, Ltd., Birmingham.—Radiator, Tubes : I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—Rafts, Target : James Adam & Sons, Gourock.—Railway Track, Light : Robert Hudson, Ltd., Leeds.—Rectifiers, Metal : Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N.—Reels, Hose, Canvas : East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.—Regrinding Machines : Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Rheostats : Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., Hendon.—Rollers, Diesel : Thomas Green & Son, Ltd., Leeds.—Screens, Portable : Winchester Works, Ltd., Burnley.—Searchlights : British Power Boat Co., Ltd., Hythe.—Searchlights, Cloud : F. H. Pride, Ltd., London, S.W.—Searchlights, Spares for, and Searchlight, Portable : A. Lyon & Co., London, W.C.—Seats, Drivers, Adjustable : A. W. Chapman, London, S.W.—Serge, Blue Grey : H. Booth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; J. W. Whitworth & Sons, Ltd., Luddenden Foot.—Sextants : H. Hughes & Son, Ltd., Barkingside; S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—Shaping Machines : Frdk. Town & Sons, Halifax.—Shaping Machines, Motor Driven : Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Sheets, Corrugated Steel : Gorse Galvanizing Co., Ltd., Llanelly.—Shirting, Cotton, Blue Grey : John Bentley & Sons (Radcliffe), Ltd., Manchester; Dacca Mills Co., Ltd., Manchester; Sir Elkanah Armitage & Sons, Ltd., Salford; S. Longworth & Sons, Ltd., Whalley; H. Sharples & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Boardman & Baron, Ltd., Great Harwood; H. W. Bannister, Ltd., Colne; J. C. Howarth, Ltd., Failssworth; Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester; Wilmore & Astin, Ltd., Nelson.—Shirts, Tropical, Cotton : M. Arthur Beattie & Co., Ltd., Warrington; Bridgwater (Somerset) Mfg. Co., Ltd., Bridgwater.—Silk Fabric : C. A. Newsholme & Co., Keighley.—Silk Fabric, Proofing of : J. Mandelberg & Co., Ltd., Pendleton.—Sockets : Stanley Electrical, Ltd., Teddington.—Spark Gaps, Isolating : Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Sparking Plugs, Aero Engine : K.L.G. Sparking Plugs, Ltd., London, S.W.—Speed Computers, Height and Air : London Name Plate Mfg. Co.,

Ltd., Brighton; H. Hughes & Son, Ltd., Barkingside.—Stands, Engine Erecting : F. H. Eve, Ltd., Luton.—Starters : Wilfrid Francis & Co., Ltd., Timperley.—Starter Motors : Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.—Starter, Motor Spares : British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Steel, Mild Bars : Whitehead Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Newport.—Stoves : Turley & Williams, Ltd., Birmingham.—Stoves, Soyer : Orme Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Suits, Outer, for Suits, Flying : G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; J. Mandelberg & Co., Ltd., Salford; J. W. Pell, Esq., Leicester; Robinson & Ensum, London, E.; A. Whyman, Ltd., Leeds.—Surface Grinding Machines : Snow & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Switchboard : Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—Switchboxes : Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Switchboxes, Ident. : Oliver Pell Control, Ltd., London, S.E.—Swivels, Target, Quick Attachment : Arrow Aircraft, Ltd., Yeaddon.—Tanks, Petrol : Zwicky, Ltd., Slough.—Tanks, Petrol Storage : South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., Stockton.—Thermometers, Air Temperature and Radiator : Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E.—Thermometers, Oil and Air Temperature : Negretti & Zambra, London, N.—Thermometers, Radiator : Coley Thermometers, Ltd., Brentford; British Rotherm Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—Thermostats : British Thermostat Co., Ltd., Sumbury.—Tinware : G. W. Pearce & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Tools : Buck & Hickman, Ltd., London, E.; Gilpin & Whitehouse, Ltd., Cannock; Wm. Marples & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Tools, Screwcutting : B.S.A. Tools, Ltd., Birmingham.—Towers, Telescopic, Wooden : Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Towing Ropes, Steel : Edge & Sons, Ltd., Shifnal.—Trailers, Repair of : Cutler Samuel & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.—Transformers : Bryce, Ltd., Hackbridge.—Trays, Drip : Welwyn Metal Products, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City.—Trestles, Jacking, Components for : A. Allen & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; Fisher & Ludlow, Ltd., Smethwick; Geo. W. King, Ltd., Hitchin; Ernest Lake, Ltd., Bishops Cleeve; Lake & Elliott, Ltd., Braintree.—Trichlorethylene : I.C.I., Ltd., Runcorn.—Tricycle : K.L.M., Croydon.—Trolley, Auxiliary Services : Petters, Ltd., Loughborough.—Trolleys, Accumulator : Ernest Lake, Ltd., Bishops Cleeve.—Tubing, Steel : Phoenix Steel Tube Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—Twirl, Grey : Eccles Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Uniforms, Service Dress : G. Glanfield & Son, London, E.—Units, Auxiliary Power, Spares and Tools for : A.B.C. Motors, Ltd., Walton-on-Thames.—Units, Control : E. K. Cole, Ltd., Southend-on-Sea.—Units, Fusing : Garrard Engineering & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Swinton.—Units, Switch and Fuse : Electric Transmission, Ltd., London, N.—Urns, Tea : A. Brown & Son, London, N.W.; Ash's Manufacturing Co., London, S.E.—Valves : Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Venturi Heads : Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Vices, Carpenters : J. Parkinson & Sons, Shipley.—Vices, Revolving Head : Swindons Patents, Ltd., Glasgow.—Water Purification Plant, Spares for : E.C.D., Ltd., Tonbridge.—Wheels, Aero and Tyres : Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Palmer Tyre, Ltd., London, S.W.—Winches, Aerial : Gramophone Co., Ltd., Hayes.—Winches, Kite Balloon : M. B. Wild & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Wire Aerial, Stainless Steel : W. T. Bowie & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Wire Ropes : Martin Black & Co. (Wire Ropes), Ltd., Coatbridge; D. Morgan Rees & Sons, Ltd., Cardiff.—Wood Wool : Saw Mills Co., Ltd., London, E.—W/T Equipment S.W. Portable, Receivers, Sets for Aircraft, Spares and Transmitters : Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—W/T Receivers : Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; E. K. Cole, Ltd., Southend-on-Sea.—W/T Receivers, Transmitters and Valves : A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.—W/T Tables : W. H. Ferris & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—W/T Transmitters and Valves : General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—W/T Transmitter, Work on : Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—W/T Transmitter-Receiver : Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Transreceivers, Ltd., Tolworth, Surrey.—W/T Valves : Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Brimsdown; Ferranti, Ltd., Moston.—Building and Works Services : Digby, Lincs : Various Buildings and External Services : F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton, Derby, Birmingham (North), Birmingham (South), Cardiff, Bristol, Southampton, Plymouth; Balloon Barrage Stations : John Laing & Son, Ltd., London, N.W. Sub-Contractor—Steelwork : Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough, Glasgow, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Hull, Manchester, Warrington, Lanes, Sheffield, Liverpool; Balloon Barrage Stations : George Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W. Sub-Contractor—Steelwork : Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough, Warrington, Lanes; Aircraft Repair Depot, Humphreys, Ltd., London, S.W. Sub-Contractors—Steelwork for "C" Type Sheds and Annexes : Booth & Sons (Bolton), Ltd., Bolton; Steelwork for Workshops : Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., Newton, Lanark. Cannock Chase, Staffs : Hutting—Additional, for School of Technical Training : Bolton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich. Warrington, Lanes : Hutting—Additional for Recruits Depot : J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Swinton, Lanes. Dumfries : Various Buildings and External Services for Aircraft Storage Unit : A. M. Carmichael, Ltd., Edinburgh. Sub-Contractors : Steelwork : Palmers Hebburn & Co., Ltd., Hebburn-on-Tyne; Heating : G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.; Wiring : Alpha Mfg. & Electrical Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Abbotinch, Renfrew : Extension of Landing Ground : Raynor Bros., Hucknall. Cosford, Salop, St. Athan, Glam : Incinerators : Freeman Heating Co., Ltd., London, W. Sealand, Ches. St. Athan, Glam : Compressed Air Distribution Mains and Services : Brightside Foundry & Eng. Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Fauld, Staffs : Steel Framed Shed : Robert Carlyle & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Bentley Priory, Middlesex : Hutting : J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Swinton. Lords Bridge, Cambs. : Various Buildings : F. B. Thackray & Co., Ltd., Huntingdon. Turnhouse, Midlothian : Various Buildings and External Services : Stewart & Partners, Ltd., Belfast. St. Eval, Cornwall : Various Buildings : G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Folkestone. Felixstowe,

Suffolk : Various Buildings : Kirk & Kirk, Ltd., London, S.W. Hedgesford, Staffs : Heating Apparatus : Maddock & Wright, Leicester. Lladow, Glam : Aircraft Storage Units : Demolition & Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Sub-Contractors—Heating : Brightside Foundry & Eng. Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Wiring : Johnson & Tanner, Ltd., Worcester Park, Surrey; Structural Steelwork : Braithwaite & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., Newport, Mon. Northolt, Middlesex : Various Buildings and External Services : Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth. Danby Beacon, Yorks, Staxton Wold, Yorks : Hot Water Supply Apparatus : Bearfoot & Bryett, Ltd., London, S.E. Detling, Kent : Builders Work. Durnell & Sons, Ltd., Brasted. Stenigot, Lincoln, Ottercoeps, Northumberland, North Weald, Essex, Biggin Hill, Kent, Gosport, Hants : Hutting : J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Swinton. Peterborough, Northants : Floors and Aprons to Bellman Hangars : Chittenden & Simmons, Ltd., London, S.W. High Ercall, Salop : Aircraft Storage Unit and External Services : Gee Walker & Slater, Ltd., London, S.W. Sub-Contractors—Structural Steelwork : Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., Newton, Lanark; Heating : Brightside Foundry & Eng. Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Wiring : Alpha Mfg. & Electrical Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Pembrey, Glam : Various Buildings and External Services : J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Swinton. Colerne, Wilts : Aircraft Storage Unit and External Services : Allen Fairhead & Sons, Ltd., Enfield. Sub-Contractors—Steelwork : John Lysaght, Ltd., Newport, Mon.; Heating : G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.; Wiring : Alpha Mfg. & Electrical Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Hornchurch, Essex, Tangmere, Sussex, Biggin Hill, Kent : Alterations and Additions to Various Buildings : S. Cronin & Sons, Brentwood. Canewdon, Essex, Dover, Kent, Dunkirk, Kent, Great Bromley, Essex, High St., Suffolk, Pevensey, Sussex, Poling, Sussex, Stoke Holy Cross, Norfolk, Ventnor, I.O.W., West Bickham, Norfolk, Rye, Sussex : Hot Water Supply Apparatus : Steel & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Carlisle, Cumberland : Chain Link Fencing and Gates : Peerless Fencing Products, Ltd., Harefield, Middlesex. Altrincham, Cheshire : Nissen Huts : Nissen Buildings, Ltd., Hoddesden, Herts. Kemble, Glos, Brize Norton, Oxon, Great Rissington, Glos, Minchinhampton, Glos : Steel Runways to Sheds : Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., Newton, Lanark. Rochester, Kent : Erection of Hangar, etc. : Short Bros., Ltd., Rochester. Hamble, Hants : Foundations, Building Works and Erection of Steelwork for Extension of Hangar : Air Service Training, Ltd., Hamble. Reading, Berks : Additional Accommodation : Phillips & Powis Aircraft, Ltd., Reading. Weston-super-Mare : Erection of Buildings, etc. : Straight Corporation, Ltd., Weston-super-Mare. Ipswich, Suffolk : Erection of Buildings, etc. : Straight Corporation, Ltd., Ipswich. Debben, Essex, Kirton Lindsey, Lincs, Boscombe Down, Wilts, Duxford, Cambs. : Ventilating Equipment : Steel & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Hawarden, Flint : Aircraft Storage Unit : J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Swinton. Sub-Contractors—Heating : Brightside Foundry & Eng. Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Wiring : Anderson Angell & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Structural Steelwork : Ed. Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Hendon, Middlesex : Hutting : John Harrison (London), Ltd., London, S.E. Bassingbourn, Cambs. : Underground Cables : Demolition & Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Duxford, Cambs : Various Buildings and External Services : Demolition & Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Hartlebury, Worcs. : Internal Wiring : Shrops., Worcs. & Staffs. Electrical Power Co., Birmingham. Heywood, Lancs. Quedgeley, Glos. Carlisle, Cumberland : Internal Wiring : Phoenix Telephone & Electrical Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Topcliffe, Yorks. : Preparation of Landing Ground : Land Cultivators, Ltd., York. Porthcawl, Glam. : Building Works : J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Swinton. Debben, Essex : Various Buildings : Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Grantham, Lincs. : Additional Buildings and External Services : F. R. Hipperson & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Linton-on-Ouse, Yorks. : Various Buildings and External Services : F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. Southbury, Yorks. Fraferfont, Yorks. : Married Warden's Quarters : F. Shepherd & Son, Ltd., York. Swinderby, Lincs. : Married Warden's Quarters : W. Foster & Sons, Grantham. Biggin Hill, Kent : Builders' Work : John Crewdson, Horley, Surrey. Croydon, Surrey : Alterations and Additions to Administrative Block and External Services : John Crewdson, Horley. Gravesend, Kent : Various Buildings : Airports, Ltd., Gravesend. Fair Oaks, Surrey : Provision and Erection of Hangar : General Aircraft Co., Ltd., Fair Oaks. Kinloss, Elgin : Various Buildings, Clothing of Sheds and External Services : Cowiesons, Ltd., Glasgow. Lossiemouth, Elgin : Various Buildings, Clothing of Sheds and External Services : Cowiesons, Ltd., Glasgow. Thorne Island, Hants. : Instructional Block : Crossley & Co., Ltd., Farnham, Surrey. Dumfries, Dumfriesshire. Lossiemouth, Elgin. Hawarden, Flint : Sheds : Sir Wm. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Kinloss, Elgin. Lossiemouth, Elgin : Artificers' Works : Donald C. Stewart, Aberdeen. St. Athan, Glam. : Married Quarters and External Services : Demolition & Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Yatesbury, Wilts. : Hot Water Supply and Steam Generating Plant : G. N. Haden & Son, Ltd., London, W.C. Lyneham, Wilts. : Aircraft Storage Unit and External Services : Allen Fairhead & Sons, Ltd., Enfield. Sub-Contractors—Steelwork : John Lysaght, Ltd., Newport, Mon.; Wiring : Alpha Mfg. & Electrical Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Heating : G. N. Haden & Son, Ltd., London, W.C. Pembroke Dock, Pem. Pembrey, Glam. Porthcawl, Glam. Carew Cheriton, Pem. Manobier, Pem. : Artificers' Works : Bennett Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Swansea. Warrington, Lanes. Cannock Chase, Staffs. : Hot Water Supply and Steam Generating Plant : G. N. Haden & Son, Ltd., London, W.C. Lossiemouth, Elgin. Kinloss, Elgin : Heating Installations to Sheds : G. N. Haden & Son, Ltd., London, W.C. Bristol, Glos. : Provision and Erection of Doors for Hangars : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol. Various Stations : M/T Garages and Store Sheds : J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Swinton.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telegraphic : Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon.—Apparatus, Telephonic : Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Hall Telephone Accessories (1928), Ltd., Dowlais; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford; Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Apparatus, Telephonic, Parts : B. W. Johnson & Sons, Nailsworth.—Apparatus, Testing and Protective : Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray; Messrs. Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Messrs. Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—Apparatus, Wireless : A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.; Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Baskets, Trolley : Sutton & Son, Ashton-under-Lyne; John Willerton, Ltd., Stalybridge.—Battery Stores : Ever Ready Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., London, E.; Nife Batteries, Ltd., Redditch.—Blocks, Terminal : Thos. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Eboneston Industries, Ltd., London, S.E.—Bodies, Trailer : Reeve & Kenning, Ltd., Chesterfield.—Bolts, Arm : Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—Brackets : Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton; David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—Cable : British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby, Lancs.; Connolly's (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; United Telephone Cables, Ltd., Dagenham and Prescott.—Canvas : Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Cartage : Joseph May, Ltd., London, W.—Casks : I. J. Bayley, Wednesbury; Tyson & Co. (Millwall), Ltd., London, E.—Castings, Iron : Carron Co., Falkirk; Dudley & Dowell, Ltd., Cradley Heath; United Steel Companies, Ltd. (Thos. Butlin & Co. Branch), Wellingborough; Walls, Ltd., Birmingham.—Castings, Mild Steel : J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Bilston.—Chassis : J. Brockhouse & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—Cloth, Cotton : Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester; Rose Bank Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Coils, Loading : Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; General Electric Co., Ltd., Manchester; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Cords, Telephone : B.I. Cables, Ltd., Warrington; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; L.P.S. Electrical Co., Ltd., Alperton, Middlesex; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—Crane Truck : Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich.—Ducts : Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Candy & Co., Ltd., Newton Abbot.—Handcarts and Trucks : Thomas Holyoak & Sons, Ltd., Leicester.—Hydrometers : Poulten, Selfe & Lee, Ltd., London, E.—Lamps, Torchblowing : T. E. Bladon & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—Lead, Sheet : Geo. Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Glynn Bros., Ltd., Manchester.—Locks and Keys : J. Parkes & Sons, Ltd., Willenhall, Staffs.—Mechanical Horses and Carriers : Scammell Lorries, Ltd., Watford.—Motor Bodies : John Chalmers & Sons, Ltd., Redhill; Duple Bodies & Motors, Ltd., London, N.W.; Reeve & Kenning, Ltd., Chesterfield.—Motor Cars : Ford Motor Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—Notices, Window, etc. Supply and Lettering : Garrett & Campbell, Ltd., London, W.C.—Packing Elm : Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, S.E.—Posts, Marking : Thomas Francis & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Repair etc. of Wireless Apparatus : Dubilier Condenser Co. (1925), Ltd., London, W.—Rings, Cable : West Bromwich Spring Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—Sacking, Jute : Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee.—Silica Gel : Kestner Evaporator & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Sleeves, Jointing : Winfields Rolling Mills, Ltd., Birmingham.—Twine : Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee.—Wallboards : Bratt Colbran, Ltd., Wembley; Venesta, Ltd., London, E. Carrier Cables : London-Derby : United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—12-Channel Carrier Equipment : London-Portsmouth-Southampton, Extension 1 : Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Conduit Laying : Bishops Stortford-Dunmow (Section 1), Colindale-Chiswick (Sections IV) : G. J. Anderson, London, E.; Colindale-Chiswick (Section V) : J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., Croydon; Harrogate (Outlands) : C. S. Bunch & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Stranraer-New Luce : Messrs. Cleghorn & Co., Ltd., Carlisle; Canewdon (Essex), Dereham-Watton (Norfolk), Chelmsford-Dunmow (Section II), Weston (Herts.) : A. R. Cleghorn & Co., Ltd., Norwich; Colindale-Chiswick (Sections II, III, VI, VII) : J. Cochrane & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; Broughton, Blackburn (S.E. and S.W.) : W. Connolly & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Belfast (Malone), Rosendale (Lanes.), Banbridge (Co. Down), Oban and Ardrishaig, Glasgow—Possil-Bishopbriggs-Kirkintilloch (Sections I, II, III) : J. E. Cull, Belfast; Northampton Extension, Liverpool (Northern Junction Route) : G. H. Graham, Huddersfield; Diss (Norfolk), Grappenhall (Warrington), Thorpe (Norwich) : W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington; Birmingham (Corporation Area), etc., Burslem-Wolstanton-Cobridge (Staffs.) : Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Birmingham; Elgar (South and West), Walters Ash (Bucks), Lavington (Wilts), Rottingdean (Brighton), Sawston-Bishops Stortford and Great Shelford : Lavender, McMillan, Ltd., Worcester Park; Heaton Moor (Stockport) : Longson & Darnley, Ltd., Stockport; Bedford (No. 3) : May, Gurney & Co., Ltd., Norwich; Rochdale (N.W. Area), Hoylake (Meols) (Cheshire) : E. W. Moulson, Bradford; Cadnam and Totton : H. J. Newport, Ltd., Towcester; Navenby and Lincoln (Magpie Bridge), Bilston, London—Hastings (S.E. Dist.) Section I, Birmingham (South) and Birmingham (Highbury), Carlisle (No. 1), Huntingdon—St. Neots (Sections I, II), York-Scarborough (Section IV), Dundee-Forfar-Kirriemuir (Sections III, IV), Kilmarnock-Stewarton and Craigie,

Langside and Cumbernauld: Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Cardiff-Pontypridd: Ormerod and Shields, Preston; Carlisle, Lanark: R. Paterson & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; Grindleford and Hathersage, Liverpool-Colwyn Bay Cable Loading Coil Manholes: W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton; London-Hastings (S.E. District) Section II: Rice & Sons, Ltd., Margate; York-Scarborough (Sections II, III), Knottingley (1938): Sangwin, Ltd., Hull; Birmingham-Acocks Green Sheldon and Marston Green: E. F. Sparkes (Constrs.), Ltd., Birmingham; Mawnan Smith (Cornwall): Squires & Sons, Ltd., Selby, Yorks.; Bishops Stortford-Dunmow (Section II), Welwyn Garden Exchange-Bridge Road: O. C. Summers, London N.; Exeter (North), Chelmsford-Road (Section I), Griffithstown, Creigiau and Pentrych, Barnwood (Glos.): A. Thomson & Co. (Ldn.), Ltd., London, E.C.; Cirencester-Fairford, Codicote-Whitwell Hoo (Herts), Great Bentley (Essex), Southend (West), Birmingham (Outer Area) District, Epping Essex: G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Colindale-Chiswick (Section I): Whittaker, Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Electric Lifts:** Stamford Hill A.T.E.: Etcchells, Congdon & Muir, Ltd., Manchester; Bristol Railway Station Sorting Office: Evans Lifts, Ltd., Leicester.—**Electric Lighting:** Birmingham H.P.O., West-Modification of E.L. and Power Installation: A. Hawkins & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Low Voltage Switchgear:** Liverpool-Lancaster House: Drake & Gorham, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Power (Alternative) Supply Equipment:** Manchester Telephone House: City of Salford Electricity Dept., Salford.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment:** Bromborough—Power Plant, Otley, Shrewsbury (Shropshire) Alteration to Power Plant, re Extension 8, Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham P.A.B.X.: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Bromborough: Alton Battery Co., Ltd., W.C. Sub-Contractors for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifiers; Walter Jones & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Sub-Contractors for Shrewsbury: Britannia Batteries, Ltd., Redditch (Worcs.), for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generator; Uppingham (Rutland) Unit (Power Plant), Whalley (Lancs.) Unit (Power Plant), Portrush (Co. Antrim) Unit (Power Plant), Rushden (Northants) Power Plant, Whittlesey (Peterboro.) Unit (Power Plant), Biddulph (Staffs.) Unit (Power Plant), Seal (Kent) (Power Plant), Alvaston (Extension 1): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London W.C. Sub-Contractors for Uppingham, Whalley, Portrush and Biddulph: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N., for Rectifiers; Walter Jones & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Sub-Contractors for Rushden: Chloride Electric Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifiers; Walter Jones & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.E., for Ringing Dynamotors. Sub-Contractors for Whittlesey: Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., London, S.W., for Batteries; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N., for Rectifiers; Walter Jones & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.E., for Ringing Dynamotors. Sub-Contractors for Seal: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N., for Rectifiers; Walter Jones & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Sub-Contractors for Frodsham: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N., for Rectifiers; Walter Jones & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines; Winchester, Heywood (Extension 2), Hoddesdon (Extension 1), East Horsley (Surrey), Speedwell Unit, East (Extension 1), Milnrow (Extension 1): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—**Telephone Repeater Equipment:** Salisbury (New) (Power Plant), Lintwhaithe (Power Plant), Dolphington (Power Plant), Austinlite, Ltd., Smethwick; Salisbury H.P.O. (Extension 1): General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Bristol (Extension 15) (Additional Power Plant): General Electric Co., Ltd., Witton, Birmingham; Aldeburgh (Extension 10): Standard Telephones & Cables, London, E.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper: H. Band & Co., Brentford; Barrow Paper Mills, Ltd.; Barrow-in-Furness; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Carrs (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; E. Collins & Sons, Glasgow; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; T. H. & J. Daniels, Ltd., Cam; Darwin Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwin; Donside Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Aberdeen; Empire Paper Mills, Ltd., Greenhithe; R. Fletcher & Son, Ltd., Stoneclough; Grosvenor Chater & Co., Ltd., Holywell; S. C. & P. Harding, Ltd., London, S.E.; Jackson's Millboard & Fibre Co., Ltd., Bourne End; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; North of Ireland Paper Mills, Ltd., Bally-

clare; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Woolfold; Ryburndale Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ripponden; R. Sommerville & Co., Ltd., Taunton; Thomas Tait & Son, Ltd., Inverurie; Team Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Gateshead; Tullis Russell & Co., Ltd., Markinch; Wiggins Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Chorley.—**Printing, Ruling and Binding:** Books: Assessments Books, Schedule A—Inland Revenue: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Willmott & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. "S.O. Book 125 (Indexed)"—H.M. Stationery Office: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable. "F.E.O. Cash Account"—Board of Trade: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton, N.W. A.B.183—War Office: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton, A.B.211—War Office: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. A.B.334—War Office: John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Webb Son & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. A.P.1081—Air Ministry: Leighton-Straker Bookbinding Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Webb Son & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. D.190—Admiralty: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton. D.192—M209—S472—Admiralty: John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. D.491—Admiralty: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. "P.C." Forms—Mines Department: Lamson Paragon Supply Co., Ltd., London, E. Booklets "Station Cards"—Admiralty: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Cases, Army Form A.2026—War Office: Fisher Bookbinding Co. (1912), Ltd., London, S.E. Diagrams—Home Office A.R.P.: Johnson Riddle & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Folders, R.A.F. Volunteer Reserve—Air Ministry: Fosh & Cross, Ltd., London, E. Forms D.M.3W, 3(a) W, 72W—General Post Office: Fanfold, Ltd., London, N.W. Hinged Boards—War Office: Thomas De la Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Labels P.534C—General Post Office: Fisher Clark & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. H.M. Stationery Office: Drake Driver & Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Miscellaneous:** Bags: Glazed Brown, 15 in. by 10 in., Manila Topless, 8 in. by 5½ in.: Chapman & Co. (Balham), Ltd., London, S.W. Buff 8½ in. by 3½ in., Kraft 15 in. by 10 in., Glazed Brown, 14 in. by 9 in., Buff 7½ in. by 3½ in.: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. Carbons, Purple for Ormig and Fordigraph Duplicators: Block & Anderson, Ltd., London, E.C. Carbon Paper, Semi-Tw. Black 7½ in. by 9½ in. and 8 in. by 15 in.: Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Cloth, Thick Tracing: Morley Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Eccles; Cousins & Co., Bolton; Red Bridge Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Bolton. Cloth, Thin Tracing: Morley Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Eccles; Cloth, Thin Tracing: Morley Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bolton. Cloth, Light Red, Bookbinders: Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Manchester. Cord, Sealing: Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee. Cord, Sisal: R. Hood Haggie & Son, Ltd., Willington-on-Tyne. Duplicating including Typewriting for the General Officer Commanding Northern Command: Margaret Fenton, Leeds. Southern Command: Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Salisbury. Western Command: Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Chester. Aldershot Command: Wm. May & Co., Ltd., Aldershot. Envelopes: Glazed Brown, Buff and Thick Buff, BCD, Scotland (1939) Table II only: Chapman & Co. (Balham), Ltd., London, S.W. Tables III and IV only: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. Buff 9½ in. by 4½ in.; Kraft 8½ in. by 4 in.: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. Thick Buff, 7½ in. by 3½ in.: A. B. Swain & Co., Ltd., Ware. Buff 8½ in. by 3½ in.: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. Forme Racks: Potter Rax Gate Co., Ltd., London, N. Glue, Flexible: E. T. Marler, Ltd., London, E.C. Packing Cases: J. Putley & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Paper, Ruthurstat Electro-Copyist: Ruthurstat, Ltd., Harrow. Pencils, Black "M.L.": George Rowney & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Pins: Kirby Beard & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; D. F. Taylor & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; T. Phipson & Sons, Birmingham; Tubbs Lewis & Co., Ltd., Charfield.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Services: Alford Telephone Exchange (Lines)—Erection: W. Greatham & Son, Skegness. Almondsbury (Glos.) Telephone Exchange—Erection: John Evans & Son, Malvern. Barrow-in-Furness District—A.R.P. Work: Rainey Bros., Ltd., Barrow. Blackburn R.O.F.—Undrivable Fencing: Hill & Smith, Ltd., Brierley Hill. Brentwood Post Office—Erection: T. Bates & Sons, Ltd., Barking. Buckfastleigh, Devon, Telephone Exchange—Erection: J. W. C. Scoble & Son, Kingsbridge. Burley (Hants) Telephone Exchange—Erection: Sheffield Bros., Farnham, Surrey. Cleveleys (Lancs) Telephone Exchange—Extension: W. Knowles, Ltd., Darwen. Coombe Down Telephone Exchange—Extension: F. J. Amery & Sons, Ltd., Bath. Corby Sub-Post Office (Northants)—Erection: W. Potter & Sons, Leicester. Dagenham Employment Exchange—Construction of A.R.P. Trenches: W. T. Champion & Son, Ltd., London, S.E. Darlington Telephone Exchange—Erection: H. & J. Taylor (Contractors), Ltd., London, S.E. Dollis Hill Post Office Research Station—Construction of Staff Refuge Shelters: G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W. Dronfield Telephone Exchange—Alterations and Extensions: T. Ardern & Son, Sheffield. Dudley Head Post Office and Telephone Exchange—Alterations: J. Harper & Sons (Blackheath), Ltd., Birmingham. East Dulwich Sub-District Office—Erection of Extension: A. McClelland & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Glascoed Royal Ordnance Factory—L.T. Switchgear Main & Sub Pillars: Dorman & Smith, Ltd., Manchester. Gravesend Custom House—Concrete Jetty: Christiani & Nielsen, Ltd., London, S.W. Harrow H.M.S.O.—Staff Refuge Shelters: G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W. Hartburn (Durham) Telephone Exchange—Erection: T. Holt & Co., Stockton-on-Tees. Hyde Park, East Carriage Drive—Temporary Stands: Scaffolding (Great Britain), Ltd., London, S.W. Key Street, Kent, Telephone Repeater Station Erection: G. Pearce & Sons, Maidstone. Knebworth, Herts, Telephone Exchange—Erection: H. C. Janes, Ltd., Luton. Lancing, Sussex, Telephone Exchange—Erection: Brinton (Builders), Ltd., Worthing. Leeds, Regional Director's Office—Metal Skirtings: G. Johnson Bros., London, N. Liverpool, Lancaster House, Telephone Exchange—Bronze Handrail: F. Sage & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. London Colney (Herts) Telephone Exchange—Erection: S. T.

Harvey & Co., Ltd., Harpenden. Lowther, Cumberland Telephone Repeater Station—Erection: J. Kitchen, Penrith. Manchester Employment Exchange & District Office—Superstructure: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Merstham National College of Physical Training—Chain Link Fencing: Portsmouth Steel Co., Ltd., Portsmouth. Middlesbrough Sorting Office—Alterations and Additions to Postmen's Welfare Accommodation: Norman Thompson, Ltd., Middlesbrough. Moss Side State Institution, Maghull, Liverpool—Erection of Female Blocks, etc.: Unit Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Mount Pleasant Post Office Parcels Office—Alterations to Refreshment Room and Kitchen: Soole & Son, Ltd., Richmond, Surrey. Mount Pleasant, Second Letter Office—Erection of Extension: Galbraith Bros., Ltd., London, S.E. National Maritime Museum, Greenwich—Alterations to East Wing: Griggs & Son, Ltd., London, S.W. National Physical Laboratory, Teddington—Steel Casements: Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Newcastle-on-Tyne Employment Exchange and Divisional Offices—Steelwork: A. Findlay & Co., Ltd., Motherwell. Newcastle-on-Tyne Branch Post Office—Erection: H. Kindred, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Newcastle-on-Tyne R.A.F. Volunteer Reserve—Alterations and Additions: A. Anderson (Contractors), Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Northampton Post Office Engineers' Garage—Alterations: Chowns, Ltd., Northampton. Northampton R.A.F. Volunteer Reserve—New Lecture Rooms: King & Company (Northampton), Ltd., Northampton. Nottingham New Sorting Office and Garage—Wood Block Flooring: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Nottingham R.A.F. Volunteer Reserve—New Lecture Rooms: H. Wiltshire & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham. Nottingham Sorting Office and Garage—Shutter Gates: Bolton Gate Co., Ltd., Bolton. Post Office Savings Bank, Kensington—Construction of Staff Refuge Shelters: G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W. Rosyth Admiralty Training Establishment—Erection of Semi-permanent Hutments: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Metal Windows, etc.: Senlac Metal Casements, Ltd., Battle. Roundhay Telephone Exchange—Construction of Extensions: L. Garbutt, Leeds. Royal Courts of Justice—Installation of New Lift: Newbury & Thomas, London, S.E. Rushden, Northants Telephone Exchange—Erection: H. C. Janes, Ltd., Luton. Sevenoaks, Kent Telephone Exchange—Erection: Raglan Building Co., Ltd., Wembley Park. Taunton Telephone Exchange—Extension: Stansell & Son (Taunton), Ltd., Taunton. Towcester (Northants) Telephone Exchange—Erection: C. E. Ivens & Son, Ltd., Towcester. Trowbridge (Wilts) Telephone Exchange—Erection: E. W. Beard, Ltd., Swindon. West Hartlepool R.A.F. Volunteer Reserve—Alterations and Additions: W. Thompson & Sons, Leeds. Winterbourne, Bristol Telephone Exchange—Erection: E. A. W. Poole & Son, Brislington. Woodgate (Birmingham) Telephone Exchange—Extension: L. G. Jones & Co., Birmingham.—**Engineering Services:** Beckenham Post Office, Sorting Office and Garage—Heating and Hot Water Service: Fretwell Heating Co., Ltd., London, E. Bishopton Royal Ordnance Factory—Aluminium Paste Sheet Trays: London Aluminium Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Motor Cranes and Motor Hoists: Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Stockport; Plenum Heating: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Steel Platforms and Structures: Fleming Bros., Glasgow; Erection of Buildings, etc., in Administrative and Tetryl Group: Jackson Brown & Co., Glasgow. Bournemouth Station Sorting Office and Joint Garage—Automatic Sprinkler System: Atlas Sprinkler Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex. Bridgend Royal Ordnance Factory—Canteen Cooking Equipment: J. Stott & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, E.C.; Cleanway Lifts: Aldous & Campbell, Ltd., London, S.E.; Hydro Extractors: T. Bradford & Co., London, E.C.; Laundry Equipment: Lister Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.; Motors: Brook Motors, Ltd., Huddersfield; Pellet Drying Plants: Carrier Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Running Heads and Benches: R. Legg, Ltd., London, N. Bridgend and Glascoed Royal Ordnance Factories—Air Compressor Plants: Ingersoll-Rand Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Compton Agricultural Research Council Field Station—Sinking of Bore and Laying of Pipe Line from Farm to Paddocks: Biggs, Wall & Co., Ltd., London, N. Glascoed Royal Ordnance Factory—T.N.T. Melting Plants: Aluminium Plant & Vessel Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Trolleys and Blocks: Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough. Glascoed and Bridgend Royal Ordnance Factories—Standard Gauge Diesel Shunting Locomotive: J. Fowler & Co. (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds. Gloucester Telephone Exchange—Heating and Hot Water Service: G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., Bristol. Greenwich Royal Naval College—Electrically Heated Hot Plates and Containers: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. H.M.S.O., Harrow—Motor Converter, Switchgear and Cables: Bruce Peebles & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Hindley Employment Exchange—Heating and Hot Water Service: G. Dawson & Sons, Salford. Langham (Museum) Telephone Exchange—Heating and Hot Water Services: Fretwell Heating Co., Ltd., London, E. Manchester Sub-District Post Office—Heating and Hot Water Services: H. Tattersall, Ltd., Rochdale. National Maritime Museum, Greenwich—Heating Installation: J. G. Proger & Sons, Ltd., Cardiff. Pembrey Royal Ordnance Factory—Plenum Heating and Fume Extraction Systems: Air Control Installations, Ltd., Ruislip. Rosyth Admiralty Training Establishment—Boiler with Mechanical Stoker: A. Dodman & Co., Ltd., King's Lynn. Southampton—A.R.P. Work: A. E. Jukes & Son, Ltd., Southampton. Whitehall Development Scheme—Installation of Electric Wiring: T. Clarke & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Woolwich Arsenal—Five Edge Runner Mills: Clayton Goodfellow & Co., Ltd., Blackburn.—**Miscellaneous:** Acetylene Flares: Acetylene Corporation of Great Britain, Ltd., London, S.W.; Thorn & Hodde, Ltd., London, S.W.; C. S. Milne & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Ankle Boots: W. J. Edwards & Co., Bristol; Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Wellingborough. Ash Ladders, Iron Shod: Scaffolding (Great Britain), Ltd., London, S.W. Axes and Pickaxes: Gilpin & Whitehouse, Ltd., Cannonk. W. Hunt & Sons, The Brades, Ltd., Birmingham. Baseboard, Gypsum, Fire-resisting Plaster: British Plaster Boards, Ltd., Erith; Honeywill & Stein, Ltd., London, S.W.;

Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W. Baskets, Waste-paper: United London Workshops for the Blind (Sales), Ltd., London, S.W. Basket Strainers, Sleeves: John Smith & Co. (London, E.), Ltd., London, E. Bedsteads, Iron Combination: Geo. A. Webster, London, E.C.; A. Beswick & Co., Ltd., London, N. Bedsteads, Folding Iron: Vono, Ltd., Dudley Port; W. Steel & Co., Ltd., London, E.; T. Adthead & Sons, Dudley; Lee & Bellis, London, N. Benches, Demonstration: Griffin & Tatlock, Ltd., London, W.C. Benches: Swarland Sawmills & Joinery, Ltd., Morpeth. Blackboards: Scott, Morton & Tynecastle Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Blankets, Coloured: J. Boyd & Son, Jedburgh; B. Taylor & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; L. Frank, Ltd., Stockport; J. Dinsmore & Sons (Oldgreen), Ltd., Fells, Co. Antrim, Ireland; J. H. Eddison & Co., London, W.C.; C. Robinson & Co., Ltd., Batley; S. Johnson & Co. (Morley), Ltd., Morley, Yorks.; Holywell Textile Mills, Ltd., Holywell, N. Wales; W. Greenwood & Son, Dewsbury; J. Fenton & D. Bradley Mills, Ltd., Batley; Cordle & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.; Bentley & Tempest, Ltd., Leeds. Boards, Foot Slatted: Albion Joinery Works, Ltd., London, N.W. Bolton Sheet-iron: Ashton Bros. & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Brown Drill Overall: Workwear, Ltd., Liverpool. Calculating Machine Tables: S. & D. Montague, Ltd., London, N.W. Canvas Containers for 1,000 Gall. Dams: Gourcock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; Electroflux, Ltd., Luton. Canvas Containers for 5,000 Gall. Dams: Gourcock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow. Canvas Dams: Harland & Wolff, Ltd., London, E.; Speedings, Ltd., Sunderland; J. H. Peck & Co., Ltd., Wigan; Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E. Canvas Fire Hose: British Belting & Asbestos, Ltd., Cleckheaton. Card Index Cabinets and Cupboards: Roneo, Ltd., London, W.C.; Art Metal Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Sankey, Sheldon, Ltd., London, E.C.; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford. Casement Cloth, Green: Morton Soudour Fabrics, Ltd., London, W. Chairs with Hooks and Rings: Jones & Lloyd, Ltd., Cradley Heath; T. Perrins, Stourbridge; W. Griffin & Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath. Chairs, British Bentwood, Small: Wm. Birch, Ltd., High Wycombe. Chairs, Bow Back, Windsor: Owen Haines & Son, High Wycombe; F. East & Co., Ltd., Dundee; A. Tavener, Bristol. Chairs, W.7: Web-Harven Furniture, Ltd., High Wycombe. Coco Matting: W. Goodacre & Sons, Ltd., London, E. Couplings to Canvas Hose: Apex Supply Co., Ltd., Wembley. Cupboards, Steel Security: Art Metal Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Curtains, Making Up: E. C. Quidington & Son, Ltd., London, W. Delivery Hose Couplings: Sanbra, Ltd., Birmingham. Desks, Portable Workshop: F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Draughtsmen's Tables: Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops, London, S.W. Easels: Haigh, Jones & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield. Easels and Blackboards: Educational Supply Association, Ltd., Stevenage. Files and Racks: J. May, Ltd., London, W. Fire Extinguishers: Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford; Mather & Platt, Ltd., Manchester. First Aid Boxes: Huntley, Boorne & Stevens, Ltd., Reading. Fire Pails, Water and Sand: S. W. Bullas & Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Bird, Stevens & Co., Brierley Hill. Fitters Benches: J. Greenwood, Ltd., London, E.C.; W. Wood & Son, Ltd., Taplow. Galvanized Flexible Patent Steel Wire Scaffold Lashings: Bristol Wire Rope Co., Ltd., Bristol. Glassware: Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Brierley Hill; Stuart & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge. Gymnasium Shoes: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Hat and Coat Stands: J. J. Boyd & Sons, Gateshead. Heavy Mobile Units: A.C. (Acedes) Cars, Ltd., Thames Ditton. Hose Straps: Morgan, Crossley & Co., Ltd., Manchester; C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.C.; Bristol Belting & Asbestos, Ltd., London, S.E. Hurricane Lamps: F. A. Young & Son, Ltd., Horley, Surrey; J. Wakefield & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham. Knives, Clasp: Davenport Cutlery Co., Sheffield. Korocid: Inlaid Ruboleum Tile Co., Ltd., London, E. Laboratory Tables: Drake & Warters, Ltd., Wakefield. Ladders, Extending: Patent Safety Ladder Co., Ltd., Peterborough; W. T. Dalton & Son, Ltd., London, E.; T. M. Sootney, St. Ives, Hunts. Lifting Gear: Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., Willenhall, Staffs. Lifting Jacks: Equipment & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., London, S.W. Linoleum, Laying: H. Simister & Sons, Leyton, E. Linoleum, Brown: J. Williamson & Son, Ltd., Lancaster; Barry, Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., London, E.C.; Michael Nairn & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Lockers, Flying Clothing: Sankey Sheldon (Harris & Sheldon), Ltd., London, E.C. Lockers, Long, Single, for Motor Drivers: Milner's Safe Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Waddells (Stratford Steel Equipment), Ltd., Brimsdown. Locks: J. Worrall & Son, Willenhall, Staffs; J. Parkes & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton; A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich. Manila Rope: R. Hood Haggie & Sons, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. West, London, E.; Halls Barton Ropery Co., Ltd., Hull. Manual Pumps, Two Men: E. H. Hill, Ltd., Sheffield; Lee, Howl & Co., Ltd., Tipton. Map Cupboards: H. Newsum & Co., Ltd., Lincoln. Metal First Aid Boxes: Huntley, Boorne & Stevens, Ltd., Reading; Taylor, Law & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Metal Fittings: Essor Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Mop Polish: Nicholson's (Newcastle-on-Tyne), Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Needlefelt, Underfelt: Coventry Felt Co., Ltd., Coventry. Pigeon Hole Racks: F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Pillows, Feather: Booth & Fox, Ltd., Enfield. Printed Linens: Turnbull & Stockdale, Ltd., London, W.; Warner & Sons, Ltd., London, W. Racking & Cupboards: Art Metal Construction Co., London, S.W. K.D. Racks: King & Co. (Northampton), Ltd., Northampton. Rivets: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sash Line: J. Austin & Son, Ltd., London, N. Shirts: W. Sugden & Son, Ltd., Cleckheaton. Steel Frames for Canvas Dams: Paterson Hughes Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow; J. H. Sparshott & Son (Portsmouth), Ltd., Portsmouth. Steel Frames for 5,000 Gall. Dams: G. A. Harvey (London), Ltd., London, S.E. Steel Shelving: Waddells (Stratford Steel Equipment), Ltd., Brimsdown. Stirrup Pumps: Sigmund Pumps (Great Britain), Ltd., London, W.C. Suction Hose: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; W. Warne & Co., Ltd., Barking; D. Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Survey

Equipment: E. N. Watts & Son, Ltd., London, S.W. Tables, Dining: Shapland & Petter, Ltd., Barnstable. Tables, Folding: W. H. Ferris & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Tables, Folding and Drawers: Educational Supply Association, Ltd., London, W.C.; Drake & Warters, Ltd., Wakefield. Tables, Pedestal, Writing: H. Baldock, Liverpool; Wake & Dean, Ltd., Bristol. Tables, Solid Top: Bromay Products, London, W.C. Tubular Steel Arm Chairs: British Ideal Patents & Furniture, Ltd., Brimsdown. Vertical Filing Cabinets: Art Metal Construction Co., London, S.W.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Accumulator Spares: Chloride Elec. Storage Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Aluminium Capsules:** Indo-European Export, London, E.C.—**Amoa New Agent:** Amoa Chemical Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Armoured Cable:** Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Asbestos Cement Pressure Pipes and Fittings:** Turners Asbestos Cement Co., London, S.E.—**Axes:** V. & R. Blakemore, Birmingham—**Bandages:** Robert Bailey & Son, Stockport.—**Bearing Springs and Door Check Springs:** Brown Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Bedsteads:** J. & J. Taunton, Ltd., Birmingham; Whitfield Bedsteads, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Blouses and Shorts:** Thomas Briggs (Ldn.), Ltd., London, E.C.; Hobson & Sons (Ldn.), Ltd., London, W.—**Bogie Inspection Coach:** Metropolitan Cannell Carr. & Wagon Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Boots:** Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Wellingborough; Walker & Gun, Ltd., Higham Ferris; Wilkins & Denton, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Breeches:** Hobson & Sons (Ldn.), Ltd., London, W.—**Buckets:** V. & R. Blakemore, Birmingham.—**C.I. Pipes and Specials:** Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Cables:** W. T. Henley's Tel. Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Calico:** J. H. Greenhow & Co., Manchester.—**Caps:** Hobson & Sons (Ldn.), Ltd., London, W.—**Carriage and Wagon Spares:** Gloucester Rly. Carr. & Wagon Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Cement:** Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Coal Tar:** Gas Light & Coke Co., London, E.C.—**Composite Telephone Cable:** Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Compressors, etc.:** Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Copperweld Wire:** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Cotton Waste:** John White (Wigan), Ltd., Wigan.—**Cotton Wool:** R. Bailey & Son, Stockport.—**Covers and Tubes:** Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Cropping Machine:** J. Bennie & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Cupola:** Alldays & Onions, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Current Notes:** T. de la Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Diesel Engine Road Roller:** Aveling-Barford, Ltd., Grant-ham.—**Disinfectant:** Killgerm Co., Cleckheaton.—**Driers, Liquid, etc.:** Torbay Paint Co., London, S.W.—**Dynamite and Detonators:** Nobels Explosives Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Electric Cookers:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Electric Pneumatic Hammer:** B. & S. Massey, Ltd., Manchester.—**Explosives:** Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Galvanised Corrugated Steel Sheets:** Wolverhampton Corr. Iron Co., Ltd., Wirral.—**Greatcoats:** G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Hats:** Hall & Phillips, Ltd., Nuneaton.—**Headlight and Train Lighting Spares:** J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Hydraulic Press:** Fielding & Platt, Ltd., Gloucester.—**Hydro Extractors, Washing Machine:** T. Bradford & Co., Manchester.—**"Ibis" Metal:** Phosphor Bronze Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**W.P. Insulators:** Taylor Tunnicliff & Co., Ltd., Hanley.—**Jackets and Trousers:** G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Jerseys:** S. D. Stretton & Sons, Leicester.—**Khaki Drill:** E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—**Lathes:** J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Light Floats:** Gas Accumulator Co. (U.K.), Ltd., Brentford.—**Line Materials:** Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Locomotive Boilers:** Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds; R. Stephenson & Hawthorns, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Lorry Chassis: Morris Industries Exports, Ltd., Cowley.—**M.S. Plates:** P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**M.S. Rods and Bars:** Whitehead Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Newport.—**Machines and Tools:** Lawler, Ayers & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Measuring Equipment:** Marconi-Ekeo Instruments, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Meters:** Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.—**Microscopes and Accessories:** R. & J. Beck, Ltd., London, W.—**Mild Steel:** P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow; Whitehead Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Newport.—**Milling Machine:** J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley.—**Monotype Spares:** Monotype Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Motor Launch:** H. Mclean & Sons, Ltd., Renfrew.—**Motors and Starters:** Metropolitan Vickers E.E. Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Muir-Hill Dumpers:** Boydell, E. & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Novarsenobillon:** Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker), Ltd., Dagenahm.—**Oxygen Cylinders:** Coxeter & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Paint:** Red Hand Compositions, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Paper:** Carrongrove Paper Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Empire Paper Mills, Ltd., London, E.C.; Wm. Nash, Ltd., St. Paul's Cray; North of Ireland Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ballyclare; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Thomas & Green, Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Paper Insulated Cables:** W. T. Henley's Tel. Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton.—**Pile Driver:** British Steel Piling Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Plant for Steam Laundry:** Manlove, Alliott & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Plates and Angles:** P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Plate Bending and Straightening Rolls:**

J. Bennie & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Postage and Revenue Stamps:** Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Printing Machines:** Dawson Payne & Elliott, Ltd., Otley; Linotype & Machinery, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Quinine:** Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—**Rails and Fish-plates:** Guest, Keen, Baldwins Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Lancashire Steel Corp., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Raincoats:** North British Rubber Co., London, W.—**Refuse Lorries:** Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton.—**Road Rollers:** Aveling-Barford, Ltd., Grantham.—**Rubber Boots:** North British Rubber Co., London, W.—**Ruston Lighting Sets:** Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—**Serge:** Joseph Smith & Co., Greetland.—**Shaping Machine:** Butler M/c. Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax.—**Sleepers and Crossings:** C. Leary & Co., London, E.C.—**Socks:** Alfred Yates & Co., Leicester.—**Spare Gear for Vessels:** Fleming & Ferguson, Ltd., Paisley.—**Steel Tyres:** Brown Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steelwork:** Brownlie & Murray, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Straightening and Bending Machine:** J. Bennie & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Studio Control Equipment:** Marconi's Wireless Tel. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Switches:** Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Ltd., Wednesbury.—**E.H.T. Switchgear:** Metropolitan Vickers E.E. Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Telephone Apparatus:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Telephone Materials:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Telephones:** Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Teleprinters:** Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon.—**Trailer Pumps:** Dennis Bros., Ltd., Guildford.—**Travellers Guide:** Garden City Press, Ltd., Letchworth.—**Voltage Regulators:** Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.—**W.I. Galvanised Water Tubes:** Wellington Tube Works Co., Ltd., Tipton.—**W.I. Water Piping:** Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Water Heaters:** Aidas Electric, Ltd., Greenford.—**Water Meters:** Manchester Water Meter Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Web Equipment:** Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Weighing Machines:** Transport Engineering & Equipment Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Wet Dial Type Meters:** G. Kent, Ltd., Luton.—**Wire:** Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Wireless Components:** Arthur Lyon & Co., London, W.C.—**Wireless Valves:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

HOME OFFICE.

A.R.P. Steel Snetters (complete): British Iron & Steel Corporation, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Components for A.R.P. Basement Shelters—Bases (Screw Jack):** Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath; Bloxwich Stamping Co., Ltd., Bloxwich; T. W. Lench, Ltd., Birmingham; London & Midland Steel Scaffolding Co., Ltd., Old Hill; Ludlow Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; Mills Scaffold Co., Ltd., Stockport; Chas. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston; Steel & Co., Ltd., Sunderland; Walls, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Head Clips:** Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath; Bloxwich Stamping Co., Ltd., Bloxwich; F. W. Male & Son, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Railway Accessories, Ltd., Birmingham; Chas. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston; Steel & Co., Ltd., Sunderland.—**Tubular Shores:** Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Kettering.—**Components for A.R.P. Garden Shelters—Bolts and Nuts:** Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath; Brooks & Walker, Ltd., Bilston.—**Clips:** Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath; E. Richards, Bristol.—**Spanners:** Gilpin & Whitehouse, Ltd., Cannock; B. Priest & Sons, Ltd., Old Hill.—**Washers:** Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath; J. H. Marshall, Wolverhampton.

PRISON COMMISSION.

Bluette: Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Erection of Stable Building, adjoining Southwark Police Station: H. Kent, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Heating, Hot Water Supply and Ventilation, Southwark New Police Station:** J. Jeffreys & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Generating Plant, Various Buildings:** J. H. Holmes & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Steel Poles for A.R.P. Sirens on Police Boxes:** Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Paper:** Lepard & Smiths, Ltd., London, W.C.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

Caps: R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Construction of Launch:** H. Maclean & Sons, Ltd., Renfrew.

NOTICE.

The MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE is published by H.M. Stationery Office on or about the 18th of each month, price 6d. net. The annual subscription is 7s. post free.

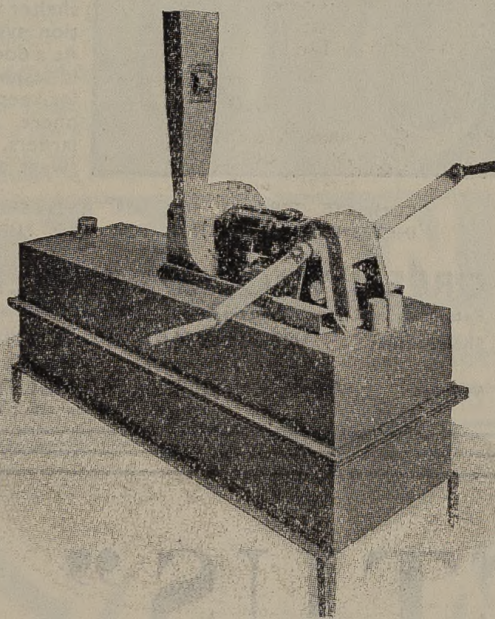
All communications concerning subscriptions and sales should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at one of the addresses shown on the cover.

PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE LIMITED, LONDON.

Carrier

Gas Defence

Air Filtration Units



Guaranteed to maintain any shelter space absolutely free from poison gases and smokes of any kind, keeping it in a comfortable, liveable condition for an unlimited period for any required number of persons.

In eliminating smoke the Carrier Air Filtration system removes one of the greatest causes of panic—a real danger in shelters.



The Carrier Units have passed all official tests and bear the Home Office Certification Mark, Licence No. 1.

Already installed in Report Centres, First Aid Posts, Control Rooms, Operating Theatres, Shelters, Telephone Exchanges, buildings of H.M. Government, Colonial Governments, many Local Authorities, leading Railway Companies, Electric Supply Companies, Gas Companies, Banks, Insurance Companies, office blocks, blocks of flats, and so on.

Carrier Engineering Company Ltd

24 Buckingham Gate, London.



MEET THE PEOPLE
You would like to meet

and spend a jolly and healthy holiday in their company. Note the very reasonable prices.

Write for illustrated booklet, which describes the Co-operative Holidays Association's arrangements for holidays at its forty delightful Guest Houses in Great Britain or on the Continent. During the season a series of excursions is arranged for every Centre, four being taken each week, under the guidance of a reliable leader. A host and hostess are also appointed to arrange social activities.

CHARGES :

HOLIDAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN	CONTINENTAL HOLIDAYS
from 40/- to 55/- per week	from £7 : 17 : 6
excluding cost of Excursions which ranges from 2/3 to 19/6 per week.	excluding cost of Excursions.

Write for Booklet—and specify (a) Home Centres or (b) Continental to

CO-OPERATIVE HOLIDAYS ASSOCIATION

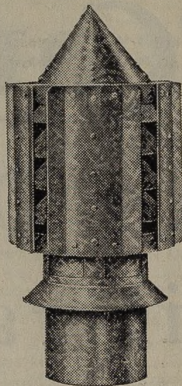


ROOM T, BIRCH HEYS, Fallowfield, MANCHESTER, 14

GREENWOOD-AIRVAC

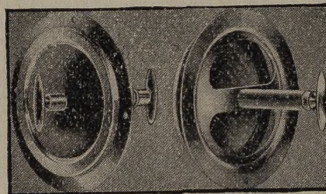
“NOGAS” EXTRACTORS & INLETS

“VACAIRE” PATENT EXTRACTOR, MARK 4



The “Vacaire” Patent Natural Air Extractor, Mark 4, for use in conjunction with our registered Intake, is designed exclusively for Air Raid Shelters and operates in the lightest breeze. Maintains a fresh, healthy interior. No moving parts. Weatherproof.

“NOGAS” VENTILATOR



Type D.G., patent pending, is designed for a number of purposes. Used in conjunction with the “Vacaire” Extractor and Intake, it ensures absolute security against gas entering a shelter via the ventilation system. As a door ventilator it is especially suitable for keeping the atmosphere in cupboards, larders, stores, etc., sweet and fresh.

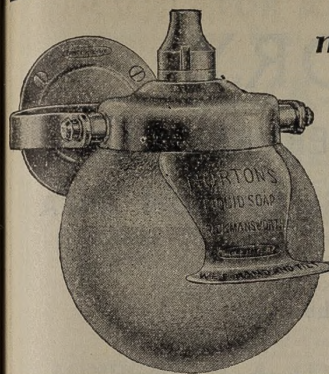
COMPLETE SCHEMES FOR AIR RAID SHELTERS
INEXPENSIVE VENTILATION FOR A.R.P. PURPOSES

GREENWOOD'S VENTILATING CO., LTD.

Patentees and Manufacturers. Showrooms: **22 NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.1** Telephone: MUSEUM 8222 Works: **ABBEYDALE RD., WEMBLEY, MIDD.** Telephone: PERIVALE 4488

EMPLOYEES PROTECTED—

money saved



Here is the simplest, most efficient and most economical means of banishing the risk of infection so easily spread by ordinary tablet soap. The Horton Liquid Soap Systems safeguards the health of employees. Drop-by-drop delivery gives an instant and ample supply of fresh, uncontaminated liquid soap for each user—saves time, does away with waste and pilfering.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 comes into force July 1st, 1939

A reminder that the simplest, most economical way to provide soap for employees is by the HORTON LIQUID SOAP SYSTEM

HORTON DISPENSER

Exclusively equipped with Firth's “Staybrite” Steel Fittings—rustless, verdigris proof. Bowl of clear or stippled glass. Also all-metal model in Firth's “Staybrite” Steel.

HORTON “HOMACOL” LIQUID SOAP

—for use in Horton Dispensers. A rich-lathering product of pure vegetable oils—only a few drops needed to wash with.

Special Quotations for complete Horton Installations in Factories

Write for Fully Illustrated Catalogue

HORTON

THE HORTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. RICKMANSWORTH HERTS. Phone: RICKMANSWORTH 3191 (2 lines)

Grams: “LIQUISOPA” RICKMANSWORTH.

An Economical Way to cover yourself for the Factory Act

HIRE

YOUR

COATS

TOWELS & TABLE LINEN

ON

REPLACEMENT SERVICE

FROM

LONDON LINEN SUPPLY LTD.

BRUNEL ROAD, LONDON, W.3

PHONE: SHE 5344/5

“INVICTUS”

(Regd.)

METAL-FACED PLYWOOD

was the material used for the construction of all the Port of London Authority's Docks'

FIRST-AID and CLEANSING STATIONS

“INVICTUS” (Regd.) Metal-faced Plywood is non-corrosive, insulating, impermeable and non-warpable.

For further particulars, write or ring:

THE BRITISH PLYWOOD MANUFACTURERS LTD.
362 OLD STREET, E.C.2 Tel. BIS 2181



ANSWER TO THE FACTORY ACT

Onliwon Paper Towels — efficient and ECONOMICAL; always ready for use and always clean; pilferage impossible; laundering arrangements unnecessary. Let Onliwon Paper Towels be your answer to the Factory Act.

ONLIWON PAPER TOWELS

Preferred by employees because they are more absorbent than linen towels, yet soft and agreeable to the touch. Also a safeguard against the spread of germ-borne diseases and skin complaints... an important point both to employer and employee.

Write for samples and quotations.

THE BRITISH PATENT PERFORATED PAPER CO., LTD. HACKNEY WICK, LONDON, E.9

HAYES LAUNDRY

offers the IDEAL LAUNDRY SERVICE

To OFFICES, FACTORIES, CANTEENS, ETC. in the LONDON AREA

- OFFICE AND FACTORY TOWELS
 - UNIFORMS AND WORKING OVERALLS
 - COATS, JACKETS, ETC.
 - CANTEEN LINEN
- We shall be pleased to quote for the laundering of your own articles,] or for the supply of any of the above on a hire maintenance basis.

May we send a representative to discuss your individual requirements?

HAYES LAUNDRY

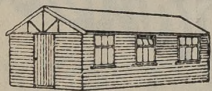
129, COLDHARBOUR LANE, S.E.5

BRIXTON 1142 (3 lines)

Contractors to London's largest Hotels, Restaurants and Industrial Concerns

ARMY TYPE HUTS

(NEW AND SECOND-HAND) STOCKED
CONTRACTORS' OFFICES



Garages Portable Huts

INSTALLMENTS OR CASH TERMS LIST FREE

500 KINDS GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SURPLUS GOODS

HOPE'S NEW **STEEL WINDOWS** (Surplus Line) SUITABLE FOR HOUSES AND FACTORIES, ETC., AT 50% OFF STANDARD LIST PRICES. Many sizes and designs. Particulars on application.
R.S. JOISTS & COMPOUND GIRDERS, PICKAXES, TABLES, FORMS 32-PAGE SURPLUS LIST FREE

JENNINGS SURPLUS LTD., 858 PENNYWELL ROAD, BRISTOL

CAMOUFLAGE IN TIME OF WAR

D.A. Models solicit enquiries for scale models of factories, etc., for the purpose of demonstrating and experimenting in methods of camouflage.

87, WOODSTOCK ROAD, W.4 Tel. Chiswick 2011

TALFACTO DISINFECTANT
SPRAYERS
AND FLUIDS

Address
TALFACTO HOUSE
TEL. BLACKPOOL 3270

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS
BETWEEN ORGANISATIONS OF
EMPLOYERS & WORKPEOPLE

A booklet containing a review of existing collective agreements together with the text of 55 selected agreements. A record of what has already been achieved, an invaluable reminder of the points to be covered, and an illustration of the way in which they have been dealt with.

Price 9d. net; by post 11d.

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: York House, Kingsway;
EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street; MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street;
CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;
or through any bookseller

FOR A.R.P.
and other First Aid Students

"QUICK-AID" ANATOMICAL CHARTS

By G. DOUGLAS DREVER, M.B., Ch. B.

1. FRONT. 2. BACK. 3. SKULL.
4. ARTERIAL CIRCULATION AND PRESSURE POINTS.
5. TYPES OF FRACTURES (Each size 10 x 7½ ins.).

Price per set of 5 cards in envelope
1s. net; postage 3d.

Obtainable of all Booksellers

LONDON: H. K. LEWIS & CO. LTD.

FIRST AID WALL DIAGRAMS

SPECIAL SET OF 6 SHEETS ADOPTED BY THE
BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY. MOUNTED
ON LINEN WITH ROLLER

40" x 26" 21/6 per set, postage 6d.

A. L. PHYSIOLOGY CHARTS, COLOURED

A Series of 8 Charts 40" x 30"

SKELETON, MUSCLES, NERVOUS SYSTEM,
CIRCULATION, DIGESTION, EYE, EAR, SKIN.
Complete set, printed on stout manilla with lath
at top 18/- net, postage 6d.

Complete set on calico, on one roller 42/- net,
postage 9d.

Single charts, manilla 2/-, postage 3d.
Single charts, calico 7/-, postage 6d.

Details of above and other anatomical diagrams on application.

H. K. LEWIS & Co. Ltd.
136 GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

"MASCO"

MITCHELLS, ASHWORTH,
STANSFIELD & CO., LTD.

Pioneer Manufacturers of All Classes of

FELT

For All Mechanical, Engineering and
Upholstery Purposes

SPECIALISTS IN FELTS FOR AIRCRAFT

"Mascolite" (Ashworth's Patent)
Foundation Felt for elimination
of shock, vibration and sound.
Proofed Felts of all types for pro-
tective purposes

Contractors to Government Depts., Railways,
Aircraft and Motor Firms

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

45, Newton Street, Manchester 1,
England

Telephone - CENTRAL 3503 (Private Branch Exchanges)
Telegrams - "Feltings Manchester"

Think of the savings!
Make this FREE test of

HYPRO KRAFT
PAPER TOWELS

"TO TRY THEM IS TO BUY THEM"



HERE at last is the complete answer
to your towelling problem.
HYPRO Towels dry hands and face
quickly, economically, comfortably and
efficiently. Their absorbency and "wet
strength" are amazing. No fluff, no
fibre comes away. With the specially
designed dispenser, they save anything
up to 40% of your drying expenses.

To know how good HYPRO Towels
are you *MUST* try them for yourself.
Send to-day for a generous free sample
length for testing purposes.

- HYPRO KRAFT Towels come in rolls
250 ft. long, 10 in. wide. There is no ex-
pense of laundering, loss, pilferage or wear.
They are absolutely hygienic. They are
BRITISH MADE. HYPRO KRAFT
sturdy metal self-service containers are
utterly fool-proof and entirely reliable,
and with the standard waste-bin form
an absolutely efficient drying unit. Our
Technical Department is at your disposal
to demonstrate and discuss our products
in relation to your requirements.

HYGRADE INDUSTRIES LIMITED
11 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1

BRITAIN'S LEADING INDUSTRIAL DRYING SERVICE

Towels for Workpeople

The new Factories Act is compulsory in July. We are making a special range of hard wearing towels—all at 6/- per dozen.

These towels have been selected because they are particularly suitable and meet all requirements.

They solve your difficulty.

Samples on approval.
Dept. "KF"

The Sawley Mills,
12 Faulkner Street,
Manchester, 1

Modern standards of Industrial Hygiene demand efficient



Special Steel frames capable of holding single or complete banks of units either in one or two layers supplied. Customers' special requirements quoted for on receipt of detailed drawings.



VERSIL AIR FILTERS

(Supplied for A.R.P. Work)

are a very simple and inexpensive method of ensuring

DUST FREE AIR

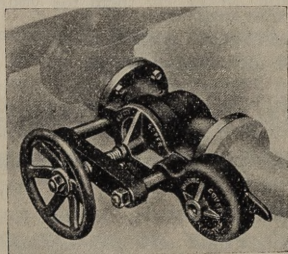
Descriptive literature from
VERSIL LTD.
Liversedge, Yorks.

London Office:
59, Southwark
Street, S.E.1.

Versil bonded Glass Silk is the ideal medium for air filtration, having an extremely low air resistance and, when coated with an adhesive, a very high dust-collecting efficiency. Light in weight, germ and moisture proof.

1937/8 KIER REGULATIONS

THE **B. A. T.** (PATENT)
ISOLATING VALVES
FOR KIERS - AUTO CLAVES, &c.



STRONG DESIGN - SIMPLE TO USE
RENEWABLE SEAT

Also
THE "G.T." ISOLATING SWIVEL-UNIT

FOR QUICKLY DISCONNECTING AND
ISOLATING RAW STEAM PIPES

Use **TAYLOR'S** (PATENT) SPLIT
METAL SHAFT GUARDS

Write for details to
GEORGE TAYLOR (BRASS FOUNDERS) LTD.
ALL SAINTS STREET WORKS, BOLTON, LANCs.
Telephone: 158 Bolton Telegrams: "G. Taylor, Bolton, 158"

A.R.P.

Expert Construction of
Underground Shelters fully
or partially Bomb-proof
as required.

Shoring up of Basement
Areas.

THE FRANCOIS CEMENTATION CO., LTD.
BENTLEY WORKS
DONCASTER

Tel. Nos.:
54177/8/39.

Tel. Address:
"Francois, Doncaster."

THE FACTORY ACT OF 1937

provides for

"Adequate and suitable facilities for washing which shall include soap and clean towels or other suitable means of cleaning or drying, and the facilities shall be conveniently accessible, and shall be kept in a clean and orderly condition"—and that all factories and workshops shall be so provided by **July, 1939.**

HAVE YOU YET CONSIDERED THIS MATTER
IN RELATION TO **YOUR TOILET ROOMS ?**

ECONOMY : HYGIENE : QUALITY

All must be considered, so that you obtain the very best value when purchasing. All these properties are **guaranteed** in

**LORCO LIQUID TOILET
SOAPS and DISPENSERS**

Lorco Liquid Toilet Soaps are supplied in various concentrations—Perfumed Lavender, Lilac, Violet, Verbena, etc.; Unperfumed or Carbolic Antiseptic.

**AWARDED THE CERTIFICATE for QUALITY
and PURITY by the INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE**

Lorco "750" Liquid Cleanser

Specially recommended for particularly dirty hands.

THE LONDON OIL REFINING CO.

(FRANK ANDREW)

NON-COMBINE

ESTABLISHED 1890

MANCHESTER - - LORCO WORKS, CLAYTON, MANCHESTER 11
Phones—East 1448/9

BIRMINGHAM - - 63 BIRMINGHAM ROAD, SUTTON COLDFIELD,
BIRMINGHAM Phone—Sutton C. 2517

LONDON - - - LORCO WORKS, GUNDULF STREET,
LONDON, S.E.11 Phone—Reliance 3280

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

SECTION SPECIFYING THEIR PRODUCTIONS

BOOK CLOTHS, ETC.

RED BRIDGE BOOK CLOTH Co. Ltd.
BOLTON (LANCS) & LONDON

Manufacturers of High-Class
BOOKCLOTHS & TRACING CLOTHS

London: Holb. 3268

Bolton 279

FELT.

BURY FELT MANUFACTURING Co. Ltd.

Hudcar Mills
BURY

Every description of Compressed Felt, in the piece or cut up to customers' sizes. Conversant with all Government Specifications.

Phone: 876 Bury (3 lines)

Telegrams: Progress

METAL COMPONENTS.

Redfern, Stevens Ltd.

For Engineering, Armaments & Woodworking Trades
Steel Forgings & Drop Stampings; Hot Brass Pressings; Cold press-work, Wirework & Springs; Machined Components of all descriptions, Automatic Capstan Products, Bolts, Screws, Studs, Wing Nuts & Assemblies to A.I.D., I.N.O., W.O., etc. requirements.
Beverly Works, Alma Street, Birmingham, 6

PAPER.

CALDWELL'S PAPER MILL CO. LIMD.

Inverkeithing, Fifeshire. T. "Caldwell, Inverkeithing."
Telephone No. 1 Inverkeithing.
Tub-sized: Air dried Extra Strong Ledger, Writings, White and Tinted Boards, Envelope Paper and Cartridge. Engine-sized: Extra Strong Ledger, Writings, Banks, Bonds, Watermarked and Plain, Linen-faced Writings, Printings, Cartridge, Envelope and Cover Papers, Glazed Imitation Parchment, Special Soft and Hard Greaseproofs.
London Address: 1/9, Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Telegrams: "Wecarcop, Cent. London." Telephone No. 3459 City.

GOLDEN VALLEY PAPER MILLS LIMITED

BITTON, Near Bristol.

Telegrams: Durability, Bitton. Telephone: Bitton 2103.

Tub-sized and Air-dried Ledger, Loose-Leaf, Writing, Typewriting and Speciality Papers: B.S. Account Book, Bond, Writing, Pasting and Tinted Papers; Rag Printings; T.S. and E.S. Cartridges; Base papers.

London Agents:

HAROLD SPALDING & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.4

THE IMPERIAL PAPER MILLS LIMITED, GRAVESEND

Manufacturing 2,800 tons weekly of the World-Renowned

"**RAYONNE**"

Printing Papers with the Silken Surface.

Sales Office:

BLACKFRIARS HOUSE, NEW BRIDGE ST., E.C.4

Tel.: Central 8707.

THE NEW NORTHFLEET PAPER MILLS, LTD.

NORTHFLEET. GRAVESEND. KENT.

Telephone No.: 555/617 Gravesend.

Telegrams: Paper Northfleet.

ALL ESPARTO AND WOODFREE QUALITY PAPERS
Printings: Including Imitation Art, Offset Cartridges, Gravure, and Litho Papers.
Writings: All grades. Engine-sized, and Tub-sized. Plain and Watermarked
London Sales Office:—
E. MACFARLANE & Co., 45 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4.

PAPER—continued.

ALBERT E. REED & CO. LTD.

MILLS: Aylesford, Tovil and Bridge, Nr. Maidstone, Kent, and London Paper Mills, Dartford, Kent.

MANUFACTURERS OF NEWSPRINT, UNGLAZED AND M.G. KRAFT, and M.G. SULPHITES AND TISSUES. S.C. AND M.F. PRINTING PAPERS. ANTIQUE, OFFSET, LITHO, CARTRIDGE AND PHOTOGRAPHY PAPERS. PULP BOARDS AND MIDDLES.

LONDON SALES OFFICE: 50 Cannon Street, E.C.4

TOTAL OUTPUT OVER 5,000 TONS PER WEEK

SCRAP METALS

JOHN WALTON & Co. (CASTLESIDE) Ltd. TELEPHONE: ENFIELD 4733 (4 lines)
GRAMS: WALTON ENFIELD

BUYERS OF:—

Non-Ferrous Metals, Borings, Residues, etc.

SCRAP METALS

SELLERS OF:—
Gunmetal, Brass, Copper, etc. to Specification.

METALEX WORKS, GREAT CAMBRIDGE ROAD, ENFIELD, MIDDLESEX

SPONGE CLOTHS AND DUSTERS.

SPONGE CLOTH MANUFACTURERS.

SPONGE CLOTHS, UNIVERSAL DUSTERS, DORSET SCOURERS, WEST ENDS, FLOOR CLOTHS, CHECK DISH CLOTHS, Etc., CARPET YARNS IN HANK, CHEESE, CONE OR CHAINS.

WILD & CO., Moss Mill, HEYWOOD.

STAMPS (RUBBER), ETC.

H. SAVAGE Ltd. (Established 50 Years.) DATING STAMPS
96-98, OLD ST. ENDORSING INKS & PADS
LONDON, E.C.1. SELF-INKING PRESSES

CLERKENWELL
4776.

RUBBER STAMPS

STENCIL PLATES,
STEEL PUNCHES,
GENERAL ENGRAVING

MANUFACTURERS OF
MACHINES AND ALL MATERIALS
For RUBBER STAMP MAKING

SURGICAL DRESSINGS.

QUALITY WITH ECONOMY

SURGICAL DRESSINGS



ABSORBENT COTTON WOOLS
ABSORBENT & MEDICATED
GAUZES

SURGICAL BANDAGES
PLAIN & BORATED LINTS
SANITARY TOWELS

WOVEN, BLEACHED & FINISHED BY—

VERNON & COMPANY Ltd

AT THEIR MILLS

PRESTON & G.T. HARWOOD

PHONE: PRESTON 83293 LANCASHIRE GRAMS: LINT. PRESTON

TOWELS AND DUSTERS.

TURKISH TOWELS

(WHITE, GREY & FANCY).

BATH BLANKETS, TERRY CLOTHS, DUSTERS, ROLLERINGS,
HONEYCOMB TOWELS, PLAIN and FANCY BATH and DRESSING
GOWN CLOTHS.

WM. R. LEE LTD., Hooley Bridge Mills,
HEYWOOD,
and 21, YORK STREET, MANCHESTER.

TOWELS

FOR YOUR EMPLOYEES MUST BE INSTALLED
BY JULY 1st

FOR DRYING THE HANDS

CLOTH is more absorbent and is quicker.
CLOTH leaves no moisture or fluff on the skin.

By universal consent

INITIAL CLOTH
TOWELS ARE BEST

because

CLOTH TOWELS prevent waste

CLOTH TOWELS are cheaper per actual wipe

CLOTH TOWELS dry faster in any climate

CLOTH TOWELS prevent chapped hands

CLOTH TOWELS create no litter or fire hazard

The comprehensive

INITIAL SERVICE

includes the supply and maintenance of an adequate number of CLOTH TOWELS without capital outlay and comprises:

INDIVIDUAL HAND TOWELS

CONTINUOUS TOWEL MACHINES, the new high standard of personal hygiene ensuring a clean wipe for every user, as used by the London County Council. These machines are installed free of all cost.

TURKISH TOWELS, BATH TOWELS, etc.

FOR DRYING THE HANDS AND FACE

In Factory, Office or Shop use CLOTH TOWELS and ensure complete satisfaction.

This Service, combined with our dependably regular weekly delivery and collection ensures the highest possible efficiency at a cost below that of any other method.

Before installing any other system, obtain estimates and further particulars from—

THE INITIAL TOWEL SUPPLY CO.

300 GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

Phone: TERminus 2828.

Branches throughout U.K.

For AUTOMATIC ECONOMY install "ECONOMATIC" REGD.

The Only PAPER TOWEL CABINET
Eliminating Waste without restricting use



Satisfies FACTORY ACT requirements
AT LOWEST COST

500
TOWELS
AT
ONE FILLING

SAVES
30%-50%
in towel
consumption

NO
CRANKS,
LEVERS
OR
BUTTONS
TO OPERATE

AUTOMATIC
FEED
TIME CONTROLLED
The Money
Saving
Device

"ECONOMATIC"
TOWELLING IS
NON-FLUFFY
STRONG
ABSORBENT

A Trial Will
CONVINCE
YOU

CABINETS
AS MANY
AS REQUIRED
FREE of COST

BRITISH CREPEMAKERS
& PAPER PRODUCTS LTD.

HARLEQUIN AVENUE, GREAT WEST ROAD, BRENTFORD, MIDDX.
TELEPHONE: EALING 2821-2-3 TELEGRAMS: CREPEMAKER, BRENTFORD

THE MORE YOU USE—THE MORE YOU SAVE



Vol. XLVII.
No. 7.

JULY, 1939.
Published Monthly.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

THE BILHAM & DAVIS **A.R.P. SHELTERS**

Maximum Strength — Easy to Handle — Sectional for
Compact Storage — Can be erected by unskilled labour

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE BILHAM & DAVIS A.R.P. SHELTER

Interior finished like a ship's cabin

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. All Panels Interfitting | 2. Water and Gas Tight |
| 3. Special Wedge Lever Handles | 4. Observation Hole fitted with Splinterless Glass |

GAS AND WATER TIGHT EMERGENCY HATCH CAN BE FITTED. WIRE ROPE ESCAPE LADDERS

All particulars and prices from :

BILHAM & DAVIS, A.R.P. Dept. 5, 45 CHARLTON ROAD
(SECTIONAL STEEL SHELTERS) LTD.,

SHEPPERTON, MIDDLESEX. Telephone: Walton-on-Thames 2111

**FLANGED GALVANIZED SHEET STEEL
AS APPROVED BY THE HOME OFFICE**

LONDON
PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2; 26 York Street, Manchester, 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast; or through any bookseller

Price Sixpence net.

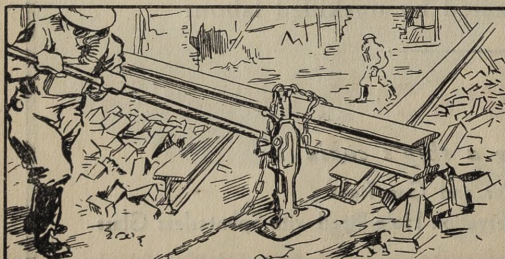
Annual Subscription, 7s. net, post free.



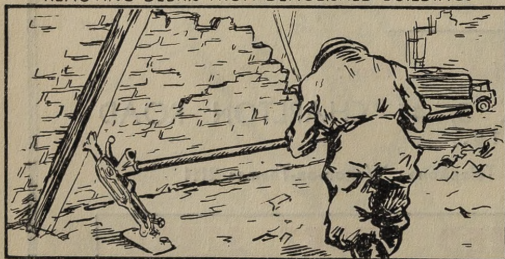
New Industries ... Succeed at **HULL**

BRITAIN'S CHEAPEST PORT

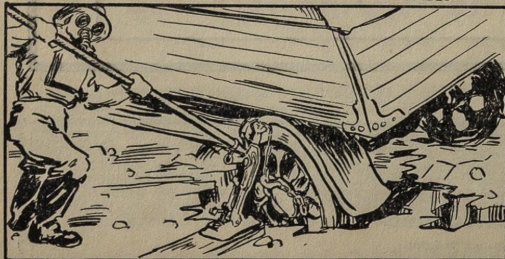
Information re Sites & Services from
Town Clerk HULL



REMOVING DEBRIS FROM DEMOLISHED BUILDINGS



PUSHING OVER OR PROPPING UNSAFE WALLS



LIFTING A VEHICLE OUT OF A HOLE

FOR

ARP RESCUE AND DEMOLITION WORK YOU NEED **Simplex Jacks**

Simplex Jacks have been designed for utmost safety and are built without a single machine screw. Nothing can work loose as expanded rivets are used throughout. There are fewer working parts in a 'Simplex' than in any other similar type of Jack.

Simplex Jacks have been adopted by H.M. Office of Works (A.R.P. Dept.) and are regularly used by H.M. Post Office Engineering Dept., Municipal Transport and Highways Depts., Fire Brigades, Railways, Collieries, various Industrial Undertakings, etc., etc.

Our leaflets Nos. 63 and 246 give full details and specifications of a range of Simplex Jacks for all purposes.

EQUIPMENT & ENGINEERING CO. LTD

2 & 3, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND, W.C.2.

Telephone :
Temple Bar 1088 (2 lines)

Telegrams :
"Kharparts Estrand, London"