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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further decline at 13th June, due mainly to temporary stoppages of work on account of local holidays on that day and extensions of the Whitsun holiday.

Insured Persons in work.—It is provisionally estimated that at 13th June, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,333,000. This was 42,000 less than at 16th May, 1938. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of about 326,000 as compared with 21st June, 1937.

Numbers unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 13th June, 1938, there were 1,268,566 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 45,552 less than at 16th May, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 206,000 as compared with 21st June, 1937.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 13th June, 1938, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 468,756 persons who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. This was 71,227 more than at 16th May, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 287,000 as compared with 21st June, 1937.

Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 13th June, 1938, there were on the registers in Great Britain 65,590 unemployed persons who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. This was 1,568 less than at 16th May, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 7,000 as compared with 21st June, 1937.

Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.—The total of 1,802,912 persons on the registers at 13th June, 1938, included 1,073,755 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 530,763 persons with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 50,800 persons with applications for benefit or allowances under consideration, and 147,594 other persons, of whom 32,962 were under 16 years of age.

Percentages Unemployed.—Among persons, aged 16-64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance (including the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 13th June, 1938, was 13.4 as compared with 13.0 at 16th May, 1938. Among persons within the agricultural scheme, the percentages were 5.3 at 13th June, 1938, and 6.6 at 16th May, 1938. For the two schemes combined the percentage for 13th June, 1938, was 13.0, as compared with 12.7 for 16th May, 1938. On a comparable basis, there was an increase at 13th June, 1938, as compared with 21st June, 1937, of about 3.7 in the percentage unemployed among persons within the general scheme, and of about 3.5 among persons within the agricultural scheme. For the two schemes combined the percentage rose by about 3.6 between these two dates.

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.—

There was a decline in employment, between 16th May and 13th June, in the cotton, wool, and textile bleaching, printing, etc., industries, the clothing and boot and shoe trades, iron and steel, motor vehicle and metal goods manufacture, certain branches of the engineering industry, and the coal mining and building industries. On the other hand, employment improved in agriculture, the fishing industry, hotel and boarding-house service, the distributive trades, road transport and shipping services, and hosiery manufacture.

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 June resulted in an increase estimated at £12,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 150,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £26,550 in those of about 420,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were increased were boot and shoe operatives in Great Britain; workpeople employed in the paint, colour and varnish industry in England and Wales; and iron puddlers and millmen in the Midlands, South Yorkshire and South Lancashire. The decreases affected coal miners in Northumberland, Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Staffordshire, Cannock Chase and Scotland, whose wages vary in accordance with changes in the proceeds of the industry.

The changes so far reported in the six completed months of 1938 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of £270,000 a week in the full-time wages of 2,360,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of £8,700 in those of 153,000* workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st July 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 59 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 55 per cent. at 1st June, 1938, and 55 per cent. at 1st July, 1937. For food only the percentages were 46, 38 and 40, respectively. The rise in the index-numbers, as compared with a month earlier, was due mainly to the displacement of old potatoes by the new crop, at exceptionally high prices, owing to the effects of late frosts and drought, and to increases in the prices of milk, also attributable to the effects of the drought.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in June was 65. In addition 27 disputes which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of workpeople involved in these 92 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was about 21,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in June is estimated at about 175,000 working days.

* Of the 420,000 workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in June, the majority had received increases of greater or equal amounts during the earlier months of 1938.

PROFIT-SHARING AND CO-PARTNERSHIP IN 1937.

The following article gives particulars, based on enquiries made by the Department, of the operation of schemes of profit-sharing and co-partnership in 1937 and previous years. The statistics for previous years have been revised where necessary in accordance with further information now available. The figures relate only to definite schemes under which employees participate, on some pre-arranged basis, in the profits of the particular undertaking or business in which they are employed. Arrangements for giving bonuses or gratuities at the discretion of the shareholders or management without any specified basis, and schemes providing for bonuses which depend on output, sales, etc., and not on profits, are outside the scope of the statistics.

I.—ALL SCHEMES IN OPERATION.

According to the latest available information, the total number of undertakings in Great Britain and Northern Ireland practising profit-sharing at the end of 1937 was 410. Five firms had each two separate schemes in operation, so that the total number of schemes was 415, as compared with 426 at the end of 1936. About 429,000 workpeople were employed in the 410 businesses concerned, of whom about 264,000 were entitled to participate in the benefits of the schemes.

The following Table gives comparative figures for the ten years 1928-37, showing the number of schemes in operation, the number of employees covered, and also, so far as the information is available, the bonuses paid under these schemes:—

Year.	Number of undertakings practising profit-sharing (end of year).	Number of schemes in operation (end of year).	Approximate number of employees entitled to participate.	Bonuses paid under schemes for which details are available.*		
				Number of schemes.	Average amount per head.	Average percentage addition to earnings.
1928	507	517	260,000	414	£ s. d.	Per cent.
1929	516	525	267,000	419	8 17 9	4.4
1930	507	516	247,000	427	9 9 11	4.8
1931	491	500	240,000	414	10 2 11	5.7
1932	470	478	227,000	390	10 6 7	5.4
1933	452	460	223,000	382	9 10 5	5.2
1934	434	441	224,000	368	10 18 8	5.6
1935	426	432	235,000	354	10 12 3	5.7
1936	420	426	261,000	366	10 14 5	5.8
1937	410	415	264,000	366	11 6 1	6.1
					11 8 0	6.1

It will be seen that at the end of 1937 the total number of schemes known to be in operation was only about four-fifths of the number at the end of 1928, although the total number of participating employees was approximately the same at these two dates. The figures given include schemes in co-operative societies as well as those in other businesses. Detailed particulars for each of these two groups are given below.

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

Number of Schemes.

According to the Department's information, there were 261 firms with profit-sharing or co-partnership schemes at the end of 1937. Five of these firms had each two separate schemes, so that the number of schemes in operation was 266, as compared with 271 at the end of 1936.

The following Table analyses, according to the industry or business of the firms concerned, the total number of schemes known to have been started up to the end of 1937, and shows the number of such schemes discontinued, the number still in operation at the end of 1937, and the approximate number of employees participating in the schemes in operation:—

Industry or Business.	Total number of schemes started.	Number of schemes discontinued.	Schemes in operation at end of 1937.	
			Number of schemes.	Approx. number of employees entitled to participate.
Agriculture...	32	29	3	100
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	40	19	17	17,100
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	98	66	32	43,100
Textile ...	42	23	19	15,400
Food and Drink ...	63	37	26	23,500
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	73	46	27	8,100
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	96	15	68	55,500
Merchants, Warehousemen and Retail Traders ...	112	75	36	16,000
Banking, Insurance and Finance ...	15	3	12	29,900
Other Businesses ...	115	89	26	14,300
Total ...	686	402†	266	223,000

* Including schemes under which no bonus was earned. (See * footnote in first column on page 257.)

† In addition to the 402 schemes shown as discontinued, 18 have ceased to count as separate schemes owing to the amalgamation or transfer of undertakings which formerly had separate schemes.

From the above Table it will be seen that profit-sharing has been tried in a wide variety of industries; in nearly every industry, however, the number of schemes known to have been started is very small in comparison with the total number of firms engaged in the industry; and, in all industries taken together, nearly 60 per cent. of the schemes started have come to an end. In the gas industry, however, which accounts for 60 of the 68 schemes in the gas, water and electricity supply group which were still operating at the end of 1937, a considerable proportion of the principal company-owned undertakings have introduced schemes. Comparatively few of these schemes have been discontinued, and nineteen have been in operation for more than twenty-five years.

It may be noted that 177 of the schemes in operation at the end of 1937 are of post-war origin, but only 21 of these have been started since 1930. On the other hand, 19 of the existing schemes commenced before 1901, and 7 of these have been in operation for over 50 years.

For all industries taken together, the number of persons employed by firms with schemes in operation at the end of 1937 was approximately 385,000, of whom about 223,000 were eligible to participate in the benefits conferred by the schemes. At the end of the previous year (when there were 265 firms operating 271 schemes), the number of employees entitled to participate in the schemes then in operation was approximately 222,000 out of a total of about 375,000 persons employed.

The substantial extent to which employees of the firms concerned did not come within the profit-sharing arrangements is in part due to the fact that participation in many schemes rests upon certain qualifications, such as the attainment of a certain age, or employment with the firm for a minimum number of years. To a much greater degree, however, it results from the fact that the figures given include a considerable number of schemes which admit employees to participation in the profits only if they are able and willing to deposit savings with the firm, or to purchase shares in the undertaking; under schemes other than those of this type, over 80 per cent. of the employees were entitled to participate.

Types of Schemes.

The following Table gives particulars for schemes of various types at the end of 1937:—

Type of scheme.*	Schemes in operation at end of 1937.			Number of schemes discontinued by end of 1937.
	Number of schemes.	Total number of employees.	Approx. number of employees entitled to participate.	
"Share issue" schemes, i.e., schemes consisting in the issue to employees of share capital, either free, or on specially favourable terms	46	111,300	21,800	48
"Deposit" schemes, i.e., schemes under which interest, varying with the profits, is allowed on deposits made by employees	17	30,400	5,800	20
Other schemes,† analysed by methods of paying bonus:				
(a) Bonus paid in shares or invested in capital of the undertaking...	31	35,900	27,100	21
(b) Bonus retained in a provident, superannuation, or other similar fund	13	15,500	14,300	17
(c) Bonus paid in cash, or credited to a savings or deposit account ...	95	117,300	93,400	244
(d) Bonus paid in other ways; combinations of above systems; or method of payment unknown ...	64	75,000	60,600	52
Total ...	266	385,400	223,000	402

Co-partnership Provisions in Schemes.—Schemes which encourage employees to acquire shares or other capital in the undertakings with which they are connected, and in this and in other ways to obtain some share in the control of the business, are frequently referred to under the description "co-partnership." Among the 266 schemes in operation there were 113 which provided for some form of shareholding by employees, while 83 of the discontinued schemes provided such arrangements.

The mere holding of shares by an employee is not in itself regarded, for the purpose of the Department's statistics, as an example of profit-sharing. But where specially favourable terms are accorded to the employee-investor, and it is, moreover, apparent that the object of the scheme is to enlist and retain the interest of employees in their employer's business,§ the scheme is included in the statistics as being an example of profit-sharing, although of a rather special and limited kind. Ninety-eight such schemes are known to have been introduced, of which 46 were still in operation at the end of 1937. Although the firms operating these 46 schemes

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

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

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

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

have about 111,000 employees, only about 22,000 of the latter have actually taken up shares under the schemes.

An entirely different type of shareholding scheme, and one in which a substantial majority of the workers employed normally participate, is that in which a share of profits is set aside for the employees, but is retained for investment on their behalf in the firm's capital, or is so retained for a prescribed period or until the employee has acquired a prescribed amount of capital. Of such schemes 58 are known to have been started, 31 of which were still in operation at the end of 1937. Gas companies provide much the largest section of these bonus-capitalisation schemes, accounting for 26 out of the 31 schemes of this type in operation; practically all the earlier schemes of this type were introduced by gas companies.

In addition to the above schemes, a further 53 schemes are known to have been started in which some definite part (usually one-half) of the bonus is capitalised, the other part being paid in cash, or retained in a provident fund, etc. Of these 53 schemes, 36 were still in operation at the end of 1937; 26 of the 36 schemes are operated by gas companies.

"Deposit" Schemes.—These schemes, which give to employees who are able and willing to deposit money with the firm a guaranteed minimum rate of interest, together with a further rate of interest varying with the level of the profits, are treated as examples of profit-sharing for the purpose of these statistics. This type of arrangement accounts for 17 of the existing schemes, and for 20 of the discontinued schemes.

Other Schemes.—Under the remaining schemes a bonus is usually allotted to employees in the form of a definite proportion of the firm's profits, or a bonus on wages is provided at a rate determined by the rate of dividend paid on the firm's capital. A few of these schemes provide for the whole or part of the employees' bonus to be placed in a provident, superannuation, or similar fund; most, however, provide for the payment of bonuses in cash or by credits to a savings-bank account from which the employee may freely withdraw; these "cash bonus" schemes represent about 36 per cent. of all existing schemes and about 60 per cent. of the discontinued schemes.

Bonuses Paid.

A few firms were unable to supply particulars of the bonuses paid or credited during 1937, and some schemes—particularly of the "share-issue" type—do not lend themselves to calculation in this respect. In the case of 218 schemes (including 3 schemes which terminated during the year), particulars are available as to the bonuses paid or credited during 1937 and are given below. In 11 of these schemes the bonus depended partly upon the amounts which employees chose to deposit with the firms, and the figures in italics in the two following Tables show the effect of excluding these "deposit" schemes from the statistics.

Industry or Business.	Number of schemes to which particulars relate.*	Number of employees entitled to participate.*	Average amount of bonus per head in 1937.*	
			£ s. d.	Per cent.
Agriculture ...	2	100	5 4 1	6.2
Brick, Chemical, etc. ...	14	16,600	13 17 7	9.3
Metal, Engineering, etc. ...	24	45,600	13 19 4	9.3
Textile ...	18	12,200	7 4 10	5.2
Food and Drink ...	23	23,100	6 0 4	5.3
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	21	22,500	9 17 10	5.5
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	21	5,500	11 19 11	7.0
Merchants, Warehousemen and Retail Traders ...	20	5,300	12 10 0	7.3
Banking, Insurance and Finance ...	66	54,800	8 14 5	4.3
Other Businesses ...	24	10,500	14 18 11	7.7
	8	22,000	38 17 3	12.6
	18	13,000	7 13 8	5.2
	16	12,500	7 19 5	5.4
Total ...	218	201,400	12 10 7	6.4
	207	197,200	12 10 10	6.4

A further analysis of the extent to which earnings were supplemented by bonuses in 1937 is shown in the following Table:—

Percentage addition made by bonus to earnings.	Number of schemes to which particulars relate.	Total number of employees.	Number of employees entitled to participate.	Amount of bonus paid (or credited) in 1937.
Nil ...	22	16,400	11,400	£ Nil
Under 2 per cent. ...	21	16,000	11,100	Nil
	15	6,500	4,700	6,900
	13	5,100	4,300	6,800
2 and under 4 per cent. ...	39	66,500	52,500	274,800
	37	64,800	51,900	272,300
	41	53,200	42,700	335,500
4 " " 6 " " " " ...	25	18,100	14,000	168,400
6 " " 8 " " " " ...	26	31,800	24,800	380,000
8 " " 10 " " " " ...	6	12,000	2,900	59,100
10 " " 12 " " " " ...	5	2,500	2,100	47,800
12 " " 16 " " " " ...	10	32,700	28,600	1,005,500
16 " " 20 " " " " ...	9	31,600	27,600	981,000
20 " " 20 " " " " ...	9	4,800	4,000	120,200
20 per cent. or over ...	9	1,700	1,500	93,800
Percentage not stated ...	16	23,800	14,300	79,700
	12	17,000	13,200	68,400
Total ...	218	267,500	201,400	2,523,900
	207	246,600	197,200	2,474,000

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

The average amount of bonus per head in 1937 was £12 10s. 7d.; the corresponding average in 1936 was £12 9s. 11d. Expressed as a percentage addition to earnings, the rate of bonus was 6.4 in 1937, as compared with 6.3 in 1936. About one-tenth of the schemes yielded no bonus in 1937 owing to insufficient profits.

As was the case in 1936 and several previous years, the highest amount of bonus per head in 1937 was paid in the relatively small group of banking, insurance and finance businesses, the bonuses averaging £38 17s. 3d. per head in 1937 and £39 17s. 10d. in 1936. The average bonus per head was also high in the merchants, warehousemen and retail traders group—£14 18s. 11d. in 1937 as against £12 13s. 10d. in 1936, and in the brick, chemical, etc. group—£13 17s. 7d. in 1937 as compared with £14 8s. 5d. in 1936. In the textile group the average bonus per head increased from £3 17s. 8d. in 1936 to £6 0s. 4d. in 1937; in the metal and engineering group, from £6 13s. 8d. to £7 15s. 6d.; in the food and drink group, from £8 9s. 9d. to £9 15s. 3d.; in the paper, printing, etc. group, from £10 19s. 5d. to £11 19s. 11d.; and in the agriculture group, from £4 0s. 0d. to £5 4s. 1d.

New Schemes.

Only two schemes have come to the notice of the Department as having been introduced in 1937. One of these covers about 1,470 employees of a firm of warehousemen, importers and exporters, and provides for an annual allocation of 10 per cent. of net profits, in excess of £200,000, to a Staff Fund, for the provision of cash bonuses or for pensions or other provident purposes. The second scheme covers about 230 employees of a firm of cement manufacturers, a bonus, varying in amount according to the rate of dividend on the firm's ordinary shares, being paid in cash, and distributed according to length of service.

Discontinued Schemes.

Seven profit-sharing schemes, which had been in force from various dates ranging from 1906 to 1926, ceased to operate in 1937. The total number of employees who were covered by these arrangements, at the latest dates for which particulars are available, was about 5,000. Three of these firms discontinued profit sharing in favour of arrangements providing other benefits for employees. Two other firms reported the cause of discontinuing profit-sharing as being, respectively, the insufficiency of profits for the purpose of paying bonuses, and the liquidation of the business concerned; while in two cases arrangements which had formerly existed for issuing shares to employees on specially favourable terms were no longer in operation.

The following Table analyses, by cause of discontinuance, and by duration, the total number of schemes known to the Department to have been discontinued:—

Cause of discontinuance.	Number of schemes which lasted—							Total number of schemes discontinued by end of 1937.
	Under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 years or over.	Period not known.	
Apathy of employees, or dissatisfaction of employers with results ...	9	26	24	12	6	7	3	87
Dissatisfaction of employees ...	2	4	3	3	2	2	...	16
Diminution of profits, losses or want of success	6	22	19	27	14	16	1	105
Enterprise abandoned; death of employer; liquidation or dissolution of business, etc. ...	9	12	4	9	8	7	1	50
Changes in, or transfer of business ...	2	7	15	10	7	12	...	53
Substitution of increased wages, or shorter hours, or other benefits ...	...	12	16	9	3	6	...	46
Other causes: cause not stated, or indefinite ...	6	5	13	7	6	2	6	45
Total ...	34	88	94	77	46	52	11	402

Progress of Profit-Sharing.

The number of profit-sharing schemes known to have been in operation at the end of 1910 was 125. From this date until 1929 there was a fairly continuous increase in the number of schemes operating, and in the two years 1919 and 1920 there was a net addition of 102 schemes and of 34,000 participating employees. Since the end of 1929 the number of schemes in operation has shown a decline each year. The following Table shows the general position of profit-sharing schemes in the years 1910, 1920, 1930 and 1937:—

	1910.	1920.	1930.	1937.
Schemes in operation ...	125	279	340	266
Approximate number of employees entitled to participate ...	58,000	137,000	214,000	223,000
Schemes for which particulars are available as to bonuses paid or credited* ...	76	158	256	218
Number of schemes entitled to participate ...	52,000	112,000	176,000	201,000
Average amount of bonus per head ...	†	£9 18s. 3d.	£10 19s. 5d.	£12 10s. 7d.
Average percentage addition to earnings ...	5.0	6.4	6.0	6.4

* See footnote * in previous column.

† Figures not available.

The average percentage rate of bonus—taking all industries together, and all types of schemes for which this figure can be given—has not shown much variation during the period of 28 years (1910-1937) for which records are available. During this period, which covers years both of prosperity and of severe depression, the average rate has never fallen below 3.6 per cent. (1921) and has never risen above 6.7 per cent. (1914). In eighteen out of the twenty-eight years the rate has varied only between 4.5 and 5.9, and the average rate for the whole period has been 5.3 per cent. It may be noted that the average rate for 1937 exceeded that recorded for any previous year except 1914.

III.—SCHEMES IN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The number of co-operative societies known to the Department to have had in operation definite profit-sharing schemes at the end of 1937 was 149, as compared with 155 at the end of 1936. The employees of the 149 societies in 1937 totalled nearly 44,000, over 41,000 of these being entitled to participate under the schemes. Many other societies are understood to pay to their employees additional remuneration in the form of bonuses on output, commission on sales, etc., but such arrangements are not regarded as coming within the scope of the Department's statistics of profit-sharing and are accordingly excluded from the figures given below.

The following Table gives particulars of the schemes in operation at the end of 1937, showing separately the figures for the different types of societies :—

	Agricultural Societies.	Industrial Productive Societies.	Retail Distributive Societies.	All Societies.
Schemes in operation at end of 1937	59	43	47	149
Approximate number of employees entitled to participate	1,200	11,200	28,900	41,300
Bonuses paid or credited during 1937*				
Average amount of bonus per head	£6 ls. 7d.	£6 5s. 8d.	£5 14s. 9d.	£5 17s. 10d.
Average percentage addition to earnings	5.1	5.8	4.5	4.8

Agricultural Societies.—The schemes in force with all of these societies provide for a bonus to employees consisting of a fixed proportion of the net profits; in all cases the bonus is paid in cash. The average rate of bonus in 1937 was 5.1 per cent. on earnings, as compared with 6.0 per cent. in 1936. The average rates of bonus paid in earlier years amounted to less than 2 per cent. on earnings in each of the years 1928 and 1929; 2.1 in 1930; 2.3 in 1931; 3.2 in 1932; 3.0 in 1933; and 5.0 per cent. in 1934, rising to 5.5 in 1935. Eight of the agricultural societies paid no bonus in 1937, compared with six in 1936.

Industrial Productive Societies.—The schemes adopted by the majority of productive societies provide for a specified proportion of the profits to be set aside for the employees; but in a number of cases the employees receive a bonus on wages at a rate which varies with the rate of dividend declared upon customers' purchases. A large proportion of the schemes in the productive societies are of the co-partnership type, under which the employees' bonuses are wholly or partly retained for investment in the societies' share capital. In only seven of the 43 societies is the bonus paid out wholly in cash.

The productive societies are mainly engaged in the printing, boot and shoe, other clothing, and textile industries. The following Table shows the number of schemes in these industry groups at the end of 1937, together with particulars of the bonuses paid in each group during that year :—

Industry.	Number of schemes in operation.	Approximate number of employees entitled to participate.	Bonuses paid or credited in 1937.*	
			Average amount per head.	Average percentage addition to earnings.
Textile	4	800	£ s. d. 3 17 11	3.7
Boot and Shoe	14	1,600	3 4 6	2.4
Other Clothing	4	5,000	4 11 9	6.1
Printing, Bookbinding, etc. ...	14	1,200	3 9 4	2.2
Other Industries	7	2,600	13 13 10	9.4
Total	43	11,200	6 5 8	5.8

No bonuses were available under 14 of the 43 schemes in 1937; in six of these societies no bonus has been paid or credited during the whole of the period 1928 to 1937.

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

* See footnote * in next column.

these statistics: in such cases only that part of the bonus which is regulated by the amount of profits is included in the figures shown in this article.

The average rate of bonus in this group has shown little change during the period 1928 to 1937, the percentage addition to earnings in recent years being 4.4 in 1934, 4.5 in 1935, 4.6 in 1936 and 4.5 in 1937. Six of these societies paid no bonus in 1937.

All Societies.

Statistics are given in the following Table relating to all schemes in operation with co-operative societies in the period 1928-37 :—

Year.	Number of schemes in operation at end of year.	Approximate number of employees entitled to participate.	Bonuses under schemes for which details are available.*			
			Number of schemes to which particulars relate.	Number of employees entitled to participate.	Average amount of bonus per head.	Average percentage addition to earnings.
1928	182	29,500	162	28,800	£ s. d. 5 8 9	4.6
1929	181	30,800	164	30,600	5 10 3	4.4
1930	176	33,000	171	32,900	5 14 11	4.6
1931	175	34,000	169	34,000	5 11 5	4.7
1932	175	35,100	164	34,000	5 10 1	4.7
1933	169	34,800	161	34,700	5 14 11	4.6
1934	161	36,000	158	35,900	5 14 1	4.7
1935	154	37,200	149	37,100	6 0 0	4.9
1936	155	39,700	155	39,700	5 19 3	4.9
1937	149	41,300	148	41,300	5 17 10	4.8

IV.—ARRANGEMENTS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

Arrangements have existed in the above industry since 1921 whereby the district rates of wages are periodically adjusted in accordance with the proceeds of the industry, and agreements embodying this principle are in force in all the large coalfields. The agreements, which vary in detail in the different districts, provide for ascertaining to be made at regular intervals (usually one, two, or three months) of the total proceeds derived from coal mining in each district. The amount to be allocated to wages in the districts during the ensuing period is then usually determined by deducting from the total ascertained proceeds the costs of production other than wages, and taking for wages a fixed percentage (generally 85 or 87) of the amount remaining, the balance being allocated to "profits." The wage payable to an individual worker is expressed in the form of a basis rate plus a percentage. The basis rate varies from pit to pit and from grade to grade, but the percentage is determined not for individual mines but for the whole of the district, and fluctuates with the prosperity of the district, subject to a minimum below which it may not fall. When the sum allocated to wages is not sufficient to meet the cost of wages at the minimum percentage, the deficit must be made up by the owners to ensure payment of the minimum, any extra payments by the owners on this account being recoverable (within defined limits in some districts) from subsequent surpluses.

Although the foregoing arrangements contain an element of profit-sharing, inasmuch as the employees collectively in each district stand to gain with the employers when the district proceeds increase, it will be seen from the definition given in the first paragraph of this article that they are essentially different from the arrangements covered by the above statistics, under which the employees share, on a pre-arranged basis, in the profits of the particular firm or undertaking in which they are employed.

RENT RESTRICTIONS ACTS.

THE Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1938, received the Royal Assent on 26th May. This Act continues the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts until 24th June, 1942 (28th May, 1942, in Scotland).

By the Act of 1933, houses with a rateable value in 1931 not exceeding £20 in Greater London, £13 elsewhere in England and Wales, and £26 5s. in Scotland, ceased to be subject to de-control when the landlord obtained vacant possession. By the Act of 1938 this provision is extended to houses with rateable values in 1931 not exceeding £35 in London, £20 elsewhere in England and Wales and £35 in Scotland; and houses within these limits of rateable value which are claimed to be de-controlled will have to be registered by the appropriate Local Authority. Controlled houses with higher rateable values will be de-controlled as from 29th September, 1938 (28th November, 1938 in Scotland), except in certain cases where there is a sub-tenant as well as a tenant, in which cases there will be no de-control until the landlord obtains vacant possession.

The permitted increases in gross rents of controlled houses remain, generally, as hitherto, but the new Act provides that the permitted increases are to be so calculated as to give the landlord the benefit of any allowance in respect of the compounding of rates.

Other matters dealt with in the new Act include the method of ascertainment of standard rent of parts of controlled houses, over-payments of rent, the provision of rent books, certificates of disrepair, onus of proof whether a house is de-controlled, alternative accommodation and the service of documents.

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

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY BILL.

A BILL* to enable certain wage regulating authorities to require the provision of holidays with pay, and to enable the Minister of Labour to assist the administration of voluntary schemes for securing holidays with pay was read a second time in the House of Commons on 14th July.

Following upon the recommendations in the Report of Lord Amulree's Committee on Holidays with Pay,† the Bill proposes to empower Trade Boards, Agricultural Wages Committees both in England and Wales and in Scotland, and the Road Haulage Central Wages Board which is to be set up when the Road Haulage Wages Bill‡ becomes law, to direct that any workers whose wages they regulate shall be granted holidays, and requires those Authorities to provide that the workers shall receive pay for any period of holiday granted under their direction.

The Bill also enables the Minister of Labour to assist the administration of voluntary schemes for securing holidays with pay in an industry or branch of an industry. For this purpose he may issue, on behalf of employers, sums by way of holiday payments, subject to repayment of the sums issued and the expenses incurred by the Minister which are attributable to the schemes.

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE BOARD: REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1937.

The Report of the Unemployment Assistance Board for 1937 has been published.‡

In his introduction to the Report Lord Rushcliffe, the Chairman, draws attention to special features in the work of the Board and its Advisory Committees during 1937. Particular reference is made, to the progress accomplished in bringing allowances into conformity with the revised Unemployment Assistance Regulations which came into force on 16th November, 1936, following the termination of the Unemployment Assistance (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1935 (the "Standstill" Act); the adjustment of allowances of applicants living in predominantly rural areas; and the addition to the Board's responsibilities consequent on the transfer on April 1st, 1937 (the Second Appointed Day, under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934)§, of persons within the scope of the Unemployment Assistance Scheme who, up to that date, were the charge of the Public Assistance Authorities.

As regards the revised Regulations of November, 1936, the Chairman states that about 230,000 of the Board's applicants had their allowances increased under the Regulations in 1936. There were found ultimately to be over 100,000 applicants whose assessments under the Regulations made the allowance payable less than under the "Standstill" Act. By the end of 1937 this number had been reduced to about 30,000. In the great majority of cases the reductions had been effected by instalments, and in most cases the deduction still to be made was small. In adjusting the allowances of applicants in rural areas to accord with the standards appropriate to those areas, the Board relied on the advice and recommendations of the local Advisory Committees.

The number of persons transferred to the Board on the Second Appointed Day (1st April, 1937) was about 90,000. The additional cost of allowances to be borne by the Board is estimated at rather more than five million pounds a year.

The Chairman refers to the use which the Board's officers have made of their power to make discretionary additions to allowances to meet special circumstances. In this connection special attention is drawn to the additions to normal assessments which were made in the late autumn of 1937, under instructions from the Board, on account of the approach of winter and the increase in the price of certain commodities. Additions were made in over 250,000 cases as a result of these instructions.

Special acknowledgment is given to the assistance rendered to the Board by the Advisory Committees in dealing with cases in which help was required, beyond the ordinary monetary allowance. Where this could not be provided by the Board, the Committees were in many cases able to find a solution through the social services of a local authority or of a voluntary organisation.

The Chairman refers at some length to two problems which confront the Board, viz. (1) that of the applicant who, through loss of interest or wilful idleness, is content to remain on unemployment allowances; and (2) that of the applicant whose assessment of needs approximates to the amount which would be available out of normal earnings for the support of his household. He also refers to arrangements made for members of the Advisory Committees to interview applicants 30 years of age and under with a view to ascertaining, if possible, the reasons for prolonged unemployment.

As regards the relationship of allowances to wages, the Chairman points out that roughly one-half of the male applicants declare normal wages of less than 50s. per week, and that in over 30,000 cases the applicant receives an allowance from the Board which is less than 4s. below his normal wage. The problem, he concludes, raises "questions of very serious social consequence which go beyond the problems which the Board alone are in a position to solve."

The first chapter in the Report deals with the administrative work of the Board during 1937, and the measures taken for bringing into force the revised Regulations, and the changes consequent on the Second Appointed Day, already referred to above. The number

* House of Commons Bill 208. H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net. (2½d. post free.)

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1938, page 170.

‡ Cmd. 5752 H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. net (3s. 3d. post free).

§ The date was fixed by an Order made by the Minister of Labour on 28th July, 1936 (see page 310 of August, 1936, issue of the GAZETTE).

of lump sum allowances given to relieve needs of an exceptional character was 23,229, over 90 per cent. of the grants being given in respect of additional bedding or clothing.

An account is given in the second chapter of the Board's relationship with other bodies in the maintenance and improvement of the employability of applicants. In 1937 the Board for the first time exercised their powers of affording financial assistance to bodies providing training courses. Further progress was made in settling families on small holdings, by co-operation with the Land Settlement Association and other bodies. Close collaboration was maintained with the Ministry of Labour in its policy of industrial transference, and special attention was given to the Family Removal Scheme. The total number of men, women, boys and girls transferred during the year was 38,126, and the number of household removals and family removals, 7,639 and 589, respectively. A considerable number of applicants judged suitable for admission to the Instructional Centres or Government Training Centres of the Ministry of Labour were interviewed by the Board's officers, and there was an improvement in recruiting for these centres as compared with 1936, the Board's applicants forming 91 per cent. of the 20,588 men admitted to Instructional Centres in 1937. The provision of training facilities at local centres for men unwilling or unable to leave home is receiving the Board's consideration, in consultation with the Ministry of Labour. Women applicants were canvassed for the first time by the Board's officers for training at the centres conducted by the Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment. Out of nearly 13,000 persons who were approached in the last four months of the year, however, only 1,650 were willing to undergo training. The Report states, in reference to both men and women applicants, that "the tendency on the part of a certain number of applicants to refuse persistently to utilize the Training Schemes or to take any other steps to improve their condition raises a problem with which the Board are seriously concerned."

Further chapters in the Report deal with the work of the Advisory Committees and of Appeal Tribunals, and with finance. There was a large increase in the number of appeals in 1937. The total number of appeals lodged was 42,755, of which 26,055 were against determinations (less than 1 per cent. of the determinations made during the year), and 16,700 against decisions that applicants were not persons to whom the Act applies. The increase in the number of appeals in the latter category largely arose in connection with new applications at the Second Appointed Day. The total expenditure for the year was £41,420,000, of which £36,740,000 was expended in unemployment allowances.

In a chapter dealing with the Board's organisation it is stated that in spite of a reduction of approximately 8 per cent. in the average weekly number of current cases on the Register in 1937, the total number of determinations increased from 3,968,434 in 1936 to 3,990,660 in 1937. Changes consequent on the termination of the "Standstill" Act, and the occurrence of the Second Appointed Day, largely accounted for the increased volume of work.

Chapter VII of the Report gives various statistical Tables relating to the Board's applicants. It is pointed out that these form a constantly changing group, and, while the average daily number was 590,000, the number of different applicants for allowances during the year was 1,250,000. In December, 1937, there were 581,437 applicants (533,523 men and 47,914 women), representing, with the members of their households, an estimated total of 1,950,000 persons. The total of 581,437, after allowing for the inclusion of 80,000 Second Appointed Day cases, represents a reduction of 16.9 per cent. on the corresponding total for 1936 (603,734). The applicants were distributed as follows: England, 382,863 (65.8 per cent.); Wales, 78,608 (13.5 per cent.); Scotland, 119,966 (20.7 per cent.). Excluding payments in supplementation of unemployment benefit the average weekly allowance was 24s. 3d. in 1937, as compared with 23s. 9d. in 1936.

The chapter concludes with a series of Tables and statistics summarising the results of a sample enquiry (usually on a 5 per cent. basis), relating to the Board's applicants, which was undertaken in December, 1937. Among the subjects of enquiry were the length of unemployment of applicants, distinguished by age groups, their principal occupational groups, the composition and resources of the households, the relation of normal wages to allowances, and the type of accommodation and home conditions of the households.

The enquiry revealed that 48 per cent. of the male applicants and 40 per cent. of the female applicants were 45 years of age or over. At the other end of the scale applicants under 25 years of age accounted for about 8 per cent. of the males and for nearly 24 per cent. of the females. Taking all male applicants, 33.4 per cent. had been unemployed for periods of one to five years and 13.4 per cent. for five years or longer. The corresponding percentages for female applicants were 26.1 and 5.7. The older applicants predominate in the long period unemployment groups. Of the applicants who had been unemployed for 3 years and over, nearly 63 per cent. of the men and over 62 per cent. of the women were 45 years of age or over.

As regards normal wage rates, 39.3 per cent. of the male applicants declared their wages at 40s. to 50s. per week, and 3.14 per cent. at 50s. to 60s.; 73 per cent. of the female applicants were in receipt of wages less than 30s. per week, the majority being in the 20s. to 30s. group. Allowances were assessed at under 4s. below the wage rate for 4.9 per cent. of the men and 10.9 per cent. of the women. Allowances equal to or greater than the wage rate were given to 1.3 per cent. of the men and 3.5 per cent. of the women; in such cases the applicant generally had a relatively low wage rate and a large family. For 54 per cent. of the male applicants the allowance was 20s. or more below the wage rate.

The Report concludes with an account by each of the seven Regional Officers of the Board relating to the administrative work accomplished in 1937, and special features connected therewith.

Memoranda issued to Advisory Committees are given in Appendices, together with various statistical Tables.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

EIGHTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its Eighty-fourth Session at Geneva on 31st May and 4th and 17th June, 1938.

The Governing Body accepted with regret the resignation of the Director (Mr. H. B. Butler) and placed on record its sincere gratitude to him and its high appreciation of the very great services which he had rendered to the International Labour Organisation since its inception. They appointed Mr. J. G. Winant, Assistant Director of the International Labour Office, to succeed Mr. Butler as Director when the latter's resignation took effect at the end of 1938.

The Governing Body having agreed to fill the post of Deputy Director, which had been vacant for several years, the Director informed them of his intention to appoint Mr. E. J. Phelan to this post.

Among other subjects dealt with by the Governing Body at this Session were the following:—

(a) It was decided to refer the report of the Preparatory Technical Meeting on the Coal Mining Industry (see page 216 of the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1938) to the Twenty-fourth Session of the International Labour Conference.

(b) The Governing Body was informed that although Chile had given notice to withdraw from the League of Nations it intended to continue its membership of the International Labour Organisation.

(c) The Governing Body authorised the Office to call a meeting of Experts on Social Insurance towards the end of the present year.

The Eighty-fifth Session of the Governing Body is to be held in London, at the invitation of the British Government, and will open on Tuesday, 25th October, 1938.

TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

The Twenty-fourth Session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from 2nd to 22nd June, 1938. At the Conference fifty states were represented by ninety government delegates, thirty-four employers' delegates and thirty-three workers' delegates, with a total of two hundred and fifty-four advisers.

Professor Waldemar Falcao, Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce in the Government of the Republic of Brazil, was elected Chairman of the Conference, and Mr. Aalberse (Netherlands), Mr. Knob (Hungary), and Mr. Hallsworth (United Kingdom), Vice-Presidents.

The delegates representing the United Kingdom were Mr. F. W. Leggett, C.B., of the Ministry of Labour, and Mr. E. G. Savage, C.B., of the Board of Education; Mr. J. B. Forbes-Watson, Director of the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations, and Mr. Joseph Hallsworth, Industrial General Secretary of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers and Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council. Mr. Ernest Brown, M.P., Minister of Labour, and Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, were also present during part of the Conference. Mr. Brown spoke on the importance attached in Great Britain to voluntary collective agreements between employers and workers for the improvement of wages and working conditions, and Mr. Lennox-Boyd on the value of technical education to young industrial workers.

The principal items on the agenda of the Conference were:

- (1) Technical and vocational education and apprenticeship.
- (2) Regulation of contracts of employment of indigenous workers.
- (3) Recruiting, placing and conditions of labour (equality of treatment) of migrant workers.
- (4) Regulation of hours of work and rest periods of professional drivers (and their assistants) of vehicles engaged in road transport.
- (5) Generalisation of the reduction of hours of work.
- (6) Statistics of wages and hours in the principal mining and manufacturing industries, including building and construction, and in agriculture.

Separate committees were appointed to deal with each of these subjects. So far as items 1 to 5 were concerned, the principal task of the committees was to examine and agree a list of points to be submitted to governments for observations. Item 6 had already been the subject of a technical conference held at Geneva in September, 1937, and the Conference agreed that the committee should proceed with the drafting of a Convention.

Item 1. Technical and vocational education and apprenticeship.—The Conference adopted two draft resolutions and a series of draft conclusions submitted by the committee proposing that the International Labour Office should consult governments on twenty-one points classified under the following headings: form of regulations, general organisation, vocational and technical education, apprenticeship, certificates, exchanges, teaching staff, and agreed that the subject should be placed on the agenda of the next Session of the Conference for further and final discussion. The draft resolutions asking the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to consider the desirability of placing the questions of (a) vocational guidance, and (b) vocational retraining and readjustment of adult workers on the agenda of an early session of the International Labour Conference.

Item 2. Regulation of contracts of employment of indigenous workers.—The committee, in their report, submitted that the subject should be divided and dealt with by two draft conventions, one

dealing with the regulation of written contracts of employment of indigenous workers and the other dealing with penal sanctions in all contracts of employment of indigenous workers whether in writing or not. The committee also submitted a list of fifty-two points on which it was proposed that governments should be consulted. These points were classified under the following headings: form of the international regulations, scope and definitions, contracts required to be in writing, contents of contracts, administrative supervision of conclusion of contracts, medical examination, special provisions for conclusion of contracts by women and young persons, length of contracts, transfer of contracts, termination of contracts, repatriation, re-engagement contracts, penal sanctions. The Conference adopted the committee's report and agreed that the subject should be placed on the agenda of the next session of the Conference for further and final discussion.

Item 3. Recruiting, placing and conditions of labour (equality of treatment) of migrant workers.—The Conference adopted the report of the committee which set out a number of points on which governments should be consulted. These were classified under the following headings: form of the international regulations, supply of information and assistance to migrant workers, recruiting and placing operations, conditions of employment, repatriation and bilateral agreements. A resolution was also adopted asking the Governing Body to consider how the question of simplification of formalities might be taken up anew with a view to arriving at a practical solution. The Conference agreed that this subject should be included on the agenda of the next session for further and final discussion.

Item 4. Regulation of hours of work and rest periods of professional drivers (and their assistants) of vehicles engaged in road transport.—The Conference adopted the report submitted by the committee suggesting that governments should be consulted on fifty-two points classified under the following headings: form of regulations, scope, normal hours of work, extensions of hours of work, daily rest, gradual application of the regulations, special provisions for certain countries, suspension of the application of the regulations, safeguarding clause, supervision of enforcement. The Conference also adopted a resolution submitted by the committee asking the Governing Body of the International Labour Office (a) to summon in 1938 or 1939 one or more preparatory technical tripartite meetings with a view to studying the bases of international regulations in the reduction of hours of work in transport, including the handling of goods in transit, at docks, quays, wharves, warehouses or ports, etc.; and (b) to enter on the agenda of a forthcoming conference the question of the reduction of hours of work in transport as soon as it shall have received the results of the work of the preparatory technical tripartite meetings.

Item 5. Generalisation of the reduction of hours of work.—The committee submitted a report that governments should be consulted on a number of points classified under the following headings: form of regulations, scope, limitation of normal hours of work, extensions of hours of work, gradual application of the regulations, special provisions for certain countries, special provisions for underground mines other than coal mines, suspension of the application of the regulations, safeguarding clause, supervision of the application, annual reports. The committee also submitted a draft resolution proposing that the question of the reduction of hours of work in coal mines should be placed on the agenda of the 1939 session of the Conference for final discussion. The Conference adopted the report and the draft resolution and decided that the question of the generalisation of the reduction of hours of work should be placed on the agenda of the next session of the Conference for further and final discussion.

Item 6. Statistics of hours and wages in the principal mining and manufacturing industries, including building and construction, and in agriculture.—The committee submitted a report containing a proposed draft convention and three draft resolutions. The Conference adopted the draft Convention (125 votes for, none against) and also the resolutions. (For a summary of the provisions of the draft Convention, and of the resolutions, see the article on page 261.)

Other business before the Conference.

The annual report of the Director was submitted to the Conference and adopted after a full discussion.

Reports received by the International Labour Office during the year on the application of conventions in various countries were considered by a specially appointed committee who recorded with satisfaction that steady progress was being made in the extension of the application of the ratified Conventions in colonial and other dependent areas. The report of the committee was adopted by the Conference without opposition.

The Conference adopted reports by the Standing Orders Committee, the chief item in which was an amendment to introduce formally into the Standing Orders the procedure for the adoption of Conventions by single discussion either with or without preparatory technical conferences.

The Conference also adopted resolutions on the following subjects which had been presented by various delegates to the Conference: (a) Account to be taken of official holidays in fixing dates of conferences; (b) Renunciation of racial and religious discrimination; and (c) An enquiry into the standard of living and conditions of employment of workers engaged in the production of timber as a raw material; (d) Maximum weight of loads to be transported by workers; (e) Dismissal allowances; and (f) The possibility of convening in 1939 a second regional conference of the American states which are members of the International Labour Organisation.

STATISTICS OF WAGES AND HOURS: DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

The International Labour Conference, at its Twenty-Fourth Session held at Geneva in June, 1938,* adopted a Draft Convention and three Resolutions concerning statistics of wages and hours of work in the principal mining and manufacturing industries (including building and construction) and in agriculture, with a view to improving and standardising the compilation of such statistics, particularly for purposes of international comparisons.

The Draft Convention provides that each Member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies the Convention shall make enquiries, at specified intervals, in order to obtain information as to the wages and hours of workpeople employed in the above-mentioned industries, and shall regularly compile and publish statistics based on the information obtained. The Convention is not, however, to be interpreted as requiring the exercise of compulsory powers in the collection of the statistics, reliance being placed on the voluntary co-operation of employers and their organisations, and of the workers' organisations, with the Governments concerned. Nor is the Convention to be regarded as imposing any obligation to disclose information relating to individual undertakings.

Three distinct categories of statistics are dealt with in separate parts of the Draft Convention, viz.: (a) statistics of actual earnings and of hours actually worked in the mining and manufacturing industries; (b) statistics of time rates of wages and normal hours of work in the same industries; and (c) statistics of wages and hours in agriculture. In view of certain existing differences in the systems of collecting information and compiling statistics of wages and hours in different countries, the Convention provides that a country may, if desired, by a declaration appended to its ratification, exclude from its acceptance of the Convention either the part relating to actual earnings and hours actually worked in mining and manufacturing industries or the part relating to time rates of wages and normal hours in these industries (but not both of these parts), and may also, if desired, exclude the part relating to statistics of wages and hours in agriculture. This provision, however, is subject to annual reports being made as to the extent to which progress has been made with a view to the eventual application of the part or parts excluded. A declaration excluding one or more parts from the ratification may at any time be cancelled by a subsequent declaration.

The Draft Convention provides that statistics showing the average earnings and average hours actually worked in each of the principal mining and manufacturing industries shall be compiled and published annually, and shall be supplemented at intervals of three years by more detailed statistics, giving separate particulars for each sex and for adults and juveniles. Statistics of time rates of wages and normal hours of work are to be compiled and published at least once a year for the main occupations in the most important industries, and once in three years for a wider selection of occupations and industries. At annual intervals index numbers are also to be compiled and published showing the general movement of average earnings and rates of wages. As regards agriculture, the Convention provides for the compilation of statistics of wages, including allowances in kind, and of hours of labour at least once every two years.

The Convention is to come into force, for countries which ratify it, twelve months after the date by which two countries have registered their ratifications.

The three Resolutions appended to the Draft Convention, and adopted by the Conference, urged the Governing Body of the International Labour Office (a) to encourage the compilation and publication of the statistical data required for international comparisons of real wages, and to continue and extend its studies on this question; (b) to consider the advisability of convening a special conference with a view to the further improvement and amplification of statistics of remuneration and hours of work in agriculture; and (c) to arrange for the examination and for the communication to Governments of certain proposals, based on recommendations made by an International Conference of Official Labour Statisticians, for improving and amplifying the statistics provided for in the Draft Convention relating to wages and hours in the mining and manufacturing industries.

ENQUIRY INTO WORKING-CLASS FAMILY BUDGETS.

In the issue of this Gazette for October, 1937, particulars were given of an enquiry which is being undertaken by the Department into the weekly expenditure of working-class households. The main object of the enquiry is to provide the data required for a revision of the basis of the official cost of living index figures, but it is also expected to furnish information of special value in the study of current problems relating to diet and nutrition.

The enquiry relates to four separate weeks, at quarterly intervals. Over 13,700 households supplied budgets, giving details of their expenditure in one week in October or November, 1937: of these, over 12,800 supplied further budgets for a week in January or February, 1938, and over 12,400 for a week in April, 1938. The households which supplied budgets for these three weeks are being visited during July, and invited to furnish further particulars for a fourth, and final, week. Owing to the incidence of local holidays the precise week in respect of which particulars are required will vary in different districts, but in the majority of cases it will be the week beginning 17th July. The forms on which the information is to be given are similar to those used for the previous inquiries.

* See article on page 260.

As on previous occasions, a payment of 2s. 6d. will be made for each completed budget supplied on the official enquiry forms, in recognition of the time and labour involved in keeping the necessary records and in filling up the forms. To those households which have supplied budgets for all the four weeks covered by the enquiry, a further payment of 2s. 6d. will be made.

The Department is greatly indebted to all those households which supplied information in October, January and April, to the members of the local committees who assisted in organising the enquiries within each district, and to the large numbers of voluntary helpers who undertook the work of visiting the households, distributing the forms and collecting the budgets. The information supplied by individual households is being regarded as strictly confidential, and will be used only in compiling general statistics. In view of the great social value of the information which is being obtained, the Department hopes that it may again rely on the help of all those who co-operated in the previous enquiries to ensure an equivalent measure of success for the final collection of budgets in July.

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1938 (page 131), a statement was published giving for the period January, 1937, to March, 1938, estimates of the numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, exclusive of agricultural workers, in employment in Great Britain. In the following Table the figures are given for each month from January, 1937, to June, 1938. The figures in column 6 have been obtained by deducting from the total estimated numbers insured the numbers recorded as unemployed and the numbers directly involved in trade disputes, together with an allowance of 3½ per cent. of the numbers insured in respect of absences from work through sickness and other forms of unrecorded non-employment apart from "recognised" holidays.

Date.	Estimated Total Insured, aged 16-64 (excluding agriculture).	Number Unemployed.	Number not recorded as unemployed.	Estimated Number in Employment after allowance for Sickness, etc.—	
				(A) including persons directly involved in Trade Disputes; (B) excluding such persons.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	A. (5)	B. (6)
Numbers. (Thousands.)					
1937:—					
25th January	13,243	1,604	11,639	11,175	11,163
22nd February	13,268	1,552	11,716	11,252	11,250
18th March	13,290	1,505	11,785	11,320	11,310
19th April	13,325	1,368	11,957	11,491	11,472
24th May	13,360	1,390	11,970	11,502	11,473
21st June	13,390	1,306	12,084	11,615	11,613
26th July	13,420	1,321	12,099	11,629	11,623
23rd August	13,440	1,294	12,146	11,676	11,672
13th September—					
Old Basis*	13,452	1,315	12,137	11,666	11,662
New Basis*	13,452	1,271	12,181	11,710	11,706
18th October	13,467	1,328	12,139	11,668	11,659
15th November	13,481	1,432	12,049	11,577	11,573
13th December	13,495	1,584	11,911	11,439	11,437
Average for 1937*	13,386	1,413	11,973	11,505	11,498
1938:—					
17th January	13,512	1,729	11,783	11,310	11,309
14th February	13,522	1,720	11,802	11,329	11,324
14th March	13,532	1,677	11,855	11,381	11,380
4th April	13,539	1,673	11,866	11,392	11,390
16th May	13,551	1,695	11,855	11,381	11,375
13th June	13,559	1,744	11,815	11,340	11,333

Index Numbers. (Average 1924 = 100.)

1937:—					
25th January	119.6	142.6	117.0	116.9	117.2
22nd February	119.8	138.0	117.8	117.7	118.1
18th March	120.0	133.8	118.5	118.4	118.7
19th April	120.3	121.6	120.2	120.2	120.4
24th May	120.7	123.6	120.3	120.3	120.4
21st June	120.9	116.1	121.5	121.5	121.9
26th July	121.2	117.4	121.6	121.6	122.0
23rd August	121.4	115.0	122.1	122.1	122.5
13th September	121.5	118.9	122.0	122.0	122.4
18th October	121.6	122.1	121.6	121.6	121.9
15th November	121.7	131.7	120.6	120.6	121.0
13th December	121.9	145.7	119.2	119.1	119.5
Average for 1937*	120.9	127.0	120.2	120.2	120.5
1938:—					
17th January	122.0	159.0	117.8	117.7	118.1
14th February	122.1	158.2	118.0	117.9	118.2
14th March	122.2	154.2	118.6	118.4	118.9
4th April	122.3	153.9	118.7	118.6	119.0
16th May	122.4	156.0	118.6	118.4	118.8
13th June	122.5	160.4	118.2	118.0	118.3

The estimated numbers insured, and the numbers in employment from July, 1937, onwards are provisional, and subject to revision when information as to the numbers of insured persons becomes available from the annual exchange of books in 1938.

* A revised procedure for counting the unemployed was introduced in September, 1937, under which persons subsequently found to be in employment at the date of the count are excluded from the figures. At 13th September, 1937, the count of the unemployed was made on both the original and the revised bases, and the figures so obtained have been utilised for the purposes of linking the index numbers for September, 1937, to March, 1938, and the averages of the index numbers for the year 1937, with those for earlier dates, in order to obtain a continuous and comparable series of index numbers. The averages for 1937 of the actual numbers in cols. (3) to (6), of the first part of the Table, however, are computed from the figures (a) on the old basis for January to August, and (b) on the new basis for later months, and they are not strictly comparable with those given for previous years. It is estimated that on the old basis the average numbers in employment in 1937, shown in column (5), would be about 11,480,000.

CO-OPERATIVE ANNUAL CONGRESS.

THE seventieth Annual Congress of the Co-operative Union was held at Scarborough on 6th, 7th and 8th June, 1938, and was attended by 1944 delegates, representing 692 societies. There were also representatives of co-operative organisations from Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Palestine, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. The President of the Congress was Mr. J. J. Worley, Secretary of the Co-operative Productive Federation.

After an inaugural address by the President, the Report of the Central Board of the Co-operative Union, reviewing the work of the various departments of the Union during the past year, was submitted to the Congress and discussed by the delegates. In the section of the Report dealing with the labour department of the Union it was stated that further progress had been made during the year in the strengthening of Hours and Wages Board organisation, and the range of agreements controlled by the Boards had been considerably extended during the year. The Boards now embrace 712 retail societies with 192,791 employees, as compared with 374 such societies, with 26,646 employees, not affiliated.

The recently constituted Research Department of the Union presented a Report of an Economic Survey of the services provided by retail co-operative Societies. The Report was adopted, together with a programme of co-operative development submitted by the Central Board.

The Chairman of the National Co-operative Authority reviewed the work of the Authority since the last Congress and referred to negotiations with the Labour Party regarding its relations with the Co-operative Party.

The Report of the National Educational Council of the Union showed 65,303 students enrolled in 2,866 classes as compared with 55,686 in 2,448 classes in 1937, the largest increase being among juniors.

The Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee gave details of the action taken by the Committee upon a number of questions, including milk and marketing schemes, National Defence Contribution taxation, import restrictions, and road transport. At the instance of the Committee the Congress adopted a resolution condemning the increasing taxation on the necessities of life and, in particular, protesting against the recent addition to the tax on tea.

The Report of the Co-operative Party showed that the number of affiliated societies was 496, with an individual membership of over 5½ millions. The Congress adopted the recommendations of a special committee appointed at the 1936 Congress revising the constitution of the Party.

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.

THE HEADMASTERS' AND HEADMISTRESSES' EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEES: REPORTS FOR 1937.

ANNUAL Reports for 1937 have been published by the Headmasters' and Headmistresses' Employment Committees. These are Committees of the Incorporated Associations of Headmasters and Headmistresses respectively, working in co-operation with the Ministry of Labour. In addition to collecting and disseminating general information on careers for pupils of secondary school education, they advise individual boys and girls on the choice of a career, and endeavour to find suitable posts for any who require employment in the London district. Both Committees in 1937 extended the area of their activities, which now corresponds with that of the London and South Eastern Divisions of the Ministry of Labour. Each Committee is in direct contact with some 280 secondary schools in this area. Their registers of London vacancies are open to secondary school pupils in other areas. During 1937 the Committees sent representatives to various secondary schools in Wales, with a view to making their facilities in this direction better known.

In the Report of the Headmasters' Committee it is stated that 1,400 boys were placed in employment in 1937. The demand was greater than the supply in the first half of the year, but both demand and supply declined in the second half, many employers, on account of the earlier shortage, recruiting at the end of the summer term in excess of their immediate requirements. A sub-committee appointed to consider the problem of the shortage made recommendations for securing a more even distribution of leavers throughout the school year, and there is an indication that some schools are beginning to relate leaving considerations to the business situation.

Of the 1,400 posts filled, 452 were in the banking, finance and insurance group, 263 in manufacturing and engineering concerns, 186 in shipping and merchanting, 116 in accountancy and 111 in technical occupations. Insurance companies and brokers took the largest number of boys (246). About 57 per cent. of the successful candidates were 16 years of age, 32 per cent. were 17, and 11 per cent. 18 or over. The Committee notes that while the demand for school certificate candidates remains fairly constant, it is now exceptional for employers to demand matriculation, unless that qualification is essential for professional qualifications.

During the year 6,295 interviews were given to boys and parents for the purpose of giving advice on the choice of a career. Visits were made to 680 employers, to discuss employment opportunities, and to 92 schools, where talks were given to boys and their parents, or boys about to leave were interviewed.

The Report of the Headmistresses' Committee states that the number of places filled in 1937 was 2,066, which is the highest yet

recorded. The demand for candidates exceeded the supply, particularly in the first part of the year, and 42 per cent. of the vacancies notified remained unfilled at the end of the year. Many employers are stated to arrange their bulk recruitment of staff to coincide with the July school leaving period, thus enabling the Committee to place the majority of school leavers by the end of September. The majority of girls were placed in clerical or secretarial employment. It is pointed out that many good positions are available for girls who have had one or two years' post-matriculation work at school, followed by a sound secretarial training. Of the 2,066 candidates for whom posts were found, 1,640 had reached the school certificate or matriculation standard, or had higher qualifications. About 42 per cent. were 16 years of age, 32 per cent. were 17, and 26 per cent. were 18.

Reference is made to candidates for training in salesmanship being deterred from this employment by the lower rates of wages paid during training, and to the fact that one or two large West End firms raised their scales in 1937 and subsequently had no difficulty in finding suitable candidates. An upward trend in the starting salaries paid by various other firms was also noticed during the year. The number of first individual advisory interviews given during the year was over 3,000, and in addition 43 schools were visited for the purpose of giving lectures or advice to senior girls and their parents.

The Report calls special attention to the measures taken for the after-care of girls who have left their homes to take up work in London.

The offices of the two Committees, which make no charge for their services, either to employers or to candidates, are at Queen Anne's Chambers, 41, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1 (Telephone number, Whitehall 7010).

WAGES IN THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN BOMBAY.

THE recently published Interim Report of the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, which was appointed by the Bombay Government in 1937, includes the provisional results of a special investigation into the wages paid at July, 1937, in the cotton textile industry of the Presidency, which was undertaken by the Bombay Labour Office in order to furnish the Inquiry Committee with up-to-date information on conditions in the industry. The last special investigation of a similar nature related to December, 1933 (see this GAZETTE for September, 1934), and the results then obtained are reproduced in the Interim Report for purposes of comparison.

The following Table shows, for a number of the more important occupations, the average daily earnings (in annas and pies) in the three main centres of the cotton textile industry in Bombay Presidency at December, 1933, and July, 1937, as ascertained by the Bombay Labour Office investigations:—

Occupation. (T = time workers, P = piece workers.)	Average daily earnings.					
	Bombay City.		Ahmedabad.		Sholapur.	
	Dec., 1933.	July, 1937.*	Dec., 1933.	July, 1937.*	Dec., 1933.	July, 1937.*
Drawing tenters:	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.
male P.	18 8	15 11	19 11	15 11	12 11	9 8
female P.	...	...	18 4	15 9	...	...
Slubbing tenters:	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.
male P.	19 10	17 0	21 11	18 5	14 8	11 4
female P.	...	...	21 1	17 5	...	...
Inter tenters:	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.
male P.	19 2	15 6	21 10	17 4	13 2	10 9
female P.	...	...	17 6	18 1	...	...
Roving tenters:	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.
male P.	18 4	14 10	19 11	15 7	12 3	9 8
female T. & P.	...	...	19 10	15 8	...	...
Siders, male and female:	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.
ring siders ... T. & P.	14 10	13 8	...	...	...	...
single siders ... T.	...	...	16 10	15 6	10 7	8 10
two siders ... T.	...	...	24 0	21 10	...	...
Tarwallas (gaiters), male and female ... T.	13 2	12 11	...	...	8 0	7 6
Doffers, male and female T.	10 10	10 5	11 7	10 7	7 3	7 0
Weavers, male:	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.
1 loom P.	...	...	...	...	12 5	10 10
2 looms P.	24 10	21 8	30 11	24 11	24 0	21 11
Winders, grey:	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.
male P.	...	...	12 1	9 11	...	...
female P.	11 9	9 11	10 11	8 5	4 11	4 5
Winders, colour:	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.
male P.	...	...	13 11	11 4	...	...
female P.	11 9	12 8	12 11	10 3	6 4	5 1
Reelers:	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.
male P.	...	...	14 11	11 6	...	...
female P.	11 0	8 11	12 2	8 6	5 6	4 1
All workers (weighted average)	17 2	15 5	22 0	19 1	12 0	11 4

It is pointed out in the Interim Report that the course of earnings in the Bombay cotton textile industry between 1933 and 1937 was considerably influenced by the reduction in statutory working time from 60 to 54 hours a week, which took effect in January, 1935, by the spread of methods of rationalisation, and by changes in the character of the product from coarser to finer types of cloth.

* Provisional figures.

† Combined earnings of grey and colour winders.

‡ Time and piece workers.

§ Ring and frame doffers.

¶ Including a few occupations not shown in the Table.

‡ Male workers only.

WORKING HOURS LEGISLATION IN GERMANY.

A REVISED text of the German Working Hours Order was promulgated by the Federal Minister of Labour on 30th April, 1938. It takes effect on 1st January, 1939, except in Austria, where the date of operation will be subsequently determined. Apart from the exclusion of the working hours of children and young persons* from the scope of the new Order, its provisions do not differ in principle from those of the Working Hours Order dated 26th July, 1934. The opportunity has, however, been taken of simplifying the text of the regulations, of removing anomalies and of clarifying points which had been obscure. A summary of the new Order is given below.

Scope.—The provisions of the Order apply to male and female manual and non-manual workers of 18 years of age and over, and to all undertakings and institutions other than those engaged in agriculture, horticulture, forestry, hunting, cattle rearing, fishery and maritime and air transport (except ancillary shore and ground services) and undertakings of an industrial character ancillary to agricultural and forestry undertakings, if working solely on behalf of their primary undertakings. The working hours of the following classes of employed persons are outside the scope of the Order: officials, persons occupying managerial posts, other non-manual workers who are in control of at least 20 members of staff or whose yearly emoluments exceed the limit for compulsory pensions insurance (7,200 RM.), and qualified assistants in chemists' shops. The working time of adult workers in the bakery and confectionery industry and of the nursing staff in hospitals is to continue to be regulated by existing special enactments.

Normal Working Hours.—The normal working time is fixed in the Order at eight hours a day, exclusive of rest intervals. If the working time is regularly curtailed on certain days of the week, working time on other days in the same, the preceding or the following week may be correspondingly lengthened. An unequal distribution of the weekly working time is permissible also in undertakings in which, in the judgment of the Factory Inspectorate, such a distribution is required by the nature of the work. Time lost owing to works' and national or other public holidays may be made up by extensions of working time during five consecutive weeks. No re-arrangement of working time may, however, involve employment for more than 10 hours on any day, except with the sanction of the Factory Inspectorate.

Extensions of Working Hours.—On preparatory and complementary work which must be performed outside the normal hours of the undertaking, working time may be extended by two hours a day. The total daily working time may not, however, exceed 10 hours, except in cases in which it is impossible to replace one worker by another. The working time of shop assistants may be extended by half-an-hour a day for the completion of the service of customers and for clearing up. Overtime, not exceeding two hours a day, may be worked on 30 days in the year, to be selected by the employer, provided that not more than 10 hours are worked on any one day. Extensions of normal working time to 10 hours a day may be sanctioned by collective labour regulations (or equivalent Orders issued by the competent authority) or, in cases of urgent necessity and for a limited period, by the Factory Inspectorate. When the working hours regularly include considerable periods of waiting for work or when the public interest demands it, extensions of working time to more than 10 hours a day may be sanctioned.

On work which involves danger to life or health, especially work underground in coal mines, extensions of normal daily hours require sanction either by collective labour regulations or by the Factory Inspectorate. Such sanction may be given only if urgently necessary in the public interest, or if the extension has been found harmless in practice and is of less than half-an-hour's duration. In especially dangerous conditions, a curtailment of normal working time may be ordered.

For work on continuous processes which must be carried on for seven days a week, no extension of daily working hours is provided, except that, to permit of a regular weekly change of shift, male workers employed on continuous processes may be required, once in three weeks, to work a shift of 16 hours, inclusive of rest intervals; but an uninterrupted rest period of 24 hours must be granted to such workers twice during the three weeks. The Factory Inspectorate may, however, sanction a different arrangement.

Rest Periods.—All workers must receive, at the end of the day's work, an uninterrupted rest period of at least 11 hours, or, in hotels and restaurants and the transport industry, 10 hours. Exceptions on grounds of necessity may be sanctioned by the Factory Inspectorate. Male workers employed for a period of more than six hours must be granted a rest interval of half-an-hour or two rest intervals each of a quarter-of-an-hour. The rest periods of women workers are subject to special regulation (see below). The working time of shift workers employed on continuous processes in three shifts of eight hours each must be broken by suitable short pauses, which are counted as part of the normal working time.

Emergencies.—The provisions of the Order respecting the limits of working hours and rest periods are not applicable to occasional work necessary in emergencies (especially when danger to raw materials, foodstuffs and other products is threatened), or to the work of a small proportion of the staff who must be employed on particular days on work necessary to prevent damage or loss.

* The legislative provisions regulating the employment conditions of children and young persons have been amended and consolidated in an Act dated 30th April, 1938, which also empowered the Federal Minister of Labour to issue the Working Hours Order summarised below.
† Under the Act referred to in the note above, a young person is defined as one who has reached the age of 14 years, but has not yet attained 18 years (formerly 16 years).

Overtime Payment.—For work in excess of normal hours, other than preparatory or complementary work or work necessitated by accidents or other unavoidable disturbances, an increased rate of payment is prescribed (normally 25 per cent. above the usual wage rates, unless otherwise ordered by the competent authorities or agreed between the parties). Overtime rates are not applicable to extensions of normal hours sanctioned by collective labour regulations or the Factory Inspectorate, if such extended hours regularly include a considerable period of waiting for work. In industries which are regularly subject to considerable seasonal increases of activity, the Federal Minister of Labour may determine that the claim to overtime rates shall lapse in so far as the overtime is balanced by a curtailment of working time during the slack seasons.

Increased Protection for Female Workers.—The normal working hours of female workers of 18 years of age and over are the same as those of male workers of corresponding age. The employment of women is, however, forbidden in certain branches of activity, viz., underground work in mines, the transport and loading of mine products, work at coke ovens, and the transport of materials on building operations. The Federal Minister of Labour may, moreover, forbid, or impose conditions upon, the employment of women on work involving special danger to health and morals. During pregnancy and lactation, women workers may at their own request be exempted from work in excess of normal hours. On preparatory and complementary work, women may not be employed for more than one additional hour a day. When the period of work exceeds 4½ hours, women workers must be granted rest pauses varying in total duration from 20 minutes to one hour according to the length of the working period, and they may not be employed for longer than 4½ consecutive hours without a rest pause.

Except in the transport industry, hotels and restaurants, hospitals, theatres, etc., female manual workers may not normally be employed between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m., or, in undertakings in which multiple shifts are worked, between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m.

The provisions regulating the working hours and rest periods of women may be modified, on general or particular grounds of necessity, by the Federal Minister of Labour or the Factory Inspectorate, and they are not applicable to occasional work during emergencies.

Closing of Shops.—Shops, other than chemists' shops, must be closed for business between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. Market and railway platform stalls, hawkers, etc., are subject to similar restrictions. The closing hour of all shops, may, however, be deferred until 9 p.m. on 20 days in the year, to be specified by the local police, and food shops may open at 5 a.m. at all times.

General Provisions.—The Federal Minister of Labour may authorise exceptions additional to those provided in the Order, if urgently necessary in the public interest. Infractions of the provisions of the Order are punishable by fine or imprisonment. Undertakings which fail to comply with Orders curtailing working hours in dangerous occupations or restricting the employment of women may be temporarily closed by the Factory Inspectorate. The execution of the requirements of the Order is, in general, subject to the supervision of the Factory Inspectorate, the mining authorities, and, as regards the closing of shops, the local police.

WAGES IN DENMARK.

THE Danish Statistical Department in its official journal, *Statistiske Efterretninger*, for 21st May, 1938, gives particulars of the average hourly earnings of workers in the principal industries in Denmark in 1937. The statistics were compiled from returns furnished by the Danish Employers' Federation, and relate to undertakings employing 138,147 workers, aged 18 years and over.

The following Table shows, for certain industries and occupations, the average hourly earnings of workers, aged 18 years and over, during the year 1937.

Industry and occupation.	Average hourly earnings.		Industry and occupation.	Average hourly earnings.	
	Copenhagen.	Provinces.		Copenhagen.	Provinces.
	Kr.	Kr.		Kr.	Kr.
Textile Industry:			Metal and Engineering—cont.		
Male workers ...	1.34	1.23	Coppersmiths ...	1.93	1.74
Female workers ...	0.94	0.83	Smiths and machinists ...	1.72	1.44
Building:			Electrical workers ...	1.71	1.45
Bricklayers ...	2.47	1.57	Labourers ...	1.37	1.26
Carpenters ...	2.14	1.46	Female workers ...	0.91	0.79
Joiners ...	1.95	1.42	Chemical Industry:		
Painters ...	1.93	1.40	Oil milling—		
Woodworking:			Unskilled male workers ...	1.48	1.51
Wood turners ...	1.40	1.35	Match manufacture—		
Machine joiners ...	1.57	1.23	Unskilled male workers ...	1.50	...
Unskilled workers ...	1.24	1.08	Female workers ...	0.90	...
Pottery:			Soapmaking—		
Skilled male workers ...	1.78	1.40	Unskilled male workers ...	1.50	1.13
Unskilled male workers ...	1.36	1.27	Female workers ...	0.90	0.70
Female workers ...	1.03	0.79	Boot and Shoe Manufacture:		
Paper and Printing:			Male workers ...	1.58	1.20
Paper mill workers, male ...	1.32	1.24	Female workers ...	0.93	0.76
Paper mill workers, female ...	0.94	0.90	Brewing:		
Printers ...	1.75	1.62	Unskilled male workers ...	1.53	1.42
Bookbinding:			Female workers ...	1.13	0.92
Skilled male workers ...	1.79	1.37			
Female workers ...	0.98	0.77			
Metal and Engineering:					
Moulders ...	1.78	1.55			

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE: GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further decline at 13th June, due mainly to temporary stoppages of work on account of local holidays on that day and extensions of the Whitsun holiday. There was a decline in the cotton, wool, and textile bleaching, printing, etc., industries, the clothing and boot and shoe trades, iron and steel, motor vehicle and metal goods manufacture, certain branches of the engineering industry, and the coal mining and building industries. On the other hand, employment improved in agriculture, the fishing industry, hotel and boarding-house service, the distributive trades, road transport and shipping services, and hosiery manufacture.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

It is estimated that at 13th June, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,333,000. This was 42,000 less than at 16th May, 1938. On a comparable basis* there was a decrease of about 326,000 as compared with 21st June, 1937.

Among persons, aged 16-64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance (including the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 13th June, 1938, was 13.4, compared with 13.0 at 16th May, 1938. For persons aged 16-64 insured under the agricultural scheme the percentages were 5.3 at 13th June, 1938, and 6.6 at 16th May, 1938. For both schemes combined the percentage unemployed at 13th June, 1938, was 13.0 as compared with 12.7 at 16th May, 1938. On a comparable basis,* there was an increase at 13th June, 1938, as compared with 21st June, 1937, of about 3.7 in the percentage unemployed among persons within the general scheme, and of about 3.5 among persons within the agricultural scheme. For the two schemes combined there was an increase of about 3.6 between these dates.

At 13th June, 1938, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,268,566 wholly unemployed, 468,756 temporarily stopped, and 65,590 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,802,912; this was 24,107 more than at 16th May, 1938. This increase was mainly accounted for by temporary stoppages, due partly to local holidays on the day of the count and partly to extensions of the Whitsun holiday. On a comparable basis* there was an increase of about 500,000 as compared with 21st June, 1937, in the total number of persons on the registers.

The total of 1,802,912 persons on the registers at 13th June, 1938, included 1,073,755 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 530,763 with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 50,800 persons with applications for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 147,594 other persons, of whom 32,962 were juveniles under 16 years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 13th June, 1938, was 1,894,548 as compared with 1,868,760 at 16th May, 1938. On a comparable basis* there was an increase at 13th June, 1938, of about 526,000 as compared with 21st June, 1937.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment showed a further decline. The increase in the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed was less pronounced among those wholly unemployed than among those temporarily stopped, although in the latter category marked increases in Northumberland and Durham were largely offset by a decrease in Wales.

In the iron mining industry employment showed a decline and was moderate on the whole; it continued moderate also at china clay quarries. At limestone quarries in the Buxton area employment remained fair, while in the Cleveland area it continued to decline and was moderate; at tin mines it was still slack. Employment at the East of Scotland whinstone quarries and at chalk quarries remained fairly good. There was little change at slate quarries where employment continued good; at shale mines it was still fair.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry and in iron and steel manufacture employment showed a further decline. In the tinplate industry also it continued to decline, and was very bad; in steel sheet manufacture there was a slight improvement but employment was still bad.

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Other Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment declined slightly between 16th May and 13th June in most of the principal sections, but was fair on the whole. It was good in electrical engineering, fair in general engineering, in motor vehicle manufacture and in marine engineering, and moderate in constructional and in textile engineering.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment at 13th June showed a slight decline which was most marked in the South-Western and North-Western Divisions.

Employment in the other metal trades declined in some sections but was still fair on the whole. It was fairly good in the jewellery and plated-ware trade; fair in the sheet metal, ironfounding, hollow-ware, brasswork, edge tool, file, and nut, bolt, nail, rivet, etc., trades; and moderate in the tube, wire manufacturing, cutlery, and needle and fishing tackle trades.

* For the purpose of comparison with 21st June, 1937, an estimate has been made of the effect of the change in the procedure for counting the unemployed introduced in September, 1937 (see page 379 of the October, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE).

Textile Industries.—Owing mainly to the incidence of local holidays and extensions of the Whitsun holiday, employment in the cotton industry showed a decline at 13th June as compared with 16th May. Information from employers who rendered returns for a week in June in which employment was not affected by holidays showed, however, that there was little change, on the whole, as compared with the previous month.

In the wool textile industry employment showed a further decline and was very slack. It was slack in the carpet section showing little change generally; there was a considerable amount of short time in some districts.

In the silk manufacturing industry and in artificial silk yarn manufacture employment showed a decline and was slack; there was much short-time and the holiday stoppage at Whitsun was extended by many firms. In the linen and jute trades employment continued very bad; in the hosiery trade it showed a further improvement and was fair; in the lace trade there was little change and employment was slack. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades there was a decline and employment was very bad. At 13th June the numbers unemployed were affected by local holidays and extended Whitsun holidays.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trades showed a decline and was fair to moderate on the whole. There was also a decline in the dressmaking and millinery trades but employment, generally, was good. Employment in the shirt and collar trade showed a decline and was moderate at most centres. There was little change in the glove and corset trades and employment continued fairly good in the former, and fair in the latter. In the hat and cap trade employment showed a considerable decline and was bad; the Whitsun holiday stoppage was extended at many firms.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a decline. There was much short-time working, and some firms extended the holiday stoppage at Whitsuntide.

Leather Trades.—Employment in all sections of the leather trades showed little change; it was fair to moderate on the whole in the tanning, currying and leather-dressing sections, though slack or very slack in some districts; in other sections it was generally fair.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry employment showed a decline, principally in the decorating section, but was fair on the whole. As regards individual occupations employment with slaters and tilers was moderate; with other classes of skilled operatives it was fair. In brick manufacture, employment showed little change and was fairly good, except with the manufacture of refractory bricks.

Employment in the furnishing trades and with millwrights showed little change and continued moderate; with coachbuilders there was a slight decline but employment remained fair.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper-making industry showed a further decline and was moderate generally. With printers there was an improvement and employment continued good. In the bookbinding industry employment showed a decline.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment showed a slight decline and was slack on the whole. There was little change in the glass trades, and employment remained slack in the bottle-making section, and moderate in other sections.

Fishing.—Employment with fishermen improved considerably, largely due to the commencement of the Scottish herring fishing season.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Employment among dock labourers continued slack; among seamen it improved further, on the whole; the improvement was attributable in part to the beginning of the cruising season.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS AT 13TH JUNE.

In the Table below, an analysis is given of the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 13th June, 1938:—

	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.		
Great Britain.				
Men	971,776	291,583	63,500	1,326,859
Boys	33,578	10,316	180	44,074
Women	227,445	153,775	1,885	383,105
Girls	35,767	13,082	25	48,874
Total	1,268,566	468,756	65,590	1,802,912
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.				
Men	1,020,895	294,299	66,314	1,381,508
Boys	36,696	10,473	180	47,349
Women	251,205	160,243	1,915	413,363
Girls	38,423	13,880	25	52,328
Total	1,347,219	478,895	68,434	1,894,548

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 13th June, 1938, classified by districts:—

Division.	General Scheme (Including Special Schemes).			Comparison with a month before (totals).	Agricultural Scheme.			Comparison with a month before (totals).
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
London... ..	8.4	6.3	7.7	...	3.1	8.4	3.7	- 0.6
South-Eastern ...	7.1	6.1	6.9	- 0.3	2.3	8.9	2.7	- 2.6
South-Western ...	8.3	5.4	7.6	...	2.9	5.4	3.0	- 0.3
Midlands	11.1	10.9	11.1	+ 0.9	4.6	10.0	4.8	- 0.8
North-Eastern ...	14.3	13.2	14.0	+ 0.3	4.9	12.6	5.7	- 3.7
North-Western ...	19.3	21.6	20.1	+ 1.6	7.5	9.5	7.6	- 0.2
Northern	20.1	9.5	18.5	+ 1.6	8.4	9.5	8.5	- 0.5
Scotland	16.8	13.2	15.8	- 0.5	6.5	11.3	6.9	+ 0.1
Wales	27.3	14.4	25.8	- 1.1	11.2	5.1	11.0	- 0.3
Special Schemes	2.1	0.5	1.6	...	...	...	...	...
Great Britain ...	13.6	11.6	13.0	+ 0.3	4.4	9.9	4.7	- 1.4
N. Ireland	27.9	30.2	28.7	+ 0.2	19.1	24.3	19.3	+ 1.2
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	13.8	12.1	13.4	+ 0.4	5.0	10.2	5.3	- 1.3

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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 June, 1937:—

Date.	Great Britain.					Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
	Men 18 and over.	Boys 14-17.	Women 18 and over.	Girls 14-17.	Total 14 and over.	
1937.						
21 June	1,085,614	29,612	209,441	31,931	1,356,598	1,423,439
26 July	1,074,474	40,392	221,400	43,193	1,379,459	1,445,328
23 August	1,046,723	45,044	221,302	45,552	1,358,621	1,424,167
13 Sept. 1937— Old Basis*	1,069,652	43,133	230,997	44,818	1,388,600	1,454,006
New Basis*	1,034,809	39,793	222,905	41,697	1,339,204	1,403,505
18 October	1,074,482	36,641	239,177	39,949	1,390,249	1,460,080
15 November	1,133,418	37,276	284,938	43,571	1,499,203	1,579,914
13 December	1,277,454	37,125	309,858	40,970	1,665,407	1,755,491
1938.						
17 January	1,331,306	52,856	379,396	64,049	1,827,607	1,927,005
14 February	1,312,317	49,241	387,515	61,348	1,810,421	1,907,795
14 March	1,269,286	42,490	382,389	54,816	1,748,981	1,844,583
4 April	1,275,081	41,177	379,709	51,797	1,747,764	1,842,115
16 May	1,295,652	48,072	379,943	55,138	1,778,805	1,868,760
13 June	1,326,859	44,074	383,105	48,874	1,802,912	1,894,548

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 June, 1937:—

Date.	General Scheme (Including Special Schemes).†				Agricultural Scheme;‡			
	Males.	Females.	Wholly Unemployed and Casually Stopped.	Temporarily Stopped.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1937.								
21st June	11.3	6.5	8.5	1.5	10.0	2.2	4.1	2.3
26th July	11.2	7.2	8.3	1.8	10.1	2.6‡	4.2‡	2.7‡
23rd August	11.0	7.1	8.4	1.5	9.9	3.0	5.9	3.2
13th September 1937— Old Basis*	11.1	7.2	8.5	1.6	10.1	3.1	5.6	3.2
New Basis*	10.8	7.0	8.3	1.4	9.7	2.9	5.4	3.1
18th October	11.2	7.6	8.9	1.3	10.2	3.2	6.4	3.4
15th November	11.8	8.9	9.4	1.6	11.0	4.2	19.3	5.0
13th December	13.2	9.5	9.8	2.4	12.2	6.5	37.5	8.3
1938.								
17th January	13.8	11.8	10.7	2.6	13.3	7.2	39.5	9.0
14th February	13.7	12.0	10.7	2.5	13.2	6.7	37.2	8.4
14th March	13.2	12.0	10.4	2.5	12.9	5.6	19.8	6.4
4th April	13.3	11.8	10.2	2.7	12.9	5.3	13.9	6.7
16th May	13.4	11.8	10.0	3.0	13.0	5.8	20.5	6.6
13th June	13.8	12.1	9.9	3.5	13.4	5.0	10.2	5.3

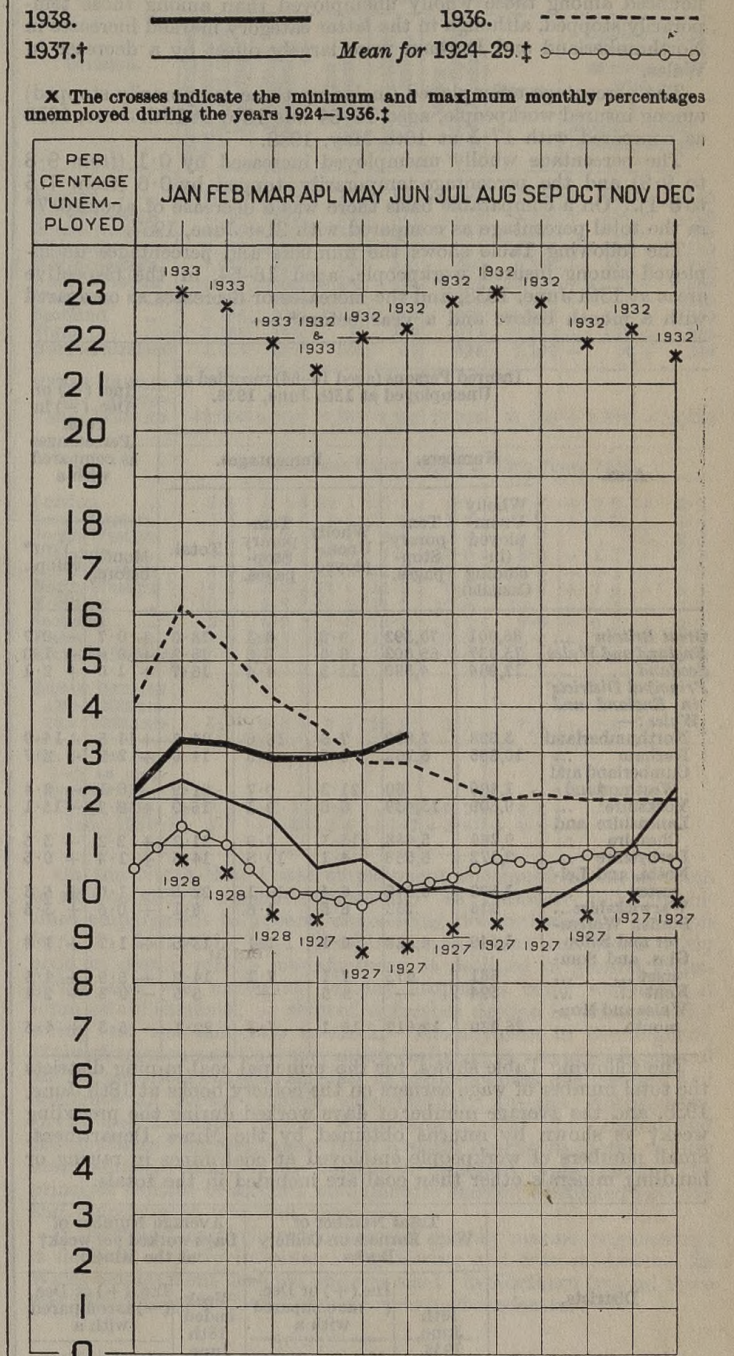
* The method of counting the unemployed was altered in September, 1937 (see article on page 379 of the October, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE). The effect of the change is shown by the separate figures for September, 1937, given in the Tables, and by the two points for that month on the chart in the next column.

† The percentages for July, 1937, and subsequent months are based on the estimated number insured at the beginning of July, 1937, and are subject to revision when information becomes available as to changes since that date in the numbers insured.

‡ Private gardening is excluded from the percentages for 21st June, but is included in those for 26th July and later dates. Private gardening first became insurable in February, 1937, but estimates of the numbers insured are not available for any date earlier than July, 1937.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED* AMONG INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (EXCLUDING THE AGRICULTURAL SCHEME).



VACANCIES NOTIFIED TO, AND FILLED BY, EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

	Four weeks ended 20th June, 1938.		Period 22nd June, 1937, to 20th June, 1938.			
	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.‡	Vacancies Notified.		Vacancies Filled.§	
			Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.
Men	120,231	109,892	1,653,090	- 92,811	1,515,139	- 81,030
Boys	22,392	16,946	350,202	- 17,934	265,107	- 12,664
Women	64,030	49,468	743,924	- 11,345	558,429	- 2,178
Girls	21,577	16,212	327,759	- 419	248,992	- 969
Total	228,230	192,518	3,074,975	- 122,509	2,587,667	- 96,841

* See footnote† in previous column.

† See footnote* in previous column.

‡ Excluding the period April, 1926, to March, 1927.

§ "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B engagements) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 20th June, 1938, the average number of such placings of men and women was 9,217 per week.

EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further decline in June. The increase in the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed was less pronounced among those wholly unemployed than among those temporarily stopped, although in the latter category marked increases in Northumberland and Durham were largely offset by a decrease in Wales.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64 was 18.0 at 13th June, 1938 as compared with 17.3 at 16th May, 1938.

The percentage wholly unemployed increased by 0.1 (from 9.8 to 9.9) and the percentage temporarily stopped by 0.6 (from 7.5 to 8.1). On a comparable basis there was a decrease of about 0.7* in the total percentage as compared with 21st June, 1937.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 13th June, 1938, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before* :-

Area.	Insured Persons (aged 16-64) recorded as Unemployed at 13th June, 1938.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.		Percentages.			Month before.	Year* before.
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).	Temporarily Stopped.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Total.		
Great Britain ...	86,001	70,392	9.9	8.1	18.0	+ 0.7	- 0.7
England and Wales ...	73,037	65,802	9.6	8.6	18.2	+ 0.6	- 1.0
Scotland ...	12,964	4,590	12.3	4.4	16.7	+ 1.0	+ 2.1
Principal Districts in England and Wales :-							
Northumberland ...	3,628	7,890	7.6	16.6	24.2	+14.5	+14.9
Durham ...	10,396	6,762	8.5	5.5	14.0	+ 2.2	+ 2.7
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	1,800	60	21.2	0.7	21.9	+ 0.1	- 8.4
Lancashire ...	9,609	13,439	6.6	9.3	15.9	+ 0.7	-15.1
Cheshire ...	9,264	5,488	13.3	7.9	21.2	+ 2.2	- 3.3
Derbyshire ...	2,172	5,558	4.1	10.5	14.6	+ 1.4	+ 0.5
Notts. and Leicester ...	3,502	8,846	6.4	16.1	22.5	- 1.0	+ 5.3
Warwickshire ...	918	232	6.5	1.6	8.1	+ 0.8	+ 3.3
Staffs., Worces. and Salop ...	3,549	4,228	6.1	7.4	13.5	+ 1.7	+ 1.4
Glos. and Somerset ...	681	673	7.1	7.1	14.2	+ 5.9	+ 4.5
Kent ...	394	—	5.5	—	5.5	- 0.8	+ 2.4
Wales and Monmouth ...	26,030	12,612	15.1	7.3	22.4	- 5.3	+ 4.3

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 18th June, 1938, and the average number of days worked during the preceding week† as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books.				Average Number of Days worked per week† at the Mines.		
	18th June, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Week ended 18th June, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES:							
Northumberland ...	44,842	- 0.2	+ 0.0	4.74	- 0.09	- 0.53	
Durham ...	116,226	- 1.0	+ 1.3	4.90	- 0.13	- 0.43	
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	6,670	- 0.2	+ 8.1	5.53	- 0.08	- 0.18	
South Yorkshire ...	38,105	- 0.7	+ 0.3	4.63	+ 0.20	+ 0.23	
West Yorkshire ...	43,531	- 0.3	+ 3.0	4.25	- 0.22	- 0.07	
Lancs. and Cheshire ...	58,016	- 0.5	+ 1.9	4.92	+ 0.02	+ 0.07	
Derbyshire ...	44,640	- 0.5	+ 1.1	3.83	+ 0.18	+ 0.31	
Notts. and Leicester ...	53,865	- 0.3	+ 2.0	4.15	+ 0.16	+ 0.03	
Warwick ...	16,540	+ 0.1	- 1.3	5.55	+ 0.10	+ 0.27	
North Staffordshire ...	23,349	- 0.1	- 0.6	4.77	+ 0.13	- 0.49	
South Staffs., Worces. and Salop ...	26,733	+ 0.0	- 1.4	4.78	- 0.15	+ 0.60	
Glos. and Somerset ...	8,604	+ 0.7	- 2.3	5.41	- 0.18	+ 0.14	
Kent ...	6,756	+ 0.5	- 4.4	3.42	- 1.16	- 2.14	
North Wales ...	9,853	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	5.50	- 0.14	- 0.04	
South Wales and Mon. ...	134,408	- 1.1	+ 0.5	5.29	+ 0.22	- 0.58	
England and Wales	692,138	- 0.6	+ 0.5	4.77	+ 0.05	- 0.17	
SCOTLAND:							
Mid and East Lothians ...	13,225	- 0.3	+ 1.1	4.87	- 0.23	- 0.84	
Fife and Clackmannan ...	23,419	- 0.7	+ 1.0	5.11	+ 0.14	- 0.58	
Rest of Scotland ...	52,748	- 1.1	- 1.2	4.96	- 0.46	- 0.83	
Scotland ...	89,392	- 0.9	- 0.3	4.99	- 0.27	- 0.76	
GREAT BRITAIN ...	781,530	- 0.6	+ 0.4	4.80	+ 0.01	- 0.24	

The average number of coal winding days lost in Great Britain during the week ended 18th June, 1938, was 0.96 of a day, of which

* See footnote * on page 264.
† The figures in this and the following article show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short time) on which coal, iron, etc., were got from the mines included in the returns. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons worked every day the mines were open. Mines not working are omitted in computing the average number of days worked.
‡ Including Cannock Chase.

0.85 was due to want of trade. The corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 21st May, 1938, were 0.98 and 0.88 of a day per week, respectively, and for the fortnight ended 26th June, 1937, 0.74 and 0.54 of a day per week, respectively. The average non-winding time was about a quarter of a day during the week ended 18th June, 1938, as compared with about one-fifth of a day per week during the May, 1938, and June, 1937, periods.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 18th June, 1938, (which included the Whitsun holidays), as reported to the Mines Department, was 16,425,500 tons, as compared with 18,443,300 tons in the four weeks ended 21st May, 1938, and 19,097,900 tons in the four weeks ended 26th June, 1937.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed a decline and was moderate 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 13.6 at 13th June, 1938, as compared with 10.1 at 16th May, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 5.7* in the percentage as compared with 21st June, 1937.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.				Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines.†		
	Week ended 18th June, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Week ended 18th June, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.	
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.	
Cleveland ...	3,143	- 0.5	- 0.3	4.52	- 1.27	- 1.37	
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	2,033	+ 0.0	+ 3.5	6.00	—	—	
Other Districts ...	1,941	+ 0.8	- 2.4	5.53	+ 0.10	- 0.28	
ALL DISTRICTS	7,117	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	5.22	- 0.53	- 0.68	

SHALE MINING.

THE number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the week ended 18th June, 1938, by firms making returns, was 2,071, an increase of 0.9 per cent. as compared with May, 1938, and of 2.9 per cent. as compared with June, 1937.

The average number of days worked per week† at the mines making returns was 6.00 in June, 1938, as compared with 6.11 in May, 1938, and 5.92 in June, 1937.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in June showed a further decline. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 16.3 at 13th June, 1938, as compared with 13.2 at 16th May, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 6.9* in the percentage as compared with 21st June, 1937.

Returns received by the British Iron and Steel Federation from firms engaged in the production of pig iron, employing 14,909 workpeople at the end of June, 1938, showed a decrease of 7.0 per cent. in the numbers employed, compared with May, 1938, and of 7.1 per cent. compared with June, 1937.

The number of furnaces in operation at the end of June, 1938, was 97, compared with 105 at the end of May, 1938, and 126 at the end of June, 1937. The figures are analysed below :-

Districts.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	June 1938.	May 1938.	June 1937.	Month before.	Year before.
Durham and Cleveland ...	26	30	34	- 4	- 8
Cumberland and W. Lancs. Parts of Lancs. and Yorks (including Sheffield), N. Wales and Cheshire ...	9	9	11	—	- 2
Derby, Leicester, Notts., and Northants ...	8	8	8	—	—
Lincolnshire ...	21	23	29	- 2	- 8
Staffs. Shrops. Worces. and Warwick ...	12	12	13	—	- 1
South Wales and Mon. ...	6	6	10	—	- 4
England and Wales	86	92	111	- 6	- 25
Scotland ...	11	13	15	- 2	- 4
Great Britain ...	97	105	126	- 8	- 29

The production of pig iron in June, 1938, amounted to 541,500 tons compared with 633,900 tons in May, 1938, and 699,300 tons in June, 1937.

* See footnote * on page 264.
† See footnote † in previous column.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT in June showed a further decline. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 24.3 at 13th June, 1938, as compared with 21.0 at 16th May, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 13.8* in the percentage as compared with 21st June, 1937.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts. †			
	Week ended 18th June, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Week ended 18th June, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	7,253	- 8.9	- 20.5	42,066	- 10.4	- 21.9
Puddling Forges ...	858	+ 9.6	- 22.6	3,412	+ 4.6	- 35.4
Rolling Mills ...	22,438	- 4.8	- 14.4	112,541	- 9.4	- 21.3
Forging and Pressing	1,731	+ 5.4	+ 3.2	8,090	- 9.2	- 12.9
Founding ...	9,384	- 1.9	- 1.3	52,412	- 4.6	- 4.5
Other Departments	11,125	+ 2.3	- 10.1	61,716	+ 1.3	- 13.4
Mechanics						
Labourers ...	16,176	- 9.4	- 5.5	91,042	- 12.1	- 8.6
TOTAL ...	68,965	- 4.5	- 10.6	371,279	- 7.8	- 15.1
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland ...	11,372	- 6.8	- 14.1	63,696	- 8.2	- 16.9
Sheffield, Rotherham, Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	23,632	- 3.2	- 0.7	125,319	- 9.0	- 6.8
Staffordshire ...	4,790	- 5.2	- 14.5	25,249	- 5.0	- 18.5
Other Midland Counties	5,156	- 15.3	- 17.2	27,611	- 18.5	- 19.9
Wales and Mon. ...	6,482	+ 2.2	- 0.6	34,576	- 2.4	- 5.9
TOTAL, Eng. & Wales	58,417	- 4.3	- 10.9	314,541	- 7.8	- 15.4
Scotland ...	10,548	- 6.0	- 8.4	56,738	- 7.7	- 13.3
TOTAL ...	68,965	- 4.5	- 10.6	371,279	- 7.8	- 15.1

The average number of shifts† during which the works were open was 5.4 in the week ended 18th June, 1938, as compared with 5.6 in May, 1938, and with 5.7 in June, 1937.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 776,100 tons in June, 1938, as compared with 957,000 tons in May, 1938, and with 1,106,400 tons in June, 1937.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

EMPLOYMENT in the tinplate industry continued to decline and was very bad. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 53.8 at 13th June, 1938, as compared with 48.7 at 16th May, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 42.2* in the percentage as compared with 21st June, 1937.

In steel sheet manufacture there was a slight improvement but employment was still very bad.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 18th June, 1938, and comparisons with a month before and a year before :-

Works.	Number of Works Open.			Number of Mills in Operation.		
	Week ended 18th June, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 18th June, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate ...	41	+ 2	- 26	212	- 5	- 167
Steel Sheet	7	+ 1	- 5	70	+ 4	- 29
TOTAL ...	48	+ 3	- 31	282	- 1	- 196

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT declined slightly between 16th May and 13th June in most of the principal sections of the industry, but was fair on the whole. It was good in electrical engineering, fair in general engineering, in motor vehicle manufacture and in marine engineering, and moderate in constructional and in textile engineering.

Compared with a year ago employment was slightly better in marine engineering, but worse in the other principal sections of the industry; employment in the industry as a whole was worse in all administrative divisions.

* See footnote * on page 264.
† The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works were in operation, taken in conjunction with the number of men employed. No account is taken of time lost by individuals owing to absenteeism, etc., and it is not intended to imply that the number of shifts shown were actually worked by all the men employed. Works closed are omitted in computing the average number of shifts.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 13th June, 1938, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before* :-

Division.	Numbers of Insured Workpeople, aged 16-64, Unemployed at 13th June, 1938.						Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	General Engineering; Engineers; Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.	Year* before.
London ...	4,517	1,059	102	303	4,190	10,171	+ 623	+ 5,140
South-Eastern ...	1,765	289	135	117	1,787	3,682	+ 254	+ 1,700
South-Western ...	1,060	139	284	108	1,784	3,375	- 12	+ 690
Midlands ...	5,376	2,023	24	939	14,081	22,453	+ 2,672	+ 13,360
North-Eastern ...	7,683	289	183	258	980	9,393	+ 363	+ 4,790
North-Western ...	16,003	1,500	108	561	2,142	20,314	+ 4,111	+ 9,980
Northern ...	3,711	494	1,609	719	575	7,108	+ 31	+ 1,110
Scotland ...	6,746	230	1,328	1,084	891	10,279	+ 356	+ 1,640
Wales ...	1,188	146	36	206	577	2,153	+ 167	+ 1,020
Northern Ireland	1,011	119	556	58	428	2,172	+ 14	+ 390
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	49,060	6,288	4,365	4,353	27,034	91,100	+ 8,579	+ 39,820
Percentages Unemployed at 13th June, 1938.								
London ...	3.8	5.6	29.1	5.1	5.9	4.7	+ 0.2	+ 2.1
South-Eastern ...	3.8	2.6	3.6	12.9	3.9	3.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
South-Western ...	3.1							

COTTON INDUSTRY.

OWING mainly to the incidence of local holidays and extensions of the Whitsun holiday, employment at 13th June showed a decline as compared with 16th May. Information from employers who rendered returns for a week in June in which employment was not affected by holidays showed, however, that there was little change, on the whole, as compared with the previous month.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 34.7 at 13th June, 1938, as compared with 29.8 at 16th May, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 25.1* in the percentage as compared with 21st June, 1937. For 13th June and 16th May, 1938, the corresponding figures in the preparing and spinning departments were 38.3 and 28.9 and in the manufacturing department 31.0 and 30.8. On a comparable basis there were increases in the percentages as compared with 21st June, 1937, of about 29.0* in preparing and spinning and of about 21.1* in manufacturing.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 18th June, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 18th June, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Preparing ...	8,736	- 1.0	-23.7	14,411	- 2.9	-28.1
Spinning ...	16,369	- 2.3	-28.4	25,947	- 4.6	-33.3
Weaving ...	16,662	+ 9.1	-22.1	26,399	+ 5.9	-33.0
Other ...	5,902	+ 4.5	-14.0	12,534	+ 1.8	-20.5
Total ...	47,669	+ 2.5	-23.8	79,291	+ 0.0	-30.5

DISTRICTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 18th June, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 18th June, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Ashton ...	2,474	-16.5	-36.6	3,503	-26.6	-48.8
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	3,469	-16.4	-38.4	5,360	-21.3	-45.5
Oldham ...	10,061	+ 4.4	- 8.8	17,874	- 1.4	-16.7
Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden ...	7,034	- 6.7	-27.9	11,208	- 7.5	-34.1
Manchester ...	4,189	+ 6.7	-33.4	7,278	+11.7	-38.8
Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen Burnley and Padiham ...	3,802	+ 4.4	-12.2	6,440	+ 5.5	-13.5
Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns ...	3,372	+17.2	- 9.9	5,549	+16.4	-16.1
Yorkshire Towns ...	2,912	- 1.2	-31.3	4,907	- 3.4	-39.7
Other Districts ...	2,512	+36.5	-28.8	4,321	+17.5	-43.3
Total ...	47,669	+ 2.5	-23.8	79,291	+ 0.0	-30.5

Returns from firms employing about 46,900 workpeople in the week ended 18th June, 1938, showed that about 29½ per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 14½ 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, Glossop and Hyde employment showed a further slight decline; at Stockport and at Stalybridge there was little general change, and employment remained bad.

In the Oldham district short-time working continued; employment showed a further slight decline, and remained bad in both the spinning and manufacturing departments. It was fair, however, with weavers of sheetings, heavy and fancy goods.

At Bolton employment continued bad with spinners and slack with cardroom workers with irregular short-time working; it was reported as very quiet with weavers. At Leigh there was a further decline and employment remained bad; at Bury it was considerably worse than a month ago. Employment at Rochdale showed little general change. At Heywood employment declined and was bad.

At Preston, Accrington, Blackburn, Great Harwood, Burnley, Chorley, Nelson and Colne employment showed little general change. At Padiham and at Darwen it declined and was bad. In the Rossendale Valley employment remained very bad and much worse than a year ago. In Yorkshire employment remained bad at most centres.

The following Table shows the number of men and women on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres of Lancashire and Cheshire at 13th June, 1938:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 13th June, 1938.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.	
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Card and Blowing Room ...	844	2,772	2,355	12,657	18,628	+ 5,596
Spinning ...	5,463	2,844	15,794	9,775	33,874	+ 8,845
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	1,224	5,077	2,348	12,872	21,521	+ 3,410
Weaving ...	4,549	14,635	4,626	13,095	36,905	- 1,955
Other Processes ...	642	295	1,024	510	2,471	+ 404
Total ...	12,722	25,623	26,147	48,907	113,399	+ 16,300

* See footnote * on page 264.

† In the case of establishments at which employment during the week ended 18th June, 1938, was affected by holidays, figures for another week in that month have been substituted.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further decline between 16th May and 13th June, and was again very slack.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 13th June, 1938, was 22.9 as compared with 21.8 at 16th May, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of 14.8* in the percentage as compared with 21st June, 1937.

Worst Section.—Employment continued very slack on the whole and was worse than in the previous month.

Returns from employers for the week ending 18th June, 1938, showed that in the worst section as a whole 42 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time in that week losing 11½ hours each on the average, and 7 per cent. were on overtime averaging 6½ hours each. In the sorting, combing, and preparing departments 32 per cent. were on short time, losing 16½ hours each on the average, and 7½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 10 hours each. In the spinning department 43½ per cent. were on short time, losing 10 hours each on the average, and 9 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6 hours each. In the weaving department the corresponding figures were: short time, 49½ per cent. and 12 hours; overtime 5 per cent. and 5½ hours.

Among woollers employment was again reported bad; in the woolcombing department employment continued very slack. In the spinning department there was little change, but a decline occurred in the weaving department. At Bradford and at Shipley employment showed a decline and was very poor generally; short time working increased during the month. At Halifax there was a decline as compared with May. At Keighley there was little change, employment being slack and much worse than a year ago. In the fine worsted (men's wear) section at Huddersfield employment was again slack, but in other sections an improvement was reported.

Woollen Section.—Employment remained very slack, and showed a further slight decline as compared with May; it was considerably worse than in June, 1937.

Returns from employers for the week ended 18th June, 1938, showed that in the woollen section as a whole 46½ per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time in that week, losing 12½ hours each on the average, and 7 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6 hours each. In the spinning department 43 per cent. were on short time, losing 11½ hours each on the average, and 13 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6 hours each. In the weaving department the corresponding figures were: short time, 52½ per cent. and 12 hours; overtime 2½ per cent. and 6½ hours.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district employment was slightly worse than in May. At Leeds a decline was reported, employment remaining very slack. Employment at Morley showed a further slight decline. In the Heavy Woollen District employment was again reported as bad and was worse than in May. In the rag and shoddy trade there was a slight improvement in the rag section but employment remained very slack generally.

In the blanket trade in Yorkshire employment was reported as moderate; at Witney there was a further improvement. Among flannel workers at Saddleworth there was little change. At Rochdale there was a slight falling-off. In the West of England employment remained fair on the whole. In the South of Scotland employment showed a slight improvement, but was slack generally.

Carpet Section.—Employment remained generally slack, a considerable amount of short time being worked in some districts. The percentage unemployed at 13th June, 1938, was 17.5 as compared with 17.0 at 16th May, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of 13.5* in the percentage as compared with 21st June, 1937.

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

Departments:	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 18th June, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.		Week ended 18th June, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	
		Index Figure, 1926 = 100.	Index Figure, 1926 = 100.		Index Figure, 1926 = 100.	Index Figure, 1926 = 100.
WORSTED SECTION:						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	8,055	- 1.0	85.7	18,678	+ 1.0	67.8
Spinning ...	33,482	- 0.9	80.2	49,514	- 0.3	74.9
Weaving ...	13,875	- 2.6	76.3	25,031	- 4.7	66.4
Other Depts. ...	9,847	- 0.6	94.0	20,722	- 2.4	76.4
Not Specified ...	1,281	- 6.6	74.2	2,260	- 9.6	50.0
Total—Worsted	66,540	- 1.3	80.9	116,205	- 1.7	71.1
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Wool Sorting ...	847	- 0.5	70.1	1,788	+ 1.0	70.4
Spinning ...	11,210	- 0.3	81.4	22,624	- 1.3	83.8
Weaving ...	19,774	- 1.0	84.8	32,757	- 2.1	79.7
Other Depts. ...	13,398	- 1.1	80.5	28,166	- 2.5	77.3
Not Specified ...	1,735	- 4.4	73.6	3,144	- 4.6	64.7
Total—Woollen	46,964	- 0.9	82.0	88,479	- 2.0	78.9
CARPET SECTION...	10,378	+ 0.2	126.1	19,322	- 1.6	125.4
Total—Wool Textile Industry	123,882	- 1.1	83.8	224,006	- 1.8	77.3

* See footnote * on page 264.

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

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

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT at 13th June showed a decline as compared with 16th May. There was much short-time working, and some firms extended the Whitsuntide holiday stoppage.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 17.7 at 13th June, 1938, as compared with 11.9 at 16th May, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 8.7* in the percentage as compared with 21st June, 1937.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 18th June, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 18th June, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
England and Wales:—						
London ...	1,652	- 7.3	- 9.6	3,324	-15.8	-19.2
Leicester ...	9,163	- 4.1	- 3.6	20,720	-10.4	- 5.7
Leicester Country District... ..	5,448	- 2.2	- 2.4	11,144	- 6.9	- 9.1
Northampton... ..	5,346	- 0.8	- 3.1	12,341	+ 0.3	- 5.0
Higham, Rushden and District ...	6,386	+ 0.6	- 2.3	15,798	+ 0.3	- 2.1
Kettering and District ...	4,725	+ 0.1	- 3.2	11,803	+ 2.5	- 0.8
Rest of Northants ...	1,697	+ 0.3	- 0.4	4,085	- 0.3	+ 4.8
Stafford and District... ..	2,624	- 3.0	- 5.3	4,267	-23.1	-20.1
Norwich and District ...	5,422	- 9.8	- 8.7	10,231	-14.3	-12.5
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	1,256	- 7.2	- 8.5	2,120	-12.2	-21.2
Leeds and District ...	1,461	- 1.5	- 4.3	3,459	+ 1.5	- 2.2
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	7,173	+ 0.3	- 3.5	14,837	- 1.8	- 6.9
Birmingham and District... ..	852	- 0.7	+ 2.7	1,434	-12.1	-17.1
Other parts of England and Wales ...	3,385	+ 0.4	- 2.7	7,161	+ 0.7	- 7.7
England and Wales ...	56,590	- 2.4	- 3.9	122,724	- 5.5	- 7.0
Scotland ...	1,829	- 0.1	- 3.2	3,896	+ 7.6	- 4.7
Great Britain ...	58,419	- 2.4	- 3.9	126,620	- 5.2	- 6.9

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 18th June, 1938, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 21st May, 1938:—

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 ...	- 0.6	- 1.8	- 5.4	...	- 2.5
Rest of W. Riding ...	- 2.7	- 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.8	- 0.3
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	...	- 1.4	- 3.3	- 0.7	- 1.2
TOTAL ...	- 1.0	- 0.9	- 2.6	- 0.6	- 1.3
WOOLLEN SECTION:					
Huddersfield ...	- 0.5	- 2.8	- 1.0	- 1.7	- 1.7
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.)...	- 0.6	- 0.7	- 2.7	- 1.4	- 1.4
Leeds ...	- 1.7	- 0.2	- 1.0	- 0.8	- 0.8
Rest of W. Riding ...	+ 1.2	- 0.9	+ 0.6	...	...
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	+ 0.3	+ 0.0	- 0.4	- 0.5	- 0.5
TOTAL ...	- 0.3	- 1.0	- 1.1	- 0.9	- 0.9

The following Table shows the number of men and women (other than casuals) on the registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 13th June, 1938:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 13th June, 1938.				
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Wool Sorting ...	145	12	151	11	319
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	456	216	486	294	1,452
Wool Combing ...	377	298	965	679	2,319
Wool Carding ...	481	95	768	147	1,491
Woolen Spinning ...	398	139	677	428	1,642
Worst Drawing and Spinning ...	336	1,824	379	3,192	5,731
Woolen Winding and Warping ...	113	60	312	176	661
Worst Winding and Warping ...	90	427	143	1,090	1,750
Woolen Weaving ...	155	966	584	2,738	4,443
Worst Weaving ...	89	680	129	3,176	4,074
Other Processes ...	690	133	906	282	2,011
Total ...	3,330	4,850	5,500	12,213	25,893

* 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.

Returns from firms employing about 57,500 workpeople in the week ended 18th June, 1938, showed that 45½ per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing nearly 9½ hours each on the average, while nearly 4 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 4 hours each on the average.

Short time was extensively worked in the Leicester district, and at Northampton, Stafford, Norwich, Bristol and Kingswood.

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

At Leicester seasonal slackness caused a slight decline in employment, which was fair. Employment also declined in the Leicester-shire country district.

Employment showed a decline at Northampton and was moderate. In the Higham and Rushden district employment showed little change and was fair; at Kettering and elsewhere in the Northamptonshire country district there was little change, and employment continued fair.

At Stafford there was a decline in employment and considerable short-time working. Employment declined also at Norwich and was moderate.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment remained slack, much short time being worked. At Leeds employment continued moderate. In the Lancashire slipper trade employment declined at most centres; there was, however, a slight improvement at Macclesfield and Ormskirk.

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

The following Table shows the numbers of men and women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 13th June, 1938:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 13th June, 1938.				
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture:					
Preparing Dept. ...	129	34	142	51	356
Rough Stuff Dept. ...	226	19	286	11	542
Clicking Dept. ...	754	6	1,728	10	2,498
Closing Dept. ...	15	737	24	2,601	3,377
Making Dept. ...	1,443	36	1,915	98	3,493
Slipper					

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in June showed little change, and was fairly good, except with the manufacture of refractory bricks.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 8.8 at 13th June, 1938, as compared with 8.4 at 16th May, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 1.6* in the percentage as compared with 21st June, 1937.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 18th June, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 18th June, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Year before.	
				£	Per cent.
Midlands and East-ern Counties ...	9,290	- 0.1	27,572	+ 1.5	+ 2.5
Rest of Great Britain ...	3,851	- 0.6	10,594	- 0.8	- 2.1
Total ...	13,141	- 0.2	38,166	+ 0.8	+ 1.2

Returns from employers relative to short-time and overtime working showed that, of 13,091 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, over 4 per cent. were working overtime to the extent of 6 hours each on the average. The amount of short-time working was very small.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a decline in June, principally in the decorating section, but was fair on the whole. Compared with a year ago there was an increase in the numbers unemployed among all classes of workers.

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

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 13th June, 1938, and the increases or decreases compared with a month before and a year before* :—

Occupations.	Estimated Numbers aged 16-64 insured at July, 1937.	Numbers aged 16-64 employed at 13th June, 1938.	Numbers included in previous column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentages as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.*
Carpenters ...	146,150	8,965	298	6.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.3
Bricklayers ...	102,300	6,805	240	6.7	- 0.1	+ 3.1
Masons ...	21,700	1,518	55	7.0	- 0.1	+ 1.8
Slaters and Tilers ...	9,060	958	61	10.6	- 1.0	+ 2.5
Plasterers ...	36,100	3,350	120	9.3	+ 0.7	+ 3.1
Painters ...	138,940	13,674	306	9.8	+ 2.7	+ 2.4
Plumbers ...	42,930	3,749	200	8.7	- 0.1	+ 1.4
Labourers to above and Builders' Labourers ...	299,580	35,280	985	11.8	+ 0.2	+ 2.1
Navvies, etc., and General Labourers ...	106,520	29,860	802	28.0	- 0.6	+ 5.6
All other occupations ...	132,010	26,613	1,398	20.2	+ 0.1	+ 2.8
Total ...	1,035,290	130,772	4,465	12.6	+ 0.4	+ 2.4

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during June have been received from 140 Local Authorities (representing towns with a population of 17,192,000 in 1931). The returns show that, in June, 1938, plans were passed for buildings with an estimated cost of £8,530,300, compared with £9,170,000 in June, 1937.

An analysis of the figures for June, 1938, by districts and by classes of buildings, is given on page 288 of this issue.

* See footnote * on page 264.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a slight decline and was slack on the whole. At Bristol and at Derby, however, employment continued good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 18.4 at 13th June, 1938, as compared with 16.8 at 16th May, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 5.8* in the percentage as compared with 21st June, 1937.

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

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 18th June, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 18th June, 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Year before.	
					£	Per cent.
China ...	1,974	- 3.1	- 6.8	5,609	+ 2.8	- 5.9
Earthenware ...	6,576	+ 0.7	- 1.4	12,795	- 0.4	- 6.9
Other Branches (including unspecified)	2,194	- 0.9	- 4.7	4,113	- 2.0	- 10.2
TOTAL ...	10,744	- 0.3	- 3.1	20,517	- 0.2	- 7.4

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 10,179 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 2,779 or nearly 27½ per cent., were working on an average 5½ hours less than full time in the week ended 18th June, 1938; on the other hand 467, or about 4½ per cent., were working overtime to the extent of 6 hours each on the average.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry showed a further decline in June and was moderate generally; short-time working was reported in many districts.

In the letterpress printing industry employment showed an improvement as compared with the previous month and continued good. At Liverpool and Leeds, however, it was reported as moderate.

Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers was good generally. In the lithographic printing industry employment showed an improvement as compared with May, and was good on the whole. With lithographic artists it was fair.

In the bookbinding industry employment showed a decline as compared with the previous month, but little change as compared with a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the paper and paper-board industries was 15.5 at 13th June, 1938, as compared with 11.6 at 16th May, 1938. The corresponding figures for the cardboard box, paper-bag and stationery industries were 6.7 and 6.9, and for the printing and bookbinding industries, 6.6 and 6.9. On a comparable basis there were increases in the percentages as compared with 21st June, 1937,* of about 10.0, 2.9 and 0.9, respectively.

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

	No. of Members of Unions at end of June, 1938.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		June, 1938.	May, 1938.	June, 1937.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing: London ...	36,971	2.7	3.0	2.3	- 0.3	+ 0.4
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire ...	14,076	4.9	6.0	5.2	- 1.1	- 0.3
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	7,942	2.1	2.7	2.5	- 0.6	- 0.4
Scotland ...	5,306	1.8	2.3	3.9	- 0.5	- 2.1
Other Districts ...	11,361	1.8	2.2	2.0	- 0.4	- 0.2
Total ...	75,656	2.8	3.4	3.0	- 0.6	- 0.2
Lithographic Printing ...	12,050	4.6	5.2	4.1	- 0.6	+ 0.5
Bookbinding ...	8,286	5.2	3.5	5.3	+ 1.7	- 0.1
Printing and Bookbinding (branches not distinguished) ...	34,472	2.0	1.7	1.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.6

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during June continued slack, and was worse on the whole than in the corresponding period last year.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in dock, harbour, river and canal service was 27.2 at 13th June, 1938, as compared with 27.0 at 16th May, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase

* See footnote * on page 264.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The Table below shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 13th June, 1938:—

Area.	Number of Persons on Register at 13th June, 1938.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	16th May, 1938.	21st June, 1937.*
London Division ...	158,375	47,941	6,847	213,163	- 140	+ 70,370
South-Eastern Division ...	60,084	14,781	3,891	78,756	- 9,652	+ 25,610
Brighton ...	3,165	958	169	4,292	- 287	+ 1,230
Chatham ...	1,812	527	255	2,595	- 176	+ 440
Ipswich ...	2,235	267	133	2,635	+ 152	+ 960
Norwich ...	5,549	1,309	295	7,054	+ 634	+ 1,770
Reading ...	1,776	595	84	2,455	-	+ 230
Rest of Division ...	45,553	11,124	3,044	59,721	- 9,689	+ 20,980
South-Western Division ...	62,702	10,678	3,875	77,255	- 1,857	+ 18,060
Bristol ...	12,445	2,315	687	15,447	+ 1,411	+ 3,440
Plymouth ...	3,893	857	186	4,936	- 1,282	+ 630
Portsmouth ...	4,241	555	298	5,104	- 750	+ 320
Southampton ...	6,483	600	156	7,239	+ 1,025	+ 1,730
Swindon ...	1,254	102	144	1,500	+ 438	+ 850
Rest of Division ...	34,386	6,238	2,404	43,028	- 2,700	+ 12,350
Midlands Division ...	161,950	56,058	8,189	226,197	+ 16,542	+ 97,190
Birmingham ...	24,683	10,189	502	35,374	+ 3,630	+ 21,740
Coventry ...	5,489	1,256	283	7,034	+ 1,831	+ 3,300
Cradley Heath and Halesowen ...	3,390	1,108	121	4,619	+ 761	+ 3,510
Derby ...	2,847	793	170	3,810	+ 29	+ 1,840
Leicester ...	7,718	5,581	263	13,562	+ 1,331	+ 6,360
Northampton ...	2,523	980	108	3,611	+ 75	+ 950
Nottingham ...	10,610	2,741	289	13,640	+ 739	+ 3,270
Smethwick ...	1,937	1,232	91	3,260	+ 178	+ 2,140
Stoke-on-Trent ...	14,056	6,851	447	21,354	+ 906	+ 6,470
Walsall ...	5,517	1,358	270	6,945	+ 1,208	+ 3,260
West Bromwich ...	2,217	484	81	2,782	+ 445	+ 1,690
Wolverhampton ...	4,045	1,673	278	5,996	+ 500	+ 2,310
Rest of Division ...	77,138	21,812	5,280	104,230	+ 6,388	+ 40,350
North-Eastern Division ...	150,995	46,477	8,479	205,951	+ 41	+ 47,480
Barnsley ...	7,036	542	457	8,035	- 263	+ 1,090
Bradford ...	11,515	8,264	548	20,327	+ 654	+ 11,070
Dewsbury ...	2,265	1,222	115	3,602	+ 168	+ 1,270
Doncaster ...	4,594	2,755	461	5,810	+ 1,588	+ 4,960
Grimsby ...	5,328	508	422	6,258	- 327	+ 750
Halifax ...	2,762	1,634	70	4,466	- 26	+ 2,370
Huddersfield ...	4,238	3,353	255	7,847	+ 253	+ 5,240
Hull ...	12,627	1,420	807	14,854	+ 614	+ 2,820
Leeds ...	15,447	5,280	298	21,025	+ 1,351	+ 6,050
Lincoln ...	1,843	340	129	2,312	+ 143	+ 330
Rotherham ...	3,964	521	281	4,566	+ 580	+ 7,600
Sheffield ...	12,855	3,725	655	17,235	+ 830	+ 6,090
Wakefield ...	2,610	909	219	3,738	- 626	+ 2,750
York ...	2,252	610	40	2,902	+ 412	+ 60
Rest of Division ...	53,609	17,730	3,721	75,060	+ 1,803	+ 25,650
North-Western Division ...	274,163	141,917	20,467	436,547	+ 29,478	+ 158,320
Accrington ...	3,402	2,893	358	6,653	+ 304	+ 3,750
Ashton-u-Lyne ...	4,103	3,074	295	7,472	+ 1,912	+ 3,920
Barrow ...	2,327	1,756	154	4,237	+ 375	+ 1,340
Birkenhead ...	6,985	612	440	8,037	- 146	+ 720
Blackburn ...	7,405	8,911	612	16,928	+ 729	+ 7,260
Blackpool ...	3,028	847	88	3,963	- 3,057	- 200
Bolton ...	8,282	5,528	641	14,451	+ 131	+ 7,430
Burnley ...	5,068	4,720	289	10,077	+ 1,804	+ 3,800
Bury ...	3,509	3,700	451	7,660	+ 2,884	+ 5,240
Chorley ...	1,918	1,634	144	3,696	- 313	+ 1,170
Liverpool ...	61,693	9,721	4,491	75,905	+ 954	+ 2,490
Manchester ...	29,004	13,897	1,114	44,015	+ 880	+ 12,350
Nelson ...	2,264	1,787	132	4,183	- 1,271	+ 1
Oldham ...	17,784	11,416	1,001	30,201	+ 11,684	+ 20,990
Preston ...	4,558	3,790	263	8,611	+ 1,743	+ 3,570
Rochdale ...	7,349	7,738	901	15,988	+ 7,236	+ 12,740
St. Helens ...	5,749	523	545	6,817	+ 446	+ 1,070
Salford ...	9,452	4,810	375	14,637	+ 8	+ 4,700
Stockport ...	5,719	5,557	387	11,663	+ 2,436	+ 6,690
Warrington ...	3,821	899	311	5,031	+ 192	+ 1,970
Wigan ...	8,179	2,760	442	11,381	- 863	+ 140
Rest of Division ...	72,564	46,325	7,033	125,922	+ 13,024	+ 64,000
Northern Division ...	134,312	9,674	12,310	156,296	+ 7,317	+ 16,910
Darlington ...	2,097	257	294	2,648	+ 109	+ 210
Gateshead ...	6,118	830	534	7,482	+ 208	+ 80
Hartlepool ...	5,361	389	729	6,479	+ 210	+ 1,380
Middlesbrough ...	10,248	500	733	11,479	+ 648	+ 3,690
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	13,801	2,060	799	16,660	- 640	+ 690
South Shields ...	7,892	430	670	8,992	+ 233	+ 330
Stockton-on-Tees ...	5,391	367	648	6,406	+ 251	+ 1,010
Sunderland ...	12,937	1,197	1,296	15,430	+ 332	+ 180
Rest of Division ...	70,489	3,644	6,607	80,740	+ 7,932	+ 10,710
Scottish Division ...	177,822	47,340	14,035	239,197	+ 10,051	+ 29,460
Aberdeen ...	1,712	523				

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 13th JUNE, 1938.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment at July, 1937, and the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 13th June, 1938, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of excepted employments are indoor private domestic service, employment otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 a year, employment as female professional nurse, and, subject to certain qualifications, employment in the teaching profession and in the police forces. Employment under public or local authorities, railways and public utility companies may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. Persons aged 65 and over, and certain other classes, are excluded from insurance. The Unemployment Insurance Acts do not apply to persons serving in an established capacity in the permanent service of the Crown. Prior to September, 1934, juveniles under 16 years of age were also excepted, and they are excluded from the statistics in these Tables; particulars of the numbers of these juveniles recorded as unemployed at 13th June, 1938, are, however, given on page 277.

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 264 and 265 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 276.

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

The estimated numbers of insured persons in each industry are computed once a year, in November, on the basis of information obtained at the annual exchange of unemployment books. The figures relate to the beginning of July, and similar statistics are not available for other dates in the year. In considering the figures on pages 274 and 275 it should be borne in mind that, in the case of individual industries, the percentage rates of unemployment at May, and June, 1938, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1937, while the figures for June, 1937, used for the purpose of comparison, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1936 (see, however, footnote § on page 275 regarding the percentage for all industries and services combined). In an industry in which a relatively large change occurred between July, 1936, and July, 1937, in the estimated number of insured workpeople, this change may have an important effect on the relative percentage rates of unemployment.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. PERSONS, AGED 16-64, INSURED UNDER THE GENERAL SCHEME.*												
Fishing	6,950	135	7,085	471	26	497	7,421	161	7,582	7,367	158	7,525
Mining :-												
Coal Mining	85,708	327	86,035	70,274	118	70,392	155,982	445	156,427	155,948	445	156,393
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	826	—	826	708	—	708	1,534	—	1,534	1,526	—	1,526
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	872	2	874	33	—	33	905	2	907	904	2	906
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	4,480	4	4,484	1,401	4	1,405	5,881	8	5,889	4,864	8	4,872
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	514	—	514	36	—	36	550	—	550	548	—	548
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	638	108	746	473	17	490	1,111	125	1,236	1,080	124	1,204
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,736	9	1,745	605	1	606	2,341	10	2,351	2,177	10	2,187
Total, Mining	94,774	450	95,224	73,530	140	73,670	168,304	590	168,894	167,047	589	167,636
Non-Metallic Mining Products :-												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1,507	10	1,517	500	3	503	2,007	13	2,020	2,007	13	2,020
Artificial Stone and Concrete	2,889	146	3,035	678	43	721	3,367	189	3,556	3,309	187	3,496
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	837	16	853	182	—	182	1,019	16	1,035	974	16	990
Total, N.-M. Mining Products ...	5,033	172	5,205	1,360	46	1,406	6,393	218	6,611	6,290	216	6,506
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	7,009	605	7,614	1,624	112	1,736	8,353	717	9,070	8,280	716	8,996
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	3,070	3,091	6,161	2,843	4,739	7,582	5,913	7,830	13,743	5,900	7,828	13,728
Glass :-												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	2,175	520	2,695	1,065	141	1,206	3,240	661	3,901	3,215	661	3,876
Glass Bottles	2,184	254	2,438	851	39	890	3,035	293	3,328	3,035	293	3,328
Total, Glass	4,359	774	5,133	1,916	180	2,096	6,275	954	7,229	6,250	954	7,204
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :-												
Chemicals	6,296	1,239	7,535	1,199	155	1,354	7,495	1,394	8,889	7,380	1,391	8,771
Explosives	590	314	904	20	44	64	610	358	968	610	358	968
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	990	245	1,235	105	11	116	1,095	256	1,351	1,085	255	1,338
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	3,598	959	4,557	1,524	204	1,728	5,122	1,183	6,305	5,092	1,149	6,241
Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	11,474	2,757	14,231	2,848	414	3,262	14,322	3,171	17,493	14,165	3,163	17,318
Metal Manufacture :-												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	2,061	10	2,071	745	5	750	2,806	15	2,821	2,801	15	2,816
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,												
Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	13,291	134	13,425	30,763	56	30,819	44,054	190	44,244	44,038	190	44,228
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	2,893	239	3,132	1,474	39	1,513	4,367	276	4,643	4,306	277	4,583
Tin Plates	4,003	425	4,428	9,827	894	10,721	13,830	1,319	15,149	13,828	1,319	15,147
Iron and Steel Tubes	2,427	105	2,532	3,904	82	3,986	6,331	187	6,518	6,313	187	6,500
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	1,506	264	1,770	2,331	100	2,431	3,837	364	4,201	3,819	364	4,183
Total, Metal Manufacture	26,181	1,177	27,358	49,044	1,176	50,220	75,225	2,353	77,578	75,105	2,352	77,457
Engineering, etc. :-												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron												
and Steel Founding	30,837	2,412	33,249	14,665	1,146	15,811	45,502	3,558	49,060	44,512	3,537	48,049
Electrical Engineering	3,851	1,266	5,117	793	378	1,171	4,644	6,288	4,556	6,163	6,169	
Marine Engineering, etc.	3,902	21	3,923	438	4	442	4,340	25	4,365	3,784	25	3,809
Constructional Engineering	3,478	51	3,529	789	35	824	4,267	86	4,353	4,209	86	4,295
Total, Engineering	42,068	3,750	45,818	16,685	1,563	18,248	58,753	5,313	64,066	57,041	5,281	62,322
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :-												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	15,414	1,629	17,043	8,935	1,056	9,991	24,349	2,685	27,034	23,930	2,676	26,606
Carriages, Carts, etc.	1,159	111	1,270	154	38	192	1,313	149	1,462	1,261	148	1,409
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	2,010	26	2,036	626	22	648	2,636	48	2,684	2,621	48	2,669
Total, Vehicles	18,583	1,766	20,349	9,715	1,116	10,831	28,298	2,882	31,180	27,812	2,872	30,684
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	33,024	197	33,221	1,803	58	1,861	34,227	255	35,082	32,722	250	32,972

* Persons insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries have been included in the figures. The figures are exclusive of insured persons previously in domestic employments which first became insurable on 4th April, 1938 (see page 130 of the April 1938 issue of this GAZETTE). Estimates of the total numbers of persons thus brought into insurance are not yet available, but the numbers aged 16-64 insured under the general scheme, recorded as unemployed at 13th June, 1938, were 255 males and 460 females, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and 253 males and 456 females in Great Britain.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Other Metal Industries :-												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General	7,117	751	7,868	7,323	411	7,734	14,440	1,162	15,602	14,372	1,162	15,534
Iron Founding	4,119	74	4,193	283	5	288	4,402	79	4,481	4,156	79	4,235
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	6,527	6,775	13,302	1,253	1,567	2,820	7,780	8,342	16,122	7,713	8,339	16,052
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	1,846	967	2,813	2,117	744	2,861	3,983	1,711	5,674	3,947	1,711	5,658
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	1,026	1,175	2,201	864	509	1,373	1,890	1,684	3,574	1,885	1,684	3,569
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	1,259	1,115	2,374	705	313	1,018	1,964	1,428	3,392	1,947	1,424	3,371
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	1,308	51	1,359	168	9	177	1,476	60	1,536	1,402	60	1,462
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	1,299	1,115	2,414	593	418	1,011	1,892	1,533	3,425	1,871	1,531	3,402
Metal Industries not separately specified	12,276	8,265	20,541	5,896	2,989	8,885	18,172	11,254	29,426	17,833	11,239	29,072
Total, Other Metals	36,777	20,288	57,065	19,202	6,965	26,167	55,979	33,232	89,211	55,126	27,229	82,355
Textiles :-												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	8,632	12,343	20,975	22,456	36,632	59,088	31,088	48,975	80,063	31,088	48,974	80,062
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	7,048	21,736	28,784	9,371	23,648	33,019	16,419	45,334	61,803	16,392	45,371	61,763
Total, Cotton	15,680	34,079	49,759	31,827	60,280	92,107	47,507	94,309	141,866	47,480	94,345	141,825
Woolen and Worsted	6,727	9,339	16,066	13,925	21,047	34,973	20,653	30,386	51,039	20,551	30,260	50,811
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and												
Artificial Silk Weaving, etc. ...	1,329	2,031	3,360	1,668	4,017	5,685	2,997	6,048	9,045	2,995	6,013	9,008
Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture ...	1,009	696	1,705	1,377	1,617	2,994	2,386	2,313	4,699	2,385	2,312	4,697
Linen	6,145	15,326	21,471	1,422	4,586	6,008	7,567	19,112	27,478	7,599	19,112	27,477
Jute	2,769	5,460	8,229	503	1,256	1,759	3,272	6,716	9,988	3,272	6,716	9,988
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	922	1,739	2,661	365	1,020	1,385	1,287	2,759	4,046	1,034	2,200	3,234
Hosiery	1,194	5,443	6,637	1,755	7,224	8,979	2,949	12,667	15,616	2,922	12,566	15,488
Lace	372	892	1,264	1,496	2,736	4,232	1,858	3,628	5,486	1,858	3,627	5,485
Carpets	1,375	3,526	4,901									

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1937, PERCENTAGES AT 13TH JUNE, 1938, INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH 16TH MAY, 1938, 21ST JUNE, 1937.*

I. PERSONS INSURED UNDER THE GENERAL SCHEME.†

Main table for I. PERSONS INSURED UNDER THE GENERAL SCHEME.†, listing various industries like Fishing, Mining, Brick, Tile, etc., with detailed statistics.

* For the purpose of comparison with 21st June, 1937, an estimate has been made of the effect of the change in the procedure for counting the unemployed, introduced in September, 1937 (see page 379 of the October, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE).

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1937, PERCENTAGES AT 13TH JUNE, 1938, WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals), TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, TOTAL, INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH 16TH MAY, 1938, 21ST JUNE, 1937.*, GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 13TH JUNE, 1938.

II. PERSONS INSURED UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.††

Table for II. PERSONS INSURED UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.††, listing Farming, Forestry, etc., with detailed statistics.

* See footnote * on page 274. † For 21st June, 1937, separate figures are not available. †† See footnote † on page 272. ‡ The percentage for all industries and services combined for June, 1937, used for this comparison, is the revised figure based on the estimated number insured at that date—see the issue of the GAZETTE for November, 1937, page 424 (see also footnote* on page 274). The percentages for May and June, 1938, are based on the numbers insured at July, 1937. § See footnote § on page 273. ¶ Comparable figures are not available. ** For the purpose of comparison with 21st June, 1937, private gardening has been excluded.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

Table for PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, listing industries like Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc., with detailed statistics.

NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.*

Table for NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.*, listing Divisions like London, South-Eastern, etc., with detailed statistics.

* The figures do not include certain classes of persons brought into insurance as from 4th April, 1938, under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1938, the Unemployment (Insurable Employments) Regulations, 1937 and 1938, and the Unemployment Insurance (Insurable Employments) (Agriculture) Regulations, 1938 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1938, page 130).

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYSIS FOR 13TH JUNE, 1938.

	Men (18 years and over)	Boys (under 18 years)	Women (18 years and over)	Girls (under 18 years)	Total
A. Insured on Register:—					
1. Claims admitted for insurance benefit:					
(a) General scheme ...	731,811	21,546	286,584	19,814	1,059,755
(b) Agricultural scheme ...	12,051	501	1,358	90	14,000
2. Unemployment allowances authorised:					
(a) Excluding insurance benefit claimants* ...	467,879	1,876	34,437	1,699	505,891
(b) Insurance benefit claims disallowed ...	2,473	75	554	45	3,147
3. Claims under consideration ...	33,516	2,288	12,431	1,919	50,154
4. Others not in receipt of benefit or allowances:					
(a) aged 16-64 ...	41,102	1,852	25,556	2,636	71,146
(b) aged 14 and 15 ...	—	6,123	—	6,694	12,817
B. Others on Register:—					
5. Unemployment allowances authorised ...	14,931	430	5,478	886	21,725
6. Applications under consideration ...	345	37	204	60	646
7. Not in receipt of allowances:					
(a) aged 16 and over ...	22,751	1,495	16,503	2,737	43,486
(b) aged 14 and 15 ...	—	7,851	—	12,294	20,145
C. Total on Register ...	1,326,859	44,074	383,105	48,874	1,802,912
D. Insured Unemployed:—					
Aged 16-64:					
8. Number on Register (Items 1-3 and 4(a)) ...	1,288,832	28,138	360,920	26,203	1,704,093
9. Two-months file † ...	29,707	2,103	35,500	2,488	69,798
10. Special Schemes—claimants to benefit ...	2,203	10	235	6	2,454
Total aged 16-64 ...	1,320,742	30,251	396,655	28,697	1,776,345
Aged 14 and 15:					
(a) Item 4 (b) ...	—	6,123	—	6,694	12,817
(b) Two-months file ...	—	1,853	—	2,619	4,472
Total aged 14-15 ...	1,320,742	38,227	396,655	38,010	1,793,634

The figures relating to insured persons include workers previously in domestic employments which first became insurable on 4th April, 1938. The numbers of these on the register were 263 men, 7 boys (16-17), 7 boys (14-15), 242 women, 35 girls (16-17), and 21 girls (14-15); the corresponding figures for the two months file were 37 men, 3 boys (16-17), 2 boys (14-15), 159 women, 21 girls (16-17) and 17 girls (14-15) respectively.

APPLICANTS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS—13TH JUNE, 1938.

Division.	Men 18-64.	Boys 16 & 17.	Women 18-64.	Girls 16 & 17.	Total 16-64.
CLAIMS ADMITTED FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT: ‡					
General Scheme.					
London ...	109,239	1,665	36,435	976	148,315
South-Eastern ...	37,976	776	9,325	734	48,811
South-Western ...	39,671	675	6,931	625	47,602
Midlands ...	109,183	2,366	47,752	2,907	162,208
North-Eastern ...	91,165	2,211	38,528	2,480	134,384
North-Western ...	151,158	5,486	110,338	6,381	273,363
Northern ...	54,111	2,224	5,379	1,164	62,877
Scotland ...	69,216	3,078	26,991	3,392	102,677
Wales ...	70,092	3,065	5,145	1,155	79,457
Great Britain	731,811	21,546	286,584	19,814	1,059,755
Agricultural Scheme.					
London ...	341	6	126	1	474
South-Eastern ...	2,117	63	396	15	2,591
South-Western ...	1,537	49	44	3	1,633
Midlands ...	1,428	26	86	—	1,540
North-Eastern ...	1,485	42	295	23	1,845
North-Western ...	855	28	47	1	911
Northern ...	700	45	66	12	823
Scotland ...	2,356	171	288	32	2,827
Wales ...	1,272	71	10	3	1,356
Great Britain	12,051	501	1,358	90	14,000
APPLICATIONS AUTHORISED FOR UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES: §					
London ...	33,474	8	3,310	8	36,800
South-Eastern ...	14,547	33	1,119	30	15,729
South-Western ...	15,188	15	902	35	16,140
Midlands ...	40,305	20	2,307	32	42,664
North-Eastern ...	48,131	47	2,411	124	50,713
North-Western ...	102,484	562	14,298	392	117,736
Northern ...	69,707	387	1,899	499	72,492
Scotland ...	92,485	854	12,283	965	106,587
Wales ...	68,982	455	1,940	545	71,902
Great Britain	485,283	2,381	40,469	2,630	530,763

* These exclusions represent (a) insurance benefit claimants in receipt of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit (numbering 7,220 at 13th June, 1938); and (b) persons disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, who are shown in line 2 (b) of the Table.
 † See explanation on page 272.
 ‡ Including 7,220 persons for whom payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit had been authorised.
 § Including 3,147 persons, disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, who had applications authorised for unemployment allowances.

PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

ANALYSIS IN RESPECT OF PERSONS APPLYING FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT OR UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

The following Table gives an analysis, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment, of persons aged 16-64 applying for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances (including those applicants whose position in relation to insurance benefit and unemployment allowances had not been determined), who were registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as unemployed on 13th June, 1938. Corresponding particulars are not available in respect of persons, registered as unemployed, who were not applicants for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances.
 Of the persons who had been on the register for extended periods a proportion, which will increase as the period on the register increases, will have had one or more short spells of employment, lasting not more than three days each, during such periods.

	Applicants, aged 16-64, who had been on Register.					
	Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	6 months but less than 9 months.	9 months but less than 12 months.	12 months or more.	Totals.
Men, 18-64	742,534	140,290	82,953	54,079	257,936	1,277,792
Boys 16-17	23,193	2,329	778	395	337	27,032
Women 18-64	249,564	49,144	19,526	7,881	20,223	346,338
Girls 16-17	21,565	2,113	634	251	204	24,767
Total ...	1,036,856	193,876	103,891	62,606	278,700	1,675,929
NUMBERS.						
Men 18-64	58.1	11.0	6.5	4.2	20.2	100.0
Boys 16-17	85.8	8.6	2.9	1.5	1.2	100.0
Women 18-64	72.1	14.2	5.6	2.3	5.8	100.0
Girls 16-17	87.1	8.5	2.6	1.0	0.8	100.0
Total ...	61.9	11.6	6.2	3.7	16.6	100.0
PERCENTAGES.						

Of the 1,036,856 applicants who had been on the register for less than 3 months, approximately 849,600, or 50.7 per cent. of the total number of applicants, had been on the register for less than 6 weeks.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND. GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table shows, approximately, the income and expenditure of the Unemployment Fund* for the periods stated:—

	Four weeks ended 25th June, 1938.	Four weeks ended 28th May, 1938.	Four weeks ended 26th June, 1937.
(1) General Account.			
Contributions received from:—	£	£	£
Employers ...	1,747,000	1,717,000	1,714,000
Employed persons ...	1,705,000	1,680,000	1,699,000
Exchequer ("Equal thirds") ...	1,721,000	1,697,000	1,702,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	1,000	237,000	1,000
Total Income ...	5,174,000	5,331,000	5,116,000
Benefit ...	4,106,000	3,839,000	2,082,000
Cost of Administration ...	395,000	400,000	348,000
Accrued Charge for Debt Service† ...	297,000	297,000	385,000
Miscellaneous Payments ...	40,000	40,000	36,000
Total Expenditure ...	4,838,000	4,576,000	2,851,000
Debt Outstanding‡ ...	82,246,000	82,246,000	103,980,000
(2) Agricultural Account.			
Contributions received from:—	£	£	£
Employers ...	68,000	53,000	53,000
Employed Persons ...	67,000	52,000	53,000
Exchequer ("Equal thirds") ...	67,000	53,000	53,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	—	8,000	—
Total Income ...	202,000	166,000	159,000
Benefit ...	76,000	50,000	16,000
Cost of administration ...	25,000	20,000	20,000
Miscellaneous Payments ...	1,000	—	—
Total Expenditure ...	102,000	70,000	36,000

UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES (GREAT BRITAIN).

As from 1st April, 1937, the cost of unemployment allowances is met from the Unemployment Assistance Fund which is reimbursed by the Exchequer. For the period of four weeks ended 25th June, 1938, expenditure on these allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £2,590,000 as compared with £2,753,000 during the four weeks ended 28th May, 1938, and £2,850,000 during the four weeks ended 26th June, 1937.

* A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (see H.C. 49 of 1938, for the period ended 31st March, 1937).
 † Statutory provision was made for the repayment (including interest) of the debt outstanding on 1st July, 1934 (amounting to £105,780,000), by half-yearly payments of £2,500,000 commencing on 30th September, 1934. Under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1938, an additional sum of £20,000,000 was repaid on 31st March, 1938, and, thereafter the half-yearly payments are reduced to £2,000,250.

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 13TH JUNE, 1938.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	1,211	2,621	3,832	1,307	1,708	3,015
South-Eastern ...	519	1,133	1,652	901	1,338	2,239
South-Western ...	679	989	1,668	1,119	1,088	2,207
Midlands ...	771	2,881	3,652	999	3,538	4,537
North-Eastern ...	834	2,748	3,582	1,521	3,376	4,897
North-Western ...	2,543	7,064	9,607	2,920	7,940	10,860
Northern ...	2,560	3,141	5,701	4,022	2,587	6,609
Scotland ...	1,871	4,943	6,814	2,466	5,405	7,871
Wales ...	2,986	4,580	7,566	3,753	2,906	6,659
Great Britain	13,974	30,100	44,074	18,988	29,886	48,874
N. Ireland ...	812	2,463	3,275	735	2,719	3,454
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	14,786	32,563	47,349	19,723	32,605	52,328

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

INSURED JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 13TH JUNE, 1938.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	1,424	3,262	4,686	1,729	2,335	4,064
South-Eastern ...	474	1,253	1,727	618	1,357	1,975
South-Western ...	365	1,038	1,403	384	1,040	1,424
Midlands ...	546	3,058	3,604	755	3,704	4,459
North-Eastern ...	510	2,737	3,247	795	3,423	4,218
North-Western ...	1,605	7,068	8,673	1,943	7,922	9,865
Northern ...	1,005	2,966	3,971	1,142	2,098	3,240
Scotland ...	1,239	4,734	5,973	1,458	4,903	6,361
Wales ...	808	4,125	4,933	489	1,909	2,398
Special Schemes ...	—	10	10	—	6	6
Great Britain	7,976	30,251	38,227	9,313	28,697	38,010
N. Ireland ...	621	2,373	2,994	605	2,705	3,310
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	8,597	32,624	41,221	9,918	31,402	41,320

Note.—These figures include not only insured juveniles on the register, but also those whose unemployment books were in the "two months' file," (see paragraph below the Table in next column). The effect of the inclusion of those with books in the two months' file is especially marked in the London Division. The figures include juveniles previously in domestic employments which first became insurable on 4th April, 1938, numbering 9 boys and 38 girls aged 14-15, and 10 boys and 57 girls aged 16-17.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 20TH JUNE, 1938.

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London ...	4,876	3,793	8,669	496	532	1,028
South-Eastern ...	1,381	1,226	2,607	211	224	435
South-Western ...	1,254	1,408	2,662	238	338	576
Midlands ...	1,783	1,470	3,253	334	317	651
North-Eastern ...	1,299	1,548	2,847	204	284	488
North-Western ...	2,441					

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

The Table below analyses for Great Britain for the period 1st to 30th June, 1938, inclusive, the decisions of Insurance Officers, of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire on doubtful claims for insurance benefit:—

A.—DECISIONS OF INSURANCE OFFICERS*.

	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
Claims allowed:—				
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...	4,882	1,482	196	6,560
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow ...	11,067	13,335	2,280	26,682
Claims disallowed:—				
Contributions conditions:—				
(a) General Scheme ...	53	11	81	145
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	8	1	—	9
Not unemployed ...	3,952	1,217	377	5,546
Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...	4,976	1,657	290	6,923
Total Claims disallowed ...	8,989	2,886	748	12,623

B.—DECISIONS OF COURTS OF REFEREES*.

(1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers.

	173	31	3	207
Claims allowed ...				
Claims disallowed:—				
Contributions conditions:—				
(a) General Scheme ...	7	1	—	8
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	1	—	—	1
Not unemployed ...	255	37	9	301
Other grounds ...	525	94	12	631
Total Claims disallowed ...	788	132	21	941

(2) Other Cases.

	4,279	3,757	849	8,885
Claims allowed ...				
Claims disallowed:—				
Contributions conditions:—				
(a) General Scheme ...	8	1	—	9
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	1	—	—	1
Not unemployed ...	255	37	9	301
Other grounds ...	525	94	12	631
Total Claims disallowed ...	10,996	11,320	4,235	26,551

C.—TRADE DISPUTE CASES.

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	1,947	6,070	8,017
Appeals against disallowances by Men ...	33	40	73
Insurance Officers dealt with by Women ...	—	2	2
Courts of Referees ...	—	—	—
Total Appeals ...	33	42	75

D.—DEPENDANTS BENEFIT CASES.

	8,908	4,355	13,263
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...			
Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees:—			
(1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers ...	106	414	520
(2) Other cases ...	58	162	220

E.—DECISIONS BY UMPIRE.

	16	80	96
Appeals by the Chief Insurance Officer:—			
(1) Against allowances ...	16	80	96
(2) Against disallowances ...	39	19	58
Appeals by Associations ...	24	49	73
Appeals by Claimants ...	30	83	113
Total ...	109	231	340

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

POOR RELIEF IN JUNE.

(Data supplied by the Ministry of Health in England and Wales and the Department of Health in Scotland.)

The number of persons* relieved on one day† in June in the forty-seven selected areas named below was 562,175, or 0.9 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 2.1 per cent. less than in June, 1937. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 342, 346, and 349 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number relieved in June was 445,765, a decrease of 0.4 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and 1.5 per cent. less than in June, 1937. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 116,410, or 3.0 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 4.3 per cent. less than in June, 1937.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in June numbered 67,803, or 0.7 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 5.0 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief, numbered 494,372, or 1.0 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 1.7 per cent. less than in June, 1937.

Of the forty-seven areas, twenty-eight showed slight decreases in the proportion of the population in receipt of relief in June as compared with May, fifteen showed slight increases, while in four areas there was no change. Compared with June, 1937, twenty-nine areas showed increases in the proportion of the population in receipt of relief, the largest increases being at Dundee (56 per 10,000), and Norwich (33 per 10,000); sixteen areas showed decreases, of which the largest was at Liverpool (55 per 10,000), while in the remaining two areas there was no change.

	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in June, 1938.			Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population.‡	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.		Month before.‡	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
County of London	20,896	72,974	93,870	229	— 1	— 10
Birkenhead ...	792	5,621	6,413	441	— 6	+ 6
Birmingham ...	4,390	14,361	18,751	182	+ 1	+ 11
Blackburn ...	698	2,358	3,056	268	...	+ 22
Bolton ...	820	3,557	4,377	257	+ 5	+ 9
Bradford ...	1,043	6,477	7,520	260	+ 3	+ 18
Brighton ...	567	2,170	2,737	187	— 5	+ 8
Bristol ...	1,974	7,145	9,119	220	— 1	+ 18
Bury ...	318	2,380	2,698	301	+ 3	+ 23
Cardiff ...	1,084	8,399	9,483	431	— 2	+ 11
Coventry ...	404	1,861	2,265	111	+ 3	+ 7
Croydon ...	739	4,309	5,048	208	+ 1	+ 17
Derby ...	585	2,841	3,426	245	+ 3	+ 21
East Ham ...	637	3,442	4,079	311	— 8	+ 9
Gateshead ...	534	5,768	6,302	536	— 6	+ 12
Huddersfield ...	470	1,480	1,950	158	— 5	+ 4
Kingston-upon-Hull	1,501	17,378	18,879	591	— 8	+ 65
Leeds ...	1,069	12,181	13,250	269	— 1	+ 2
Leicester ...	824	4,207	5,031	191	+ 1	+ 2
Liverpool ...	3,739	46,910	50,649	606	— 6	— 55
Manchester ...	2,720	29,525	32,245	438	+ 2	...
Middlesbrough ...	341	3,589	3,930	282	+ 1	— 11
Newcastle-on-Tyne	790	11,425	12,215	421	— 4	+ 1
Norwich ...	763	4,532	5,295	430	+ 1	+ 33
Nottingham ...	1,092	9,165	10,257	368	+ 7	+ 5
Oldham ...	858	3,263	4,121	322	+ 13	+ 10
Plymouth ...	435	4,512	4,947	235	— 1	— 24
Portsmouth ...	843	2,704	3,547	138	— 6	+ 1
Preston ...	390	1,824	2,214	195	...	— 1
St. Helens ...	329	5,075	5,404	503	— 23	+ 18
Salford ...	532	2,900	3,432	319	— 1	— 17
Sheffield ...	1,258	20,278	21,536	416	+ 3	+ 28
Southampton ...	1,256	4,262	5,518	309	+ 7	+ 7
Southend-on-Sea ...	323	2,375	2,698	196	— 19	+ 13
South Shields ...	416	4,375	4,791	432	— 5	+ 27
Stockport ...	438	1,686	2,124	159	— 4	— 6
Stoke-on-Trent ...	1,688	8,608	10,296	377	— 2	+ 8
Sunderland ...	745	11,327	12,072	660	— 2	...
Swansea ...	454	6,236	6,690	414	+ 1	+ 14
Wallasey ...	237	1,967	2,204	232	...	+ 7
Walsall ...	278	2,795	3,073	288	+ 4	+ 22
West Ham ...	2,012	10,077	12,089	466	— 6	— 26
Wolverhampton ...	576	2,548	3,124	217	— 5	+ 14
Totals for above 42 County Boroughs	41,002	310,893	351,895	339	— 1	— 1
Totals, London and 42 Boroughs	61,898	383,867	445,765	308	— 1	— 4
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow ...	4,470	84,841	89,311	797	— 28	— 42
Edinburgh ...	694	12,932	13,626	291	— 11	— 19
Dundee ...	323	7,509	7,832	442	+ 15	+ 56
Aberdeen ...	418	5,123	5,541	311	— 11	— 25
Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs	5,905	110,505	116,410	598	— 19	— 28
Totals for all 47 areas above	67,803	494,372	562,175	342	— 4	— 7

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

† 18th June in London, 25th June in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th June, in Scotland.

‡ The rates for June, 1938, are calculated on the basis of the estimated populations of the areas at mid-1937. The rates previously published for May, 1938, have been re-calculated on the same basis to make the above comparisons.

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. 264-265 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

GERMANY.‡

In Germany (excluding Austria) a further decline in unemployment was recorded during June. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at the end of the month was 275,000*, as compared with 338,355† at the end of May, 1938, and 648,421 at the end of June, 1937.

In Austria the number of applicants for employment registered at the public Employment Exchanges at the end of June, 1938, was 274,627, as compared with 350,228 at the end of May, 1938, and 281,401 at the end of June, 1937.

FRANCE.§

Unemployment declined again during June.

The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 386,532, as compared with 411,835 at the end of May, 1938, and 343,402 at the end of June, 1937.

At the beginning of May, 1938, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed an increase of 4.30 per cent., as compared with 1st May, 1937. In 8,172 undertakings employing 2,318,799 persons, in which, at 1st May, 1938, legislation reducing hours, in principle, to 40 a week had been applied, the percentage of workpeople who were on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 40 was 20.25. At 1st May, 1937, among 2,094,860 workpeople employed in 7,468 undertakings in which, at that date, the 40-hour week had been applied, the corresponding figure was 5.42 per cent. Among 133,402 workpeople in the remaining 673 undertakings in which the 40-hour week had not been applied, 40.27 per cent. were on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48.

BELGIUM.||

Unemployment declined during March. Returns received by the National Employment and Unemployment Office from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 924,423 showed that 14.2 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in March, 1938, as compared with 15.3 per cent. in February, 1938, and 12.4 per cent. in March, 1937. In addition 14.8 per cent. were employed intermittently in March, 1938, as compared with 17.8 per cent. in February, 1938, and 8.7 per cent. in March, 1937. In March, 1938, 17.3 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 19.9 and in March, 1937, 13.4.

NETHERLANDS.¶

There was a further decline in unemployment during April. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 559,126 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 30th April, 1938, 22.0 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 3.7 per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 23.1 and 4.0, and in the last week of April, 1937, 23.0 and 3.3. At the end of April, 1938, 372,178 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 354,674 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 391,160, and 372,433, and at the end of April, 1937, 374,321 and 359,726.

SWITZERLAND.**

Unemployment continued to decline during May. At the end of that month 56,108 applications for employment (39.1 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 60,370 (42.0 per thousand) at the end of April, 1938, and 57,973 (40.4 per thousand) at the end of May, 1937. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,645, 2,784 and 3,221, respectively.

POLAND.††

Unemployment continued to decline during April. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 389,191, as compared with 489,985 at the end of March, 1938, and 414,974, at the end of April, 1937.

* Provisional figure. † Revised figure.

‡ Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger, 12th July, 1938. Berlin.

§ Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 25th June, 1937, 17th June, 1938, and 8th July, 1938. Paris.

¶ Revue du Travail, June, 1938. Brussels.

** Maatschappij van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st May, 1938. The Hague.

†† La Vie Economique, June, 1938. Berne.

‡‡ Wiadomości Statystyczne, 15th June, 1938. Warsaw.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.‡

Unemployment showed a further considerable reduction during June. The total number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 224,253*, as compared with 284,785 at the end of May, 1938, and 308,535 at the end of June, 1937.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment declined in Denmark during June and in Sweden during May.

Denmark.§ According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 448,000, 16.5* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of June, 1938, as compared with 17.5† per cent. at the end of May, 1938, and 13.9 per cent. at the end of June, 1937.

Sweden.|| Of a total of approximately 601,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 8.3* per cent. were unemployed at the end of May, 1938, as compared with 10.6 per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 8.3 per cent. at the end of May, 1937.

UNITED STATES.¶

According to returns received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics from employers, covering one-half of the aggregate number of wage-earners in manufacturing industries, the number of workpeople employed at the middle of April, 1938, showed a decline of 2.6 per cent. as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in the establishments covered fell during the same period by 3.8 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 April, 1938, was 79.6, as compared with 81.7 for the previous month and 102.1 for April, 1937.

At the end of May, 1938, 7,520,459 applicants were registered at the public Employment Exchanges comprised in, or affiliated to, the United States Employment Service, an increase of 3.7 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and of 41.6 per cent. as compared with May, 1937. Part of the percentage increase between May, 1937, and May, 1938, is due to the incentive to register provided by the entry into operation, at the beginning of 1938, of unemployment compensation schemes in 22 States. Included among the registered applicants are a large number of persons provided with employment on public relief work schemes.

ÉIRE.**

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges fell from 97,571 at 30th May, 1938, to 71,959 at 27th June, 1938. This decline was due, in the main, to the entry into force on 1st June, 1938, of a further Order under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, the effect of which is to extend to additional classes of persons living in rural areas the restrictions on the receipt of unemployment assistance imposed, as from 2nd March, 1938, by an earlier Order referred to in previous issues of this GAZETTE. At 28th June, 1937, when similar Orders were in force, the number of persons on the live registers was 64,011.

CANADA.††

There was a considerable increase in employment at the beginning of May. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st June, 1938, by 10,632 firms, from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 1,068,620, as compared with 1,025,285 at the beginning of May, 1938. If the average number of workpeople employed by the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index of employment for 1st June, 1938, was 111.9, as compared with 107.4 at 1st May, 1938, and 114.3 at 1st June, 1937.

At the end of April, 1938, 13.1 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 221,000

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

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in June in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £12,000 in the weekly full-time wages of approximately 150,300 workpeople, and in a decrease of £26,550 in those of 420,700 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	2,200	420,700	£ 100	£ 26,550
Clothing	93,000	—	7,950	—
Other	55,100	—	3,950	—
Total	150,300	420,700	12,000	26,550

In the mining and quarrying group the decreases affected coal miners in Northumberland, Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Staffordshire, Cannock Chase and Scotland, for whom there were decreases of various amounts in the percentage additions to basis rates, as a result of a decline in the proceeds of the industry. The increases affected mainly cokemen and by-product workers in Durham.

In the clothing group the principal increase affected boot and shoe makers in Great Britain, and amounted to 2s. and 1s. per week on time rates for men and women respectively, and to 2½ per cent. for pieceworkers. Other increases affected men employed in the making of heavy cotton clothing in Great Britain, and most classes of workpeople employed in the dressmaking and women's light clothing trade in Scotland, for whom the minimum rates prescribed under the Trade Boards Acts were increased by 1d. or 1½d. an hour in the former trade and by ¼d. to 1d. an hour in the latter.

In the other industry groups the principal increases affected iron puddlers and millmen in the Midlands, South Yorkshire and South Lancashire, whose wages were advanced to the extent of about 1½ per cent. on current rates; outside steelwork erectors in England and Wales, whose increases ranged generally from ¼d. to 1d. per hour; workpeople employed in the paint, colour and varnish industry in England and Wales; soap and candle makers employed by certain firms; brush and broom makers in Great Britain; workpeople engaged in the milk distributive trade in Scotland; and employees of co-operative societies in the Midlands and in Scotland. Of the total estimated increase of £12,000 per week, nearly £700

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1938.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Agriculture	Cumberland and Westmorland.	5 June	Male workers (other than casual workers).	Increase in minimum rates of 1s. per week for those 18 years and over. Minimum rates after change: workers hired by the month or longer periods, 18s. 6d. at 14 years increasing to 42s. at 21 years and over; others—in winter, for a week of 48 hours, 16s. 6d. at 14 years increasing to 34s. at 21 years and over; in summer, for a week of 54 hours, 18s. at 14 years increasing to 35s. 6d. at 21 years and over.†
			Male casual workers	Increase in minimum rates of ¼d. per hour for those 18 years and over, the rate for those under 18 remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after change: 5d. per hour at 14 years increasing to 8¼d. at 18 years and over.‡
	Angus and Perth (part).	27 June	Male workers	Adoption of scales of minimum rates according to age and occupation. Minimum weekly rates for those 20 years and over include:—grievous (working) and cattlemen (dairy), 40s.; cattlemen (feeding and breeding), shepherds (full time), pigmen, ploughmen (tractormen), 38s. 6d.; shepherds (employed solely on feeding), 37s. 6d.; horsemen, 36s. 6d.; poultry workers, nurserymen, foresters, 35s.; others, except casual workers, 33s. 6d.; casual workers, 8d. per hour (7d. per hour during potato lifting).||
			Female workers (except milkers) ...	Adoption of minimum hourly rates of wages of 3½d. at 14 and under 16 years, 4½d. at 16 and under 18, and 5d. at 18 and over.||
			Berry pickers	Adoption of minimum piece rates of ¼d. per lb. for first 3 pickings and ½d. per lb. thereafter.||
			Milkers	Adoption of scale of minimum rates of 4s. to 15s. per week according to number of cows and number of milkings per day.||
	Fife and Kinross ...	27 June	Male workers	Adoption of scales of minimum rates according to age and occupation. Minimum weekly rates for those 20 years and over include: grieves, 40s.; shepherds, 38s. 6d.; also cattlemen (feeding and breeding) and pigmen, 40s. or 37s.; cattlemen (dairy), 44s. or 41s. 6d.; ploughmen, 36s. or 34s.; others, except casual workers, 34s. or 32s. 4d.; casual workers, 8¼d. or 8d. per hour, for householders and non-householders respectively in each case.||
			Female workers	Adoption of scales of minimum hourly rates of wages for harvest and threshing times and for other than harvest or threshing times of 4½d. or 5½d. at 14 and under 16 years, 6d. or 4½d. at 16 and under 18, and 6d. or 5d. at 18 and over respectively.||
			Milkers	Adoption of scale of minimum rates of 4s. to 10s. per week according to number of cows per milking.||

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

† Of the 420,700 workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in June, the majority had received increases of greater or equal amounts during the early months of 1938.

‡ In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 164,000 workpeople whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

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

|| These scales of minimum rates took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) (Scotland) Act, 1937. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

was the result of arbitration; about £2,150 took effect under arrangements made by joint standing bodies (including £450 due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living); £450 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices; and the remaining £8,700 was due to direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

The whole of the estimated decrease of £26,550 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the proceeds of the coal mining industry in the areas affected.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY—JUNE, 1938.†

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal Mining	260,500	46,000	£ 31,800	£ 550
Other Mining and Quarrying	46,500	100	9,100	5
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc.	88,200	100	9,100	5
Iron and Steel	99,100	16,200	19,850	3,150
Engineering	16,400	—	1,250	—
Shipbuilding	107,350	—	10,550	—
Other Metal	85,750	4,800	11,300	600
Textile	50,200	79,200	3,750	3,950
Clothing	95,600	—	8,200	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	24,400	2,300	2,200	175
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	15,700	—	1,800	—
Paper, Printing, etc.	1,100	—	50	—
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.	894,600	—	93,750	—
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	9,450	150	800	10
Transport	376,700	450	41,550	30
Public Administration Services	72,150	100	7,600	5
Other	116,200	3,550	17,700	200
Total	2,359,900	152,950	270,350	8,690

In the corresponding six months of 1937, there were net increases of £412,900 in the weekly full-time wages of 3,204,800 workpeople, and net decreases of £6,505 in those of 60,100 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the normal working time of about 95,000 workpeople was reduced by about 1½ hours, on average, per week.

The principal group of workpeople affected consisted of boot and shoe operatives in Great Britain, whose normal working week was reduced from 46 to 45 hours.

The changes reported during the six completed months of 1938 have affected about 150,500 workpeople, of whom about 200 have had their hours increased by 2½ per week, and 150,300 their hours reduced by just over 2 per week.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1938—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).	
Agriculture—contd.	East Lothian, West Lothian and Midlothian.	27 June	Male workers	Adoption of scales of minimum rates according to age and occupation. Minimum weekly rates for those 21 years and over include: grieves, 45s.; shepherds, 44s.; also cattlemen and dairymen, 43s. or 40s.; shepherd orramen, 40s. or 37s.; ploughmen and tractormen, 38s. or 35s.; men in charge of one horse, 37s. or 34s.; others, except casual workers, 35s. or case; casual workers, 8d. per hour.*	
			Female workers (except milkers) ...	Adoption of scales of minimum rates according to age and occupation. Minimum weekly rates for those 18 years and over include: dairymaids and cattlemen, 26s.; others, except casual workers, 21s. 6d.; casual workers, 6d. per hour.*	
	Berwick, Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles.	27 June	Milkers	Adoption of scale of minimum rates of 4s. to 15s. per week according to number of cows per milking.*	
			Male workers	Adoption of scales of minimum rates according to age and occupation. Minimum weekly rates for those 20 years and over include: shepherds (full time in charge of a breeding stock of over 25 score of sheep) and dairymen (full time in charge of at least 40 cows without followers), 40s. or 38s.; stewards, horsemen, cattlemen, shepherds (other than above) and those attending to stock, including poultry, 37s. 6d. or 35s. 6d.; others, except casual workers, 34s. or 32s. for householders and non-householders respectively in each case; men driving one horse, 33s.; casual workers 18 years and over, 9d. per hour.*	
	Dumfries, Kirkcubright and Wigtown.	27 June	Female workers (except milkers) ...	Adoption of scale of minimum weekly rates of wages for bound workers (except casual workers) of 12s. at under 16 years, 18s. at 16 and under 18, and 24s. at 18 and over; casual workers 18 years and over, 6d. per hour.*	
			Female milkers	Adoption of scale of minimum rates of 3s. 6d. to 12s. per week according to number of cows per milking; casual workers, 1s. per milking.*	
	Coal Mining	Northumberland ...	1 June	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Adoption of scales of minimum rates according to age and occupation. Minimum weekly rates for those 20 years and over include: stewards, stockmen, horsemen, cattlemen and dairymen in charge, 42s. 6d. or 38s.; others, except casual workers, 36s. 6d. or 35s. for householders and non-householders respectively in each case; dairymen's assistants, 36s. 6d.; casual workers, 10d. per hour.*
				South Yorkshire ...	Decrease of 0.72 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages at the minimum of 45 per cent. above the basis rates.†
		West Yorkshire ...	1 June	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Decrease of 0.75 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages at the minimum of 38 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
				Nottinghamshire ...	Decrease of 0.75 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages at the minimum of 38 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire) South Derbyshire ...		1 June	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Decrease of 8.77 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 78.68 per cent. above the basis rates.†	
			Leicestershire ...	Decrease of 1.37 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 3.79 per cent. above the basis rates.‡	
North Staffordshire ...		1 June	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than overmen, underground firemen and shot-firers.	Decrease of 1.57 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 41.42 per cent. above the basis rates.‡	
			South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire.	Decrease of 0.75 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 44.57 per cent. above the basis rates.†	
Cannock Chase ...		1 June	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters.	Decrease of 3 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages at the minimum of 39 per cent. above the basis rates.†	
			Scotland	1 June	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Decrease of 2 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 41 per cent. above the basis rates, and the amount below which the wages of able-bodied underground workers 18 years and over and surface workers 21 years and over are not to fall reduced from 6s. 5d. (plus 1s.) to 6s. 4d. (plus 1s.) per day.†
Coke, etc., Manufacture.	Durham§ ...	14 May	Cokemen and by-product workers	Decrease of 2.15 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 44.39 per cent. above the basis rates for shopmen, mechanics and surface workers not handling coal, and 42.39 per cent. for all other workers.†	
			South Yorkshire ...	1 June	Cokemen and by-product workers...	Decrease of 9.89 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 128.18 per cent. above the basis rates, and corresponding decreases for workpeople, (e.g., enginemmen, boys and girls) in receipt of consolidated rates.†
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture.	West Midland Area...	1 June			Youths ... ..	Increase of 6 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 53 per cent. above the basis rates.
			Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacture.	England and Wales††	1st full pay day after 2 June.	Female workers ... ..	Increase in basis rates of amounts varying from 1d. to 6d. per shift, plus an addition of 9 cents, as compensation for the reduction in working hours.† Basis shift rates after change include: fillers, 8s. 8d.; loaders, 7s. 7½d.; levellers, hearthmen and ram enginemmen, 7s. 6d.; benchmen, 6s. 10d.; centrifugal men and coke screeners, 6s. 3d.; labourers (by-product ovens only), 5s. 9d.

* These scales of minimum rates took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) (Scotland) Act, 1937. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

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

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

§ These increases affected the employees of firms who are members of the Durham Coke Owners' Association.

¶ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

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

†† These rates were agreed to by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Industry (West Midland Area). It was also agreed that at 18 years and over, if youths are employed in the architectural section, 1d. per hour should be added to the rates quoted. For details as to Zones see April, 1938 issue of this GAZETTE, page 152.

††† This increase affected firms affiliated to the National Joint Industrial Council for the Paint, Colour and Varnish Industry.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1938—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
Soap and Candle Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1st pay day in June.	Workpeople employed in the soap and candle trade.	Adoption of new scales of minimum rates and system of grading resulting in increases in some cases. Minimum weekly rates after change: males—13s. at 14 years increasing to 60s. (58s. in Scotland) at 21 years and over in Grade A firms; 12s. at 14 years increasing to 56s. and 54s. at 21 years and over in Grade B and C firms respectively; females—11s. at 14 years increasing to 32s. at 18 years and over in Grade A firms; 10s. at 14 years increasing to 30s. at 18 years and over in Grade B and C firms.*†
Glue and Artificial Manure Manufacture.	Bristol (certain firms)	1st week in June.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of glue and chemical manure.	Decrease of 3d. per week for men and of proportional amounts for women and youths. Minimum weekly rate after change for men, 42s.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire.	6 June	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges.	Increase of 2.5 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 72.5 per cent. above the basis rates.
	Barrow-in-Furness		Wire and hoop millmen ...	
	Tyne, Wear, Tees and Hartlepoons.	Pay commencing in week beginning 13 June.	Markers-off ...	Adoption of a rate of 5s. above the district fitters' rate for fully qualified markers-off. Rate after change, 51s., plus a bonus of 20s. for timeworkers. Markers-off not fully qualified to receive 2s. 6d. above the fitters' rate on commencing, with an additional 2s. 6d. at the end of six months.
	Tyne, Wear, Tees, and Hartlepoons.	Pay commencing in week beginning 20 June.	Skilled maintenance men (i.e., millwrights and skilled fitters employed wholly on maintenance of firms' plant).	Adoption of a rate of 4s. above the district fitters' rate. Rate after change, 50s. plus a bonus of 20s. for timeworkers.
Engineering	Leicester, Loughborough, Coalville, Rugby, Stamford, Kettering and Northampton.	1st full pay period following 27 June.	Skilled moulders and coremakers ...	Adoption of a basic rate of 47s. per week, loan moulders to receive an additional 2s. per week—plus in each case a bonus of 20s. for timeworkers.‡
		1st full pay period following 5 June.	Fitters, turners, toolmakers and pattern-makers.	Increase of 1s. per week in basic rate. Rates after change: fitters and turners, 45s.; toolmakers, 49s.; pattern-makers, 50s.; plus in each case a bonus of 20s. for timeworkers.
	Loughborough ...		Millwrights ...	Adoption of a rate of 4s. above the district fitters' rate. Rate after change, 49s., plus a bonus of 20s. per week for timeworkers.
	Ipswich, Norwich and Colchester.	Beginning of pay period following 14 June.	Dressers (fettlers or trimmers) ...	Adoption of a minimum rate, after a qualifying period of 12 months as dresser with hammer and chisel, of 5s. above the labourers' rate. Minimum rates after change: Ipswich, 35s.; Norwich, 33s. 6d.; Colchester, 32s.; plus in each case a bonus of 20s. for timeworkers.
Steelwork Erecting.	England and Wales	15 June	Workpeople employed on outside steelwork erection.	Increase of amounts ranging generally from ½d. to 1d. per hour. Hourly rates after change include: London Area (within a radius of 16 miles from Charing Cross)—erectors, 1s. 7½d.; erectors' helpers, 1s. 6d.; riveters, 1s. 8½d.; riveters' holders-up, 1s. 7½d.; sheeters, 1s. 9½d.; sheeters' holders-up, 1s. 7½d.; crane drivers, 1s. 8½d.; burners—new work, 1s. 8½d., demolition or scrapwork, 1s. 7½d.; rivet heaters (adults)** 1s. 5½d. Outside London Area—erectors, 1s. 6½d.; erectors' helpers, 1s. 5d.; riveters, 1s. 7½d.; riveters' holders-up, 1s. 6½d.; sheeters, 1s. 7½d.; sheeters' holders-up, 1s. 6½d.; crane drivers, 1s. 7½d.; burners—new work, 1s. 7½d., demolition or scrapwork, 1s. 6½d.; rivet heaters (adults)** 1s. 4½d. Increase†† of ½d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d.).
	London Area (within a radius of 12 miles from Charing Cross).	Beginning of pay period immediately following 29 May.	Crane drivers (steam and electric) employed on outside steelwork erection.	
Chain Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1 June	Workpeople employed in making hand-hammered chain from iron up to and including ½ in. diameter.	Increase‡ in general minimum time rates and general minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts from 15 per cent. below to 10 per cent. below the basic rates. General minimum time rate after change for adult workers, 5½d. per hour.
			Workpeople employed in making doiled and tumbled chain from iron No. 6 L.S.W.G. up to and including ¾ in. diameter, and hand-hammered chain from iron ½ in. up to and including ¾ in. diameter.	Increase‡ in general minimum time rates and general minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts from 15 per cent. below to 10 per cent. below the basic rates. General minimum time rate after change for lowest paid adult workers, 1s. 2½d. per hour.
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring.	Great Britain ...	28 June	Measure cutters, cutters, trimmers, knifecutters, knifemen, fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists, and passers, employed wholly or mainly on heavy cotton clothing (male workers).	Increase in minimum rates of 1d. or 1½d. per hour. Minimum time rates after change: measure cutters with not less than 4 years' employment after 19 years, 1s. 6d.; cutters, trimmers, knifecutters, knifemen, fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists and passers, 1s. 4d.††
			Female workers:— Retail branch ... Wholesale manufacturing branch	Increase in minimum rates of ½d. per hour except for learners for whom there was no change.††† Increases in minimum rates of ½d. per hour for workers other than learners, and adoption of new scale of rates for learners resulting in increases of various amounts.†††
Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing.	Scotland ...	13 June	Male workers employed in both branches.	Increase in the minimum time rates of 1d. per hour for those 21 years and over and of ½d. or ¾d. per hour for those under 21 years (except for those 15 and 17 years of age for whom there was no change); and increase of 1d. per hour in the piecework basis time rate.††

* This change took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Soap and Candle Trades Joint Industrial Council. Under the previous agreement the minimum rates were classified in two grades, viz.—(A) large industrial centres and (B) all other towns. Under the new agreement the firms are classified in three grades. The minimum rates previously in force for adult workers were 56s. for men in Grade A towns and 54s. in Grade B towns, and 50s. for women in both Grades A and B.
† See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
‡ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
§ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.
|| The increase operates from the date shown, except in those cases where the increase amounts to 3s. or more. In such cases one half of the increase will be paid from the date shown and the remainder as from the first full pay period following 25th July, 1938.
¶ These increases are the result of an agreement dated 10th June, 1938, between the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and the Constructional Engineering Union.
** Rivet heaters (adults) if employed to assist in rigging of scaffolding or work usually carried out by an erector receive the erectors' rate whilst so employed.
†† This increase is the result of an agreement dated 24th May, 1938, between the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation (South Eastern Area Committee) and the National Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics and Electrical Workers, and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, and is an amendment of an agreement between the parties dated 8th February, 1936, wherein the London Area is defined as the area within a 12 mile radius of Charing Cross and certain towns which lie outside that area.
††† These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming Orders of the Minister of Labour, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1938—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1st full working week in June.	Male timeworkers ...	Increase of 1s. to 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 14s. at 15 years, increasing each year to 22s. at 17 and then each half year to 58s. at 22 years and over.*
			Female timeworkers ...	Increase of 6d. to 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 14s. at 15 years increasing each year to 22s. at 17 and then each half year to 38s. at 20 years and over.*
Baking	Edinburgh and Leith	27 June	Bakers and confectioners ...	Increase of 1s. per week. Rates after change: 73s. 6d., 76s. and 79s. for those starting at 3 a.m. (general start), 2 a.m. and 1 a.m. respectively.
Provender Milling, etc.	Northern Ireland ...	1st full pay day in May.	Workpeople employed in provender milling, etc.	Adoption of weekly rates according to district as follows: adult male workers—labourers, mixer-men and stowers, 41s. to 51s.; packers, 42s. to 53s.; hoppermen and checkers, 43s. 6d. to 53s. 6d.; roller-men and engine drivers, 46s. to 56s.; stokers and boiler-men, 44s. to 54s.; youths—13s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. at 15 years increasing to 32s. 6d. to 40s. 6d. at 20; female workers—30s. to 35s.
Brewing	Edinburgh district and Falkirk (certain firms).	1st full pay day in June.	Adult male workers ...	Adoption of minimum weekly rate of 56s., except for probationers.
			Female workers in bottling store ...	Adoption of scale of minimum weekly rates starting at 12s. 6d. at 14 years increasing to 41s. at 20 to 21 years.
Tobacco Manufacture.	Northern Ireland ...	30 June	Male workers ...	Increase in minimum rates of 6d. to 1s. 9d. per week. Minimum time rates after change: 16s. 9d. at under 15 years increasing to 55s. 9d. at 21 and over.†
			Female workers ...	Increase in minimum rates of 6d. to 1s. 3d. per week. Minimum time rates after change: 13s. 3d. at under 15 years increasing to 35s. 3d. at 21 and over.†
Mill Sawing	Liverpool ... Bristol ...	1 May 1st full pay week in June.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9d.).‡
			Woodcutting machinists and sawyers	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d.).‡
Packing Case Making.	Liverpool ... Scotland ...	1 May Pay week ending 11 June.	Packing case makers and woodcutting machinists.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: packing case makers, 1s. 7d.; woodcutting machinists, 1s. 9d.†
			Packing case makers ...	Increase of ½d. per hour for journeymen and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
Civil Engineering.	Great Crosby Borough Llanelly Borough ...	1st full pay week after 14 June. 1st full pay week after 14 June.	Men employed on civil engineering construction work.	Increase of 1d. per hour to that portion of the Borough formerly comprising Great Crosby U.D. Rate after change for navvies and labourers, 1s. 3d.‡
			Men employed on civil engineering construction work.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rate after change for navvies and labourers, 1s. 3d.‡
Public Works Contracting.	Chingford ...	1st full pay week in June.	Men employed by public works contractors.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rate after change for labourers, 1s. 3d.‡
Brush and Broom Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1 June	Male workers 21 years and over with 3 years' experience in certain operations, and those of all ages who have served at least 5 years apprenticeship in one or more of these operations.	Increase in minimum time rate** of ½d. per hour (1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d.) and of ½d. per hour in the piecework basis time rate (1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3½d.).†
			Other male workers except indentured apprentices.	Increase** in minimum time rates of ½d. per hour except for those 18 to 19, 16½ to 17 or under 16 years. Minimum rates after change: 2½d. at under 14½ years, increasing to 11½d. at 21 years and over.†
			Female pan hands ...	Increase** in minimum time rates for certain occupations of ½d. or 1d. per hour and of ½d. in piecework basis time rates.†
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	6 June	Female workers (other than pan hands and learners).	Increase** in minimum time rates of ½d. per hour for those 16 and under 16½ and those 17 and under 18 years. Minimum rates after change: 2½d. at under 14½ years increasing to 6½d. at 21 years and over.†
			Male and female pieceworkers on certain operations. Apprentices ...	Increase** in the minimum piece rates from 22½ per cent. to 20 per cent. below the list.† Increases** proportional to the above.†
Milk Distribution.	Scotland ...	5 June	Foremen and forewomen ...	Increase in minimum rates of 1s. 6d. per week (64s. to 65s. 6d.).†
			Male clerks and male and female workers employed in collection or delivery work by horse or mechanically driven vehicle, in garaging, in horse or motor keeping, in cleaning vehicles or in stable work.	Increase in minimum rates of 3d. to 1s. 3d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 12s. 9d. at under 15 years increasing to 49s. 9d. at 21 years and over.†
Retail Distribution.	Rochdale and district Various town in the Midland Counties.	Pay day in week commencing 15 May. Pay day in week commencing 23 May.	Female clerks ...	Increase** in minimum rates of 3d. to 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 12s. 3d. at under 15 years increasing to 34s. at 21 years and over.†
			Female shop assistants ...	Increase in minimum rates of 3d. to 1s per week. Minimum rates after change: 10s. 3d. at under 15 years increasing to 30s. at 21 years and over.†
Retail Distribution.	Various town in the Midland Counties.	Pay day in week commencing 23 May.	All other female workers ...	Increase in minimum rates of 3d. to 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 11s. 9d. at under 15 years increasing to 29s. at 21 years and over.†
			Branch manageresses, transport workers and dairy workers employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the District Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union, Ltd. (except those employed wholly or mainly as dairy workers).	Adoption of scales of minimum rates resulting in increases of various amounts for certain workers. Minimum weekly rates after change for those 21 years and over include: one-horse drivers, 57s.; mechanical vehicle drivers, 60s. under 2 tons carrying capacity, and 65s. 6d., 2 tons and over carrying capacity; stablemen and garage hands, 55s.; loaders, mates, carriers-off and fillers, 56s.; statutory attendants and mates on heavy vehicles, 59s.
Retail Distribution.	Various town in the Midland Counties.	Pay day in week commencing 23 May.	Branch manageresses, transport workers and dairy workers employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the Midland Sectional Council of the Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union, Ltd.	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week for branch manageresses and of 2s. for other workers. Minimum weekly rates after change for Group I towns††: branch manageresses, 48s. 6d.; warehouse managers, foremen and motor mechanics, 76s. 6d.; motor drivers, 67s.; male dairy workers, horse drivers, stable hands and drivers of electrically propelled vehicles, 62s.

* See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
† These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming Orders of the Minister of Labour, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.
‡ Further increases of similar amounts are to operate on 1st November, 1938, and 1st May, 1939.
§ Great Crosby is a newly-created Borough which has been placed in Class 1 under the Wage Classification Scheme of the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board. It comprises the former Great Crosby U.D. (which was in Class 2) and the former Waterloo-with-Seaforth U.D. (which was already in Class 1).
|| This increase resulted from the re-classification of the Borough from Class 1A to Class 1 under the Wage Classification Scheme of the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board.
¶ This increase resulted from the re-grading of the district from Grade III to Grade II by the Public Works Conciliation Board for the London Area.
** Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
†† The rates for Group II and Group III towns are 7½ and 10 per cent. respectively less than these rates.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1938—*continued.*

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Retail Distribution— <i>(contd.)</i>	Gloucester and Hereford.	Pay day in week commencing 2 May.	Transport workers employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the Gloucester and Hereford District Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union, Ltd. (except those employed wholly or mainly as dairy workers).	Adoption of new scales of minimum rates involving increases of various amounts for certain workers. Minimum weekly rates after change for adult workers include: bread roundsmen, 4s. to 6s. 6d.; other one-horse drivers, 4s. to 5s. 6d.; mechanical vehicle drivers, 5s. to 6s. 6d. according to grade of society and unladen weight of vehicle.*
	Scotland† ...	1st day of pay week commencing 27 June.	Male workers employed by retail co-operative societies (excluding transport and dairy workers).	Increases of from 2s. to 3s. per week for branch managers, of 1s. at 18 years increasing to 1s. 6d. or 2s. at 21 and over for porters, caretakers and cellar-men, and of 1s. at fifth year of experience increasing to 2s. or 2s. 6d. at tenth year of experience for other male workers. Rates after change include: male workers—general scale: 12s. 6d. in first year increasing to 6s. or 6s. 6d. in tenth year; head warehousemen, 7s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.; porters, caretakers and cellarmen, 3s. or 3s. 6d. at 18 years increasing to 5s. 6d. or 5s. at 21 and over; tailors' cutters, 9s. or 8s. 6d.—for Glasgow and other districts respectively in each case.
Entertainments	Loughborough ...	25 April	Workpeople employed in cinema theatres.	Adoption of scales of minimum rates according to class of theatre resulting generally in increases of various amounts. Minimum weekly rates include: projectionists—chief, 6s. to 9s., others, 3s. 6d. to 5s.; full-time doormen and commissionaires, 4s. to 5s.; full-time cashiers, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; full-time usherettes, 2s. 6d.†
	Bristol ...	6 June	Workpeople employed in cinema theatres.	Adoption of scales of minimum rates according to class of theatre resulting generally in increases of various amounts. Minimum weekly rates include: projectionists—chief, 6s. to 9s., others, 3s. 6d. to 6s.; male attendants—20 years and over, 4s. to 4s. 6d., under 20 years, 2s. to 3s.; cashiers, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; female attendants and usherettes, 2s. to 2s. 6d.†
	Glasgow and West of Scotland.	30 May	Workpeople employed in cinema theatres (except projectionists).	Adoption of scales of minimum rates according to class of theatre resulting generally in increases of various amounts. Minimum weekly rates include: male attendants, receptionists and boiler-men—20 years and over, 4s. to 4s. 6d., 18 to 20 years, 2s. to 3s.; head attendants and foremen, 4s. to 6s.; cashiers, 2s. to 3s.; female attendants, 2s. to 2s. 6d.†

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1938.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Agriculture	Angus and Perth (part).	27 June	Male and female workers ...	Adoption of a normal working week of 44½ to 63 hours according to occupation and time of year.‡
	Fife and Kinross ...	27 June	Male and female workers ...	Adoption of a normal working week of 44½ to 63 hours according to occupation and time of year.‡
	East Lothian, West Lothian and Midlothian.	27 June	Male and female workers ...	Adoption of a normal working week of 41½ to 58½ hours (exclusive of hours customarily spent in attendance on livestock in the case of ploughmen and men in charge of one horse) according to occupation, time of year and county in which farm is situated.§
	Berwick, Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles.	27 June	Male and female workers ...	Adoption of a normal working week of 41½ to 51 hours (exclusive of the customary hours of work necessary for attention to stock) according to time of year.‡
Coke, etc., Manufacture.	Durham ...	22 May	Cokemen and by-product workers...	Normal working week for continuous shift workers (excluding dayshift general labourers) reduced from 56 to 48 hours; those classes of workers previously working 49 hours reduced to 48.‡
	Soap and Candle Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1st pay day in June.	Workpeople employed in the soap and candle trade.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1st full working week in June.	Workpeople employed in boot and shoe manufacture.	Weekly working hours reduced from 46 to 45.‡
	Entertainments	Loughborough ...	25 April	Workpeople employed in cinema theatres.	Adoption of a normal working week of 48 or 52 hours for projectionists, of 48 to 54 or 55 for other males and of 35 to 50 for females.‡
Bristol ...		6 June	Workpeople employed in cinema theatres.	Adoption of a normal working week of 48 or 52 hours for projectionists, of 48 to 54 or 55 for other males and of 48 or 50 for females.‡
Glasgow and West of Scotland.		30 May	Workpeople employed in cinema theatres (except projectionists).	Adoption of a normal working week of 48 or 54 hours for males and of 48 for females.‡

* The grades of societies are as follows:—Group A, Gloucester. Group B, Cainscross and Ebley, Hereford, Stroud. Group C, Lydney. The Hereford Society will continue to pay the rates previously in operation.
† The districts affected are those in the areas covered by the Scottish National Co-operative Wages Board, and include Glasgow and District, Ayrshire, Lanarkshire, East of Scotland, Falkirk, Renfrewshire, Southern Counties of Scotland, Stirling and Clackmannan.
‡ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
§ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

The following Table shows the results of recent ascertainment upon which are based changes in the rates of wages of certain classes of iron and steel and other workers in particular districts:—

Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average Selling Price* per ton according to last Audit.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) compared with	
			Previous Audit.*	A Year ago.*
Pig-iron:	1938.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	Lincolnshire ...	102 0	+7 3	+27 9‡
	Nottingham District	92 3½	+5 7	+25 1
West of Scotland	Jan.–Mar.	122 0½	+6 3‡	+42 5‡
	Manufactured Iron:			
West of Scotland ...	Mar.–Apr.	274 0½	+2 11‡	+53 4‡
Steel:				
South-West Wales ...	Jan.–Mar.	149 3½	–2 1	+30 3‡

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which wages are regulated, the ascertainments resulted in increases in the wages of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in North Lincolnshire; blastfurnacemen in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire; ironstone and limestone quarrymen in Leicestershire and the adjoining parts of Lincolnshire; blastfurnacemen and iron puddlers and millmen in the West of Scotland.

In the case of Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales, the ascertainment resulted in a reduction in wages.

For details of the changes in wages, reference should be made to pages 237 and 238 of the June, 1938, issue of this GAZETTE.

* Stated to the nearest farthing.

TRADE DISPUTES IN JUNE.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in June in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 65, as compared with 74 in the previous month and 84 in June, 1937. In these 65 new disputes about 12,500 workpeople were directly involved, and 1,900 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 6,300 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 27 disputes which began before June and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 92, involving 20,700 workpeople and resulting in a loss, during June, estimated at 175,000 working days.

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

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying	6	24	30	13,000	110,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding...	3	13	16	2,400	15,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	3	3	6	800	9,000
Building, etc. ...	5	11	16	2,500	26,000
Other ...	10	14	24	2,200	15,000
Total, June, 1938 ...	27	65	92	20,700	175,000
<i>Total, May, 1938</i> ...	<i>26</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>26,800</i>	<i>185,000</i>
<i>Total, June, 1937</i> ...	<i>22</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>37,000</i>	<i>111,000</i>

Causes.—Of the 65 disputes beginning in June, 5, directly involving 200 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 2, directly involving 200 workpeople, out of proposed wage reductions, and 18, directly involving 2,300 workpeople, on other wage questions; 2, directly involving 100 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 20, directly involving 5,300 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 6, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 9, directly involving 1,100 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle. One small dispute was due to sympathetic action, and 2 disputes, directly involving 1,900

workpeople, arose out of the issue of summonses to certain workpeople for breach of contract.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during June have been effected in the case of 46 new disputes, directly involving 11,200 workpeople, and 14 old disputes, directly involving 4,300 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 12, directly involving 2,300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 39, directly involving 12,300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 9, directly involving 900 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 6 other disputes, directly involving 700 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1938 AND 1937.†

Industry Group.	January to June, 1938.			January to June, 1937.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Coal Mining ...	193	98,600†	495,000	163	95,400†	488,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	7	300	2,000	5	300	1,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	15	2,400	17,000	20	1,700	9,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding	43	13,500	73,000	59	58,700	488,000
Other Metal ...	30	6,700	58,000	49	11,200	51,000
Textile ...	26	4,200	51,000	49	13,400	79,000
Clothing ...	20	4,400	22,000	18	7,300	60,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	13	2,800	9,000	12	1,900	5,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	15	1,100	18,000	34	1,800	14,000
Building, etc. ...	56	7,400	65,000	48	4,000	21,000
Transport ...	29	6,400	18,000	28	48,400	738,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	12	1,000	11,000	6	400	1,000
Other ...	16	2,700	27,000	26	4,900	39,000
Total ...	475	151,500†	866,000	517	249,400†	1,994,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JUNE.

Occupations‡ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING:— Strippers other underground and surface workers—Stirling (one colliery).	80	332	6 Jan.	...	Against alleged non-compliance on the part of a certain contractor with prevailing system of wage payment.	No settlement reported.
Colliery workpeople—Stirling (one colliery).	570	111	24 Jan.	7 July§	For reinstatement of a workman who had been suspended.	Amicable settlement effected.
Colliery workpeople—Deal, Kent (one colliery).	2,287	27	1 May	25 June	Workpeople's demand that employees recently suspended owing to closing of part of the colliery should be reinstated on ballot system.	Firm undertook to re-engage as many as possible of the suspended employees for whom suitable work could be found; and to discuss with the workpeople's representatives the case of any men not ultimately re-absorbed.
Colliery workpeople—near Pontefract (one colliery).	3,000	50	9 June	11 June	Against dismissal of employees following the closing of a section of the colliery, workpeople requesting the adoption of a working-sharing system.	Work resumed unconditionally.
Colliery workpeople—near Pontefract (one colliery).	1,797	268	9 June	22 June	Employers' action in prosecuting, for breach of contract, haulage hands who had been involved in stoppages of work without previous notice.	Work resumed unconditionally.
ENGINEERING:— Sheet metal workers, etc., employed in aircraft production—Birmingham (one firm).	870	...	9 June	11 June	Objection to the manner of rate fixing, including time studies.	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials.
Workpeople employed in aircraft components manufacture—Oldham (one firm).	434	6	17 June	20 June	For reinstatement of an employee who had been dismissed, following a dispute respecting methods of price fixing for piece-work.	Amicable settlement effected.
FURNITURE MANUFACTURE:— Furniture trade operatives—Walthamstow (one firm).	400||	...	13 June	...	Alleged victimisation of trade union members, following a claim for a reduction in hours and other improvements in working conditions.	No settlement reported.
BUILDING:— Glaziers and wall lining fixers—London.	450||	...	25 April	...	Dispute respecting travelling allowances and other working conditions.	No settlement reported.
Building trade operatives—London, W. (certain firms).	974	...	7 June	16 June	For reinstatement of twelve plasterers dismissed by a sub-contractor.	Dismissed plasterers to be reinstated.
RACEHORSE TRAINING:— Stablemen employed by racehorse trainers—Lambourn and district.	300||	...	21 May	...	For an increase in wages of 5s. per week.	No settlement reported.

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (*i.e.*, number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced, etc.) exceeded 100 days.
† In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication, however, is slight, except in coal mining, in which the net number of workpeople involved was approximately 73,000 in 1938, and 68,000 in 1937. For all industries combined the net totals were approximately 125,000 in 1938, and 216,000 in 1937.

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

§ Work was resumed on 12th July.

|| Estimated number.

¶ Work was partially resumed on 14th June, but a full resumption did not take place until 18th June, following a settlement of the dispute on 16th June.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	...	...	59%
Food only	...	...	46%

FOOD.

At 1st July the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was appreciably higher than at 1st June. The rise was due mainly to the displacement of old potatoes by the new crop, at exceptionally high prices owing to the effects of late frosts and drought, and to increases in the prices of milk, also attributable to the effects of the drought. There was also an increase in the average price of eggs, and there were slight decreases in the average prices of butter, flour and bread.

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 46 per cent. at 1st July, 1938, as compared with 38 per cent. at 1st June, 1938, and 40 per cent. at 1st July, 1937. The figures for 1st July normally show a seasonal rise as compared with those for 1st June. The rise this year was greater than usual owing to the exceptionally high prices of new potatoes and the increases in the prices of milk, referred to above.

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated—to the nearest 1/4d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st July, 1938, as compared with		
	July, 1914.	1st June, 1938.	1st July, 1938.	July, 1914.	1st June, 1938.	1st July, 1938.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.	d.
Ribs	0 10	1 2 1/2	1 2 1/2	+ 4 1/2	—	—
Thin Flank	0 6 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	+ 1 1/2	—	—
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—						
Ribs	0 7 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	+ 2 1/2	—	—
Thin Flank	0 4 1/2	0 5	0 5	+ 0 1/2	—	—
Mutton, British—						
Legs	0 10 1/2	1 3 1/2	1 3 1/2	+ 5 1/2	—	—
Breast	0 6 1/2	0 8	0 7 1/2	+ 1 1/2	—	—
Mutton, Frozen—						
Legs	0 6 1/2	0 10 1/2	0 10 1/2	+ 3 1/2	—	—
Breast	0 4	10 4 1/2	10 4 1/2	+ 3 1/2	—	—
Bacon (streaky)*	0 11 1/2	1 3 1/2	1 3 1/2	+ 4	—	—
Flour	per 7 lb.	0 10 1/2	1 3 1/2	+ 4 1/2	—	—
Bread	per 4 lb.	0 5 1/2	0 9 1/2	+ 3 1/2	—	—
Tea	...	1 6 1/2	2 4 1/2	+ 10	—	—
Sugar (granulated)	...	0 2	0 2 1/2	+ 0 1/2	—	—
Milk	per quart	0 3 1/2	0 6 1/2	+ 3 1/2	—	—
Butter—						
Fresh	...	1 2 1/2	1 5	+ 2 1/2	—	—
Salt	...	1 2 1/2	1 3 1/2	+ 1 1/2	—	—
Cheese†	...	0 8 1/2	0 10 1/2	+ 2	—	—
Margarine	...	0 7	0 6 1/2	- 0 1/2	—	—
Eggs (fresh)	each	0 1 1/2	0 1 1/2	+ 0 1/2	—	—
Potatoes	per 7 lb.	0 4 1/2	0 7 1/2	+ 3 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 July, 1938, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding General Average for 1st June, 1938.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	46	46	46	46
Thin Flank	17	19	18	18
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs	30	35	33	32
Thin Flank	-1	8	4	3
Mutton, British—				
Legs	50	53	51	52
Breast	19	21	20	22
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs	54	50	52	51
Breast	-4	6	1	1
Bacon (streaky)*	38	36	37	37
Fish	112	92	102	99
Flour	43	45	44	45
Bread	56	57	56	58
Tea	53	56	54	54
Sugar (granulated)	25	20	22	22
Milk	85	98	91	73
Butter—				
Fresh	11	17	14	17
Salt	9	10	10	10
Cheese†	22	25	24	24
Margarine	-6	-9	-7	-8
Eggs (fresh)	35	28	32	15
Potatoes	176	139	158	53
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase)	46	45	46	38

* 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.
 ‡ As compared with July, 1914, the change in the average price was slight, but sufficient to alter the average expressed to the nearest farthing.

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

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to the variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices. Information which has been collected, however, from retailers in the principal towns as to the prices of clothing bought by working-class families indicates that for articles of, as far as possible, similar quality at each date, the average increase in retail prices between July, 1914, and 1st July, 1938, was about 110 per cent. For the separate groups of items included, the percentage increases were approximately: men's suits and overcoats 80-85, woollen material for women's outer clothing 150-155, woollen underclothing and hosiery 140, cotton material for women's outer clothing 145, cotton underclothing material and hosiery 110-115, boots and shoes 95-100.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal were between 85 and 90 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas was about 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st July, 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 about 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st July, 1938, is approximately 59 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 55 per cent. at 1st June, 1938, and 55 per cent. at 1st July, 1937.

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

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1938.

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

Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914—All Items. (Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.)

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

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 1/2d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.	
	July, 1934.	July, 1935.	July, 1936.	July, 1937.	Per cent.	Date.	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	Per cent. 22	Per cent. 26	Per cent. 29	Per cent. 40	Per cent. 46	1938. 1 July	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	553	585	575	579	576	May	
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	18	19	14	...	10	Apr. '37	
Finland ...	755	809	792	870†	864	May	
France (Paris) ...	391	325	362	500	597	May	
France (other towns) ...	370‡	305‡	352‡	477‡	543	May	
Germany (Vienna) ...	20	25	24	25	23	Apr.	
Netherlands (Amsterdam) ...	23¶	18¶	19¶	30	32	Apr.	
Norway ...	33	40	45	61	65	May	
Portugal† ...	1,805	1,899	1,963	2,444	2,475	Mar.	
Sweden† ...	25	32	35	41	43	Apr.	
Switzerland ...	15	15	20	31	28	May	
BRITISH DOMINIONS, & C.							
Australia ...	19	25	27	31††	36	May	
Canada ...	1	3	9	17	17	June	
Eire ...	34‡	40‡	45‡	54‡	56	May	
New Zealand ...	11	18	25	36	42	May	
South Africa ...	3	2	1	2	9	May	

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Country.	Items on which computation is based.**	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.	
		July, 1934.	July, 1935.	July, 1936.	July, 1937.	Per cent.	Date.	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A, B, C, D, E	Per cent. 41	Per cent. 43	Per cent. 46	Per cent. 55	Per cent. 59	1938. 1 July	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Belgium ...	A, C, D, E	554	554	574	640	661	June	
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A, B, C, D, E	593	617	609	623	645	May	
Denmark ...	A, B, C, D, E	66	73	74	80	84	Apr.	
Egypt (Cairo) ...	A, B, C, D, E	27	30	30	28	32	Apr.	
Finland ...	A, B, C, D, E	867	896	888	952†	965†	Apr.	
France (Paris) ...	A, B, C, D, E	411††	369††	404††	530††	588	1st Qr.	
Germany ...	A, B, C, D, E	22	24	25	26	26	June	
Netherlands (Vienna) ...	A, B, C, D, E	4	5	4	5	4	Apr.	
Netherlands (Amsterdam) ...	A, B, C, D, E	40¶	36¶	31¶	39	39	May	
Italy (Rome) ...	A, B, C, D, E	283	300	324	363	391	Feb.	
Norway ...	A, B, C, D, E	48	51	55	68	71	Apr.	
Sweden ...	A, B, C, D, E	55	56	58	62	65	May	
Switzerland ...	A, B, C, D	29	28	30	37	36	May	
BRITISH DOMINIONS, & C.								
Australia ...	A, B, C, D, E	19††	22††	25††	28††	29	1st Qr. '38	
Canada ...	A, B, C, D, E	22	23	26	30	32	June	
Eire ...	A, B, C, D, E	52‡	56‡	59‡	70‡	71	May	
New Zealand ...	A, B, C, D, E	29	33	37	47	51	May	
South Africa ...	A, B, C, D, E	16	16	16	18	23	May	

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

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

JUNE, 1938.

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during June, have been received from 140* of the 146 Local Authorities which supply such information to the Department.

The returns received from these 140 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,192,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given comparisons with June, 1937, in respect of the same 140 Authorities:—

District.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Warehouses and Other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings and Alterations to existing Buildings.	Totals; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with June, 1937.
ENGLAND AND WALES—						
Northern Counties	225,100	38,000	40,700	2,000	£ 52,400	358,200 - 58.5
Yorkshire	838,700	52,500	68,300	4,800	88,000	1,052,300 - 11.5
Lancs. & Cheshire	650,200	141,900	110,400	160,200	113,900	1,176,600 + 27.5
North and West-Midland Counties	1,700,400	44,400	98,000	78,300	216,700	2,137,800 - 2.3
South-Midland & Eastern Counties	170,400	2,500	69,900	24,500	26,900	294,200 - 19.4
Outer London†	1,043,000	177,700	70,200	81,200	118,400	1,490,500 + 2.8
South-Eastern Counties	507,800	1,300	16,400	9,600	69,000	604,100 - 10.5
South-Western Counties	74,300	—	700	128,700	50,000	253,700 + 199.2
Wales and Mon.	154,500	5,100	20,900	41,400	21,300	243,200 - 3.3
SCOTLAND	237,300	38,500	15,700	494,600	133,600	919,700 - 26.3
TOTAL, June, 1938	5,601,700	501,900	511,200	1,025,300	890,200	8,530,300 - 7.0
Total, June, 1937	5,566,000	608,600	870,800	1,074,900	1,049,700	9,170,000

MAY, 1938.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE figures were given for 142 Local Authorities in respect of plans approved during May, 1938. Returns for the latter month are now available for all of the 146 Local Authorities covered by the Department's enquiries (representing towns with a total population of 17,864,000 in 1931). The estimated cost of the buildings included in the returns was £9,204,600, compared with £8,358,800 in April, 1938, and £9,193,800 in May, 1937. Of the total for May, 1938, dwelling houses accounted for £6,181,900; factories and workshops, £389,900; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises, £630,700; churches, schools and public buildings, £996,500; other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, £1,005,600. The number of dwelling houses for which plans were approved by the 146 Authorities in May was 12,583, as compared with 10,743 in April, 1938, and 11,747 in May, 1937.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, and Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936.

FUR FARMING—REARING OF FOXES, MINK, NUTRIA AND RABBITS FOR THEIR PELTS—EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE.

These proceedings arose out of references to the High Court of Justice by the Minister of Labour under Section 84 (1) (b) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, for decisions of the questions whether certain employees, at the Moresdale Hall Fur Farm, Crayrigg, near Kendal, Westmorland, and at the Bodle Fur Farm, Grayrigg, near Kendal, Westmorland, and at the Bodle Fur Farm, Herstmonceux, Sussex, were employments in agriculture within the meaning of paragraph 1 of Part II of the First Schedule to the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. At all material times at Moresdale Hall Fur Farm has been carried on the breeding and rearing of silver foxes, mink, nutria and rabbits, and at Bodle Fur Farm the breeding and rearing of silver foxes; the animals being reared for their pelts which were sold in their wet uncured state to the wholesale trade for the making of furs.

Moresdale Hall Fur Farm occupies an area of 64 acres of which approximately 44 acres are woodland and 20 acres grass. Of this land the portions used for the various animals are as follows: mink, 1½ acres woodland; foxes, 2 acres grass; nutria, ½ acre woodland; the rabbits being housed in the under-mentioned barn. About 20 acres of grass are let by the employers for grazing and about 30 acres of woodland are used by the employers for depasturing stock (worn out cattle and horses) which is awaiting slaughter in order to be used as food for the foxes and mink. Among the buildings and enclosures on the Moresdale Hall Fur Farm, used in connection with the breeding and rearing of the animals, is a barn which is used to house about 200 rabbits and for the storage of hay, 32 foxes' pens, 178 mink pens and 2 enclosures for nutria. The diet of the foxes is raw meat 50 per cent., cereals 50 per cent.; that of the mink, raw meat 75 per cent., cereals 25 per cent.; that of the nutria, vegetables; and that of the rabbits, hay and cereals.

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

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

Of this food about 80 per cent. is bought and the remainder produced on the farm. The duties of the employee at this farm were to prepare food for foxes and mink; feed and water foxes; to perform general work in connection with the upkeep of the farm; and occasionally to drive a motor truck and to do any other incidental farm work; any repair work undertaken by him was done, not as a skilled craftsman, but as a handyman.

Bodle Fur Farm is 12 acres in extent, of which 10 acres are grass, including an orchard of ½ acre. There are on the farm 40 pens, 5 cub runs, a meat house (divided into a storeroom for foxes' food, a kitchen in which the food is prepared and a hospital for the foxes) and a watch tower for observing the mating of the foxes. The land other than that occupied as above stated is necessary for the development and conduct of the fox farming. The duties of the employee at this farm were to prepare food for, feed and water the foxes; wash feeding utensils; clean out pens, kennels and cub runs; cut grass and do general work in the pens and runs; cultivate vegetables and take care of the orchard.

The respective employers on each farm applied to the Minister of Labour for formal decisions of the questions whether the above-mentioned employments were employments in agriculture. These questions were, as stated above, referred by the Minister to the High Court of Justice under Section 84 (1) (b) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, and the case was argued before Mr. Justice Branson who, in the course of his judgment, said:—

"The matter is one which really falls to be decided more, I think, as a matter of first impression than in any other way. The definition in Section 16, sub-section (1), of the Act of 1936, is singularly unhelpful in that all that it does by way of a definition of the word 'agriculture' is to say that that word shall include horticulture and forestry, so that one is left to put an interpretation upon the word unassisted by anything which the interpretation clause of the Act has got to say about it. The question as to whether a certain exercise of activities is agricultural or not has arisen in a variety of cases, but I cannot myself feel that I get a great deal of help out of any of them. They are not all reconcilable. For example, there is the case of the *Peterborough Foxhound Show Society against the Commissioners of Inland Revenue*, reported in 1936 2, King's Bench, at page 497, where, the question being as to whether a particular society, to wit, the Peterborough Royal Foxhound Show Society, was an agricultural society within the meaning of Section 23, sub-section (2), of the Finance Act of 1924, Mr. Justice Lawrence decided that it was an agricultural society because he said it came within the words 'A society established for the purpose of promoting the interests of live stock breeding'; in other words, he held that the breeding of foxhounds was the breeding of live stock, and in dealing with the contention of the Crown that the words should be construed as referring only to animals whose use is an integral part of agriculture, horticulture or forestry, he said: 'But such an interpretation would exclude many animals which are bred in the ordinary course of agriculture and shown throughout the country; for example, town and van horses, hackneys, hunters, racehorses, most breeds of dogs and fur bearing animals', if that is the correct view, it is a finding that fur bearing animals can properly be regarded as live stock in an Act where the distinction is being drawn between what is an agricultural society and what is not. On the other hand, you have the Scottish case, *Inland Revenue Officer against Ardross Estates Company*, in 1930 Court of Session Cases, at page 487, in which it was held that land and buildings devoted to the breeding and rearing of silver foxes for the sake of their pelts were not 'agricultural lands and heritages within the meaning of Section 9 (11) of the Rating and Valuation (Apportionment) Act, 1928.' The ground on which that decision was arrived at would appear to be that the Court came to the conclusion that you could not say that land was used for agricultural purposes because it was used for the breeding of animals, unless the animals which were being bred were such as are associated with an ordinary farm, horses, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry. The learned judge Lord Sands has taken exactly the opposite view to that which is taken by my brother Lawrence in the case of the Peterborough Royal Foxhound Show Society to which I have already referred."

"Then there is another Scottish case, the case of the *Commissioners of Inland Revenue against Thomas Melross*, (1935 S.C. 812) where it was held that land which was used partly as a poultry farm, partly for breeding silver foxes, and mainly for the raising of the silver foxes for the sale of their fur, was land which could properly be assessed under Schedule B and that the occupier should not be assessed upon the profits of the sale of the pelts under Schedule D. In that case it was pointed out that to a considerable extent, at all events, the foxes lived upon the land, in that they consumed grass, they consumed watercress and other vegetables, some of which were grown upon the holding and, in addition, says Lord Fleming at page 817, 'The cubs during the first three months are largely fed on eggs which are obtained from the poultry run on the other part of the holding.' That being so, the Court came to the conclusion that the Commissioners, who had found that the owner was properly assessable in respect of this adventure under Schedule B and not under Schedule D, were right."

"Now that being the state of the authorities, it really comes, as I have said before, rather to a question of first impression than to anything else, and in my view the opinion of my brother Lawrence is preferable to that of the Court of Session in the Ardross case because it seems to me that, in the first place, it is right to bear in mind sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Act of 1935, and to pay regard to the actual occupation of the people who are involved in this issue. They, it appears, are paid according to agricultural wages. They live the lives of agricultural workers. It is true that they are employed in feeding and watering and cleaning foxes, but unless it is to be said that agriculture is stereotyped and that no animal, which has been introduced within the memory of man, can

properly be treated as the subject of agriculture, in the sense that it is live stock which is raised upon a farm partly by the produce of the farm and partly by having the land to walk upon, I can see no distinction to be drawn between these foxes and sheep which, of course, may be grown for mutton, may be grown for their fleece, and I suppose one might imagine that some sheep may be grown rather for the one reason than for the other. I think it is impossible to say that no animal can be the subject of agriculture when it is being raised upon the land by the produce of the land, unless its flesh is used for human consumption, and that seems to me to be the only real way in which one could distinguish foxes, or mink, from other things such as pigs or cattle which are undoubtedly live stock in the ordinary sense of the word, and the raising of which, and the feeding of which, and the tending of which would obviously be regarded by everybody, so long as it is done in the ordinary way upon a farm, as an agricultural pursuit. I referred to the decision of my brother Lawrence. It is obvious from the passage to which I have already referred, that he drew no distinction between the raising of fur bearing animals and the raising of town and van horses, hackneys, hunters, racehorses, and most breeds of dogs."

"I do not think any good purpose will be served by going into any further refinement of argument about this matter. My view is that where you have, as you have in these cases, a plot of land in the country being used for the raising of livestock in the shape of fur bearing animals, and at the same time being used to some not inconsiderable extent for the production of food for those animals, that persons employed in relation to the feeding of those animals and in relation to the raising of food for them are persons employed in agriculture."—In the matter of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. In the matter of *Stephens and Branthwaite (Moresdale Hall Fur Farm) and Owoy*, and in the matter of *Hume (Bodle Fur Farm) and Croft*. High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division. 14th June, 1938.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

The following recent decision is of general interest:—

Case No. 2354/38 (16.6.38).

SECTION 35 (6) OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935. CONTINUED RECEIPT OF WAGES—AGREEMENT ON WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS IN THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY. POSITION OF EMPLOYEE WHO RECEIVED PAYMENT UNDER THE AGREEMENT ON TERMINATION OF SHORT PERIOD OF SERVICE.

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 28th February, 1938.

"The claimant is a riveter who was employed from 2nd to 26th February, 1938, by a firm of engineers, for whom he had not previously worked.

"Upon his discharge the claimant received his wages, and in addition he was paid 5s. 4d. holiday allowance under an agreement to be mentioned later.

"The Court of Referees upheld the decision of the Insurance Officer that the claimant was not entitled to benefit for 28th February, being the first working day following his discharge, upon the ground that he had continued to receive wages for that day within the meaning of section 35 (6) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.

"The Insurance Officer has appealed formally from the decision of the Court of Referees, not because he disapproves of it but in order to obtain comprehensive rulings by the Umpire upon the interpretation and application of the agreement, which will be a guide in dealing with many cases which will inevitably require consideration in the application of the agreement to their respective circumstances.

"It would be unwise and dangerous to stray beyond the issues relevant to the present case, and any attempt to do so would result in *obiter dicta* which would not be binding in the consideration of other cases.

"The agreement (dated 12th August, 1937) under which the claimant received the said holiday allowance of 5s. 4d. is, so far as relevant to the present case, as follows:—

'Memorandum of Agreement between Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and Engineering Joint Trades Movement.

'Engineering Industry—Wages and Working Conditions.

'It is hereby mutually agreed that in full settlement of the

* Selected decisions of the Umpire are published: (i) in monthly pamphlet—U.I. Code 8B. (The latest pamphlet is that for May, 1938, price 2d. net; the pamphlets are also obtainable by annual subscription of 2s. 6d. net); (ii) in annual volumes (the latest volume is that for 1936, price 3s. net); (iii) in the following special volumes:—(a) U.I. Code 8 containing specially selected decisions prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net); (b) U.I. Code 8A, containing specially selected decisions from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net); and (c) U.I. Code 8C containing selected decisions from 13th March, 1930, to 31st December, 1934 (price 10s. net). The analytical guide to Umpire's decisions (U.I. Code 7), originally published in 1930, is under revision. Certain sections of the guide have now been revised up to date and are on sale.

Unions' application of 23rd April, 1937, the Federated Employers shall grant and the Workmen shall accept the following:—

'2. HOLIDAYS. That for the period covered by the present Agreement and from the date of operation thereof, there shall be credited as an *ex gratia* allowance in respect of holidays for each full week's work performed, a sum representing one-fiftieth of the appropriate day-time rate plus time workers' national bonuses for the time being.

'A full week's work shall be a week of 47 hours.

'When less than 47 hours' work has been performed in any week, there shall be credited the appropriate portion of the full week's allowance. These credits shall be accumulated in a special fund maintained by each firm and shall be payable to each employee at the recognised summer holiday period, or such other time as may be mutually agreed.'

'The other clauses in the agreement related respectively to: wages, local wages applications; overtime on day shift; consolidation of the national bonuses; date of operation, which was stated to be 23rd August, 1937.

'At the hearing on appeal, which was attended by representatives of the Federation and the Engineering Joint Trades Movement, it was admitted by all parties that the allowance in respect of holidays was not in fact an *ex gratia* allowance, but was a payment which the workmen were entitled to receive under their terms of employment. It was also admitted that, although the claimant was not a member of any Union, he was engaged by the firm under the terms of the agreement.

'It was stated at the hearing on appeal that the original application to the Federation was only for an increase of wages, the restoration of the conditions prevailing before June, 1931, and the consolidation of the war bonuses, and that the question of the payment for holidays was first introduced in the course of the negotiations upon the original application. From this it is argued that, if the subject of holiday pay had not been introduced, the increase of wages would have been greater than that agreed, so that it should be said that there has been a deduction from weekly wages equivalent to the proportionate amount of holiday pay. Such an argument would lead to unknown lengths, and the safe—indeed, the only permissible—course is to interpret and apply the agreement as the parties have framed it. A somewhat similar argument was raised in Case No. 3949/28.*

'Following the signing of the said agreement there was a conference between representatives of the parties to the agreement at which the Federation explained the method by which they proposed to put into operation the terms of the holiday clause. It is not necessary for the purpose of deciding this appeal to consider the effect and value of the various items of the Memorandum on the Application of the Provisions' of the holiday clause by the Federation.

'The only matter in it which is at all relevant to the present case is paragraph (h) which is headed 'Workpeople employed for very short periods.' It states as follows:—

'To obviate the issue of a large number of certificates entitling workpeople at a future date to draw trifling sums of money the Federation has advised its members that they are free to pay over the accrued credits on leaving to employees who leave or are discharged after only four weeks' service or less. This latitude, however, does not extend to that type of casual labour which is employed for two or three weeks and then discharged and this procedure repeated over and over again in the course of 12 months by the same employer with the same workers.'

'This arrangement to pay on discharge is in my view quite consistent with the terms of the holiday clause. The expression 'such other time as may be mutually agreed' is sufficiently wide to include such an arrangement as well as other mutual agreements.

'The claimant having received the payment on the termination of his employment under the terms of the holiday clause, the question arises whether that payment was in respect of holidays, or whether it was payment in respect of each or any of the weeks of his employment, that is to say, whether it was only deferred pay.

'There have been many cases in which it has been contended that when a holiday payment is based upon the number of weeks or other periods of service, so that the right to some amount of holiday pay accrues at the end of each week or each other period until the time for payment arrives, it is pay due in respect of each week or other period, or, in other words, it is only deferred pay. That contention has not prevailed (see, for example, 8820†, 119/25‡, 995/26§ and the unprinted Decisions 1735/25, 2992/27, 9876/31). As was said in Decision 119/25, 'The wages,' that is to say the holiday payments, 'were no doubt earned by the work previously done, but were received in respect of the holidays accrued due to them.' Expressed in another way, the weeks which have been worked are taken as the basis of the calculation of the amount of payment which has to be made in respect of the holiday. It is obvious that a man may acquire, whilst working, a right to be paid for one or more days when he is not at work.

'It is only in exceptional circumstances, and when it is clear that the payment made at the time of or in lieu of holidays has reference to some anterior period, that the payment is regarded as deferred pay

* See Vol. VII, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 223 (Pamphlet No. 11/1928).
† Vol. III, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 13 (Pamphlet No. 50).
‡ Vol. IV, " " " " p. 55 (" " 3/1925).
§ Vol. V, " " " " p. 88 (" " 5/1926).

(see, for example, Decisions 1672/25*, 1154/27†, 754/28‡ 6998/29§ 9721/30||, 18055/30, ¶ 4614/37**).

"The last mentioned case has been printed and I need not set out its details, but it requires comment. I have the best authority for saying that it was a border-line case of special conditions. It was considered that the amount of the holiday pay credited each week was an increase of wages earned in that week for 'perfect time and attendance,' and that the increases so earned were retained until the holiday period.

"In the present case it is obvious that the express purpose of clause 2 of the agreement was to provide for payment for holidays. It is expressly stated that the allowance is 'in respect of holidays' and the reference to 'each full week's work performed' is only the basis for computing the amount which is eventually to be allowed 'in respect of' the holiday.

"The fact that the employers put aside each week a sum sufficient to liquidate their ultimate liability 'in respect of holidays,' and deposit it in a banking account, or even in such a way as, it is hoped, will protect it in the event of insolvency, does not entitle a workman to say that any portion of the amount is simply a payment for the week for which he is credited and for no other period.

"The facts of the present case do not justify a finding that the holiday allowance is deferred pay, or that it is in any way an exception to the general principles applicable to payments for holidays.

"In accordance with previous decisions the claimant must be held to have continued to receive wages for the day immediately following his discharge, and I agree with the decision of the Court of Referees."

PROVISION OF MEALS AND/OR MILK AND BISCUITS AT COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

IN pursuance of Section 1 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1938, the Minister of Labour, on 14th June, made a Scheme as to proposals by Local Education Authorities in England and Wales for the provision of meals and/or milk and biscuits to unemployed boys and girls attending authorised courses of instruction.

A Memorandum†† on such provision (in which the Scheme is printed as an Appendix) deals with the approval of estimates, the recognition of expenditure for grant, the proper and efficient arrangements for the provision of meals and of milk and biscuits, and with the general administration of the Scheme.

SPECIAL AREAS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1937: DIRECTIONS.

IN accordance with the Special Areas (Amendment) Act, 1937, the Minister of Labour has directed that Section 5 of that Act shall apply to the following two areas, as from 14th June, 1938. The effect of this direction is to authorise the Treasury (a) to provide financial assistance to a Site Company which has been incorporated for the purpose of providing factories with a view to inducing persons to establish industrial undertakings in these areas; and (b) to provide financial assistance to new industrial undertakings which occupy the factories thus provided.

The two areas are:—

(1) The County Borough of Oldham, and the Urban Districts of Chadderton and Lees.

(2) The County Borough of Bootle.

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

Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

PAINT, COLOUR AND VARNISH INDUSTRY.—The employees' side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Paint, Colour and Varnish Industry claimed an increase of 3s. a week for adult workers with a proportionate increase to pieceworkers, youths and girls, on the ground that the prosperity of the industry now warranted the increase claimed. The employers' side contended that the present financial condition of the industry did not warrant any increase in wages costs, and that the wages paid compared favourably with those in other industries. The Court awarded an increase of 1s. a week on the wages of adult workers, with a proportionate increase to pieceworkers, youths and girls.—Award No. 1703; dated 2nd June, 1938.

HENRY'S STORES, MANCHESTER.—A difference having arisen as to the minimum scale rate for adult male selling staff of 25 years of age, and for male packers, male receiving-room checkers, and male porters under Award No. 1701, the parties to the award requested a ruling under the Industrial Court (Procedure) Rules, 1920. The Court ruled that for the purpose of their award the minimum scale

* Vol. IV, *Umpire's Selected Decisions* p. 199 (Pamphlet No. 12/1925).
 † Vol. VI, " " " " p. 70 (" " 3/1927).
 ‡ Vol. VII, " " " " p. 52 (" " 5/1928).
 § Vol. VIII, " " " " p. 276 (" " 10/1929).
 ¶ Vol. IX, " " " " p. 131 (" " 8/1930).
 † Vol. IX, " " " " p. 206 (" " 12/1930).
 ** Vol. XVI, " " " " p. 93 (" " 11/1937).
 †† Memorandum on the Provision of Meals and of Milk and Biscuits by Local Education Authorities for Boys and Girls attending Authorised Courses of Instruction, England and Wales (A.C.M.9), H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (24d. post free).

rate of male selling staff at 25 years and over is to be taken to be 50s., and that that rate is to be increased by 2s. a week. As regards male packers, male receiving-room checkers, and male porters, the Court ruled that the rates of those at present employed should be increased by 2s. a week in the case of adults and 1s. in the case of boys.—Award No. 1704; dated 8th June, 1938.

CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

UNESTABLISHED WOMEN TELLERS: OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF STAMPING, BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.—The Civil Service Clerical Association claimed that the scale of unestablished women tellers should be increased by 12½ per cent from age 18 onwards. The Tribunal awarded an increment of 3s. a week in the scale at 25 years of age, and a further increment of 3s. a week at 28 years of age and over.—Award No. 30; dated 14th June, 1938.

EX-THIRD CLASS SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS: GENERAL POST OFFICE.—The Society of Civil Servants claimed revised reserved maxima for ex-third class supplementary clerks ranking on the clerical class in the Post Office. The Post Office submitted a counter-claim. The Tribunal made no change in the existing reserved maxima, but ruled that, owing to the special circumstances, an officer transferred from a higher to a lower paid post should not suffer any loss in salary, and that an officer transferred from a lower to a higher paid post should receive the pay attaching to the higher post.—Award No. 31; dated 22nd June, 1938.

OTHER ARBITRATION AWARDS.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE.—A difference having arisen between the Express Dairy Company, Limited, and the Transport and General Workers' Union, regarding the operation of certain of the provisions of an agreement between the parties dated 16th February, 1938, Mr. John Forster was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as arbitrator to determine the matter.

On 5th July, 1938, Mr. Forster issued an award ruling that in the light of all the circumstances surrounding the making of the Agreement, and of the admitted facts, the Company, in equating commission to overtime and rest day earnings, has not been guilty of any failure to operate the "overtime and rest day" provisions therein contained.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

Trade Boards (Baking) Order (Northern Ireland), 1938.

The Minister of Labour for Northern Ireland, on 27th April, made a Provisional Order applying the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, to the Baking Trade in Northern Ireland; and the Order was confirmed by the Trade Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation Act (Northern Ireland), 1938, on 15th June, from which date its provisions have effect.

Trade Boards (Boot and Shoe Repairing) Order (Northern Ireland), 1938.

The Minister of Labour for Northern Ireland, on 27th April, made a Provisional Order amending the definition of the Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade in Northern Ireland; and the Order was confirmed by the Trade Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation Act (Northern Ireland), 1938, on 15th June, from which date its provisions have effect.

CONFIRMING ORDERS.

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

Order W.D.S.(22), dated 8th June, 1938, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 13th June, 1938, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Tobacco Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

ORDER N.I.T. (8), dated 22nd June, 1938, confirming the fixation of general minimum time rates and general overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 30th June, 1938, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

REGULATIONS.

Baking Trade Board (England and Wales).

Regulations dated 27th June, 1938, made by the Minister of Labour under Section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Baking Trade Board (England and Wales).

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

NEW ORDERS AND REGULATIONS.

THE Home Secretary has given notice that he has made the following Orders and Regulations, under the Factories Act, 1937, to have effect from 1st July, except where otherwise indicated:—

The Home Work Orders Variation Order, 1938, varying the Schedules to the Home Work Order of 10th April, 1911, and to the Home Work (Lampshades) Order, 1929.

The Washing Facilities (Dermatitis) Order, 1938, bringing the

section requiring washing facilities into operation on 1st July, 1938, instead of 1st July, 1939, for certain processes liable to cause dermatitis or other affection of the skin.

Sanitary Accommodation Regulations, 1938, determining standards of such accommodation under section 7 of the Act.

Factories (Intervals for Women and Young Persons) Regulations, 1938, prescribing, under section 84 of the Act, 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.

Night Work of Male Young Persons (Medical Examinations) Regulations, 1938, relating to examinations by the examining surgeon of male young persons over 16 as to their fitness for employment in shifts at night under section 81 of the Act.

Factories Act (Docks, Building and Engineering Construction, etc.) Modification Regulations, 1938, modifying or adapting (a) the provisions of the Act as to general registers, in their application to docks, wharves, quays and warehouses (section 105), and to building operations and works of engineering construction (sections 107 and 108); 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.

Factory Overtime (Separation of Different Parts or Sets) Regulations, 1938, prescribing under section 73(8) of the Act, 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.

Operations at Unfenced Machinery Regulations, 1938, specifying under sections 15 and 16 of the Act, conditions under which certain operations may be carried out at unfenced machinery. Effective from 1st August, 1938.

Protection of Eyes Regulations, 1938, specifying certain processes in the case of which section 49 of the Act shall apply. Effective from 1st August, 1938.

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

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL POPULATION.—*Royal Commission on the Geographical Distribution of the Industrial Population. Minutes of evidence: twenty-first day.* May 18th, 1938. [S.O. publication; price 3s. 6d.]

HOURS OF WORK.—*International Labour Conference, twenty-fourth session, Geneva, 1938. Generalisation of the reduction of hours of work.* (i) *Inland Water and Air Transport.* Report V, part II, vol. II. (ii) *Coal Mines.* Report V, part III, supplementary report. International Labour Office. [Geneva 1938; price 2s. and gratis respectively.]

HOUSING.—*House production, slum clearance, etc. England and Wales.* Position at 31st March, 1938. Ministry of Health. [S.O. publication; price 4d.]

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.—*Report for the year, 1937 (extracted from the Ministry of Labour Report for 1937. Cmd. 5717).* Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 3d.]

MINING.—*Statistical Summary of output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal mining industry for the quarter ended 31st March, 1938.* Mines Department. [Cmd. 5785; price 1d.]

OVERSEA SETTLEMENT.—*Report of the Oversea Settlement Board.* May, 1938. [Cmd. 5766; price 1s.]

POOR RELIEF.—*Persons in receipt of poor relief (England and Wales), January—March, 1938.* Ministry of Health. [S.O. publication; price 6d.]

SEAMEN.—*Census of Seamen.* June 15th, 1937. Board of Trade. [S.O. publication; price 1s.]

TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP.—*International Labour Conference, Twenty-fourth session, Geneva, 1938. Technical and vocational education and apprenticeship.* Report I. Supplementary report. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1938; gratis.]

UNEMPLOYED BOYS AND GIRLS.—*Memorandum on the provision of meals and of milk and biscuits by Local Education Authorities for boys and girls attending authorised courses of instruction.* England and Wales. A.C.M.9. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 2d.]

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—*Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the months of April and May, 1938.* U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlets Nos. 4 and 5, 1938. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publications; price 2d. each.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JUNE, 1938.

ADMIRALTY.

Air Compressors: Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—**Alternators, Motor:** Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray.—**Anchors:** Wolsingham Steel Co., Ltd., Wolsingham.—**Antifouling Composition:** Moravia Anti-Fouling Composition Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Arc and Stud Welding M.G. Sets:** Quasi-Arc Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Bags, Calico:** E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—**Bandsaws:** Clarkson Bros., Halifax; George E. Gibbins,

Sheffield; Lievesley & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; J. C. Waterman & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; H. H. Swann & Son, Ltd., Sheffield; Aublet, Homer & Co., London, E.C.—**Bars, Boring:** Urquhart, Lindsay & Robertson Orchar, Ltd., Dundee.—**Bearings:** Ransome & Marles Bearing Co., Ltd., Newark-on-Trent; Hoffman Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Blading, Turbine:** Parsons Marine Steam Turbine Co., Ltd., Wallsend.—**Boats:** J. H. Pounder & Co., Hartlepool; F. H. Wells & Co., Gravesend; Sharp & Penn, Woodbridge; W. H. Thickett, Grimsby Dock; E. C. Aldis, Felixstowe Ferry; Boats and Cars (Kingston), Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—**Bottle Rack Stowage:** Thos. Marshall & Son, Ltd., Leeds.—**Boxes, Controlling:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley.—**Boxes, Junction:** Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton.—**Boxes, Relay, etc.:** Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Breakers:** Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.—**Breathing Apparatus:** Siebe Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Buoys:** S. J. Lethbridge, Plymouth.—**Cable:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Cambric:** C. W. Wilcox & Co., Manchester; Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester.—**Capstan Gear:** Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead; Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—**Cars, Saloon:** Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cases, Suit:** A. Garstin & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Frenchs, Ltd., London, N.—**Chain Cable and Gear:** Henry Reece, Cradley Heath; R. Sykes & Son, Cradley Heath; T. B. Wellings & Co., Ltd., Old Hill; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; J. Wright & Co., Ltd., Tipton; Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; Edge & Sons, Ltd., Shifnal; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath.—**Chests of Drawers:** G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Chests, Safes, etc., Steel:** Stephen Cox & Son, Ltd., Sedgley; Samuel Withers & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cinema Equipment:** G. B. Equipments, Ltd., London, W.—**Clocks:** Smiths English Clocks, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Clothing, Proofed:** Elmco Weatherproofers, Ltd., Manchester; Telemac, Ltd., Manchester.—**Coils, etc.:** Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Control Units:** Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—**Cotton Waste:** Porter Bros., Ltd., Liverpool; James Hargreaves, Bacup; C. E. Austin & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Wm. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester.—**Cranes:** Joseph Booth & Bros. (Proprietors, Clyde Crane & Booth, Ltd.), Rodley; Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath; Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead; Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle; Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Stockport. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-contractors for Motors: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Diesel Engine Parts:** English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford.—**Electrical Gear:** Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Basebe, Sadler & Co., Ltd., Croydon; Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley and Manchester; L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton.—**Electrodes:** Quasi-Arc Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Fans:** Thermotank, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Filtration Plant:** Bell Bros. (Manchester 1927), Ltd., Manchester.—**Floats:** Brown Lenox & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.—**Flour:** Spillers, Ltd., London, E., Bristol and Avonmouth.—**Generating Sets:** English Electric Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-contractors for Generators: Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Generators, etc.:** Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham; Crossley Bros., Ltd., Manchester; W. Sisson & Co., Ltd., Gloucester. Sub-contractors for Dynamos: W. H. Allen Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Gloves, Anti-gas:** Anti-Gas, Ltd., London, E.—**Glue, Marine:** Robert Bowran & Co. (1934), Ltd., Pelaw-on-Tyne; Dussek Bros. & Co., Ltd., Crayford.—**Golden Syrup:** Macfie & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool; Tate & Lyle, Ltd., London, E.—**Gowns, Ward:** "Wescot" Overall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Egham.—**Helmets, Sun:** Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Everitt, W. Vero & Co., London, S.E.; R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Christy & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Helmets, Ltd., Wheathampstead. Sub-contractors for Cork Sets: Deane & Winfield, Ltd., London, E.—**Horns, Portable:** Klaxon, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Iron, Cable:** N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; Scottish Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—**Jacks, Hydraulic and Gear:** Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Jumpers and Trousers, Serge:** C. H. Bernard & Sons, Harwich; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Lamps, Searchlight:** Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Lathes:** Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London, E.; Dean Smith & Grace, Ltd., Keighley; John Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone; Churchill-Redman, Ltd., Halifax. Sub-contractors for Motors: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for control gear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford; Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Lifts:** Marryat & Scott, Ltd., London, E.C. Sub-contractors for Motors: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Lines, Cotton:** J. & W. Stuart, Ltd., Musselburgh.—**Lockers, Steel:** Thomas Proctor & Son, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Lorries:** Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton.—**Machinery, Cooling:** Haslam Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-contractors for Motors: Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley. Sub-contractors for Starters: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Machinery, Distilling:** Caird & Rayner, Ltd., London, E.—**Machines, Grinding:** Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath, nr. Manchester. Sub-contractors for Motors: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.—**Machines, Planing:** Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport. Sub-contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott & Electro-

motors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E.—**Machines, Valve Box Reseating:** Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds; General Engine & Boiler Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Machines, Woodworking:** Dominion Machinery Co., Ltd., Halifax. Sub-contractors for Motors: Hodgson & Co. (Halifax), Ltd., Halifax. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.—**Medical Equipment:** Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.; Rosebery Metal Works Co., London, E.C.; Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., London, E.; S. Maw Sons & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Motors, Propelling:** Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Nuts and Glands:** L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton; F. & B. Brindley, Ltd., London, N.; A. Chalmers & Mitchell, Glasgow; Fairless Engineering Supplies Co., Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees.—**Oil Paste:** Craig & Rose, Ltd., Leith; Golden Valley Ochre & Oxide Co., Ltd., Wick, nr. Bristol.—**Ovens:** Carron Co., Carron, Falkirk.—**Pipes and Fittings:** Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-contractors for Valves: J. Blakeborough & Sons, Ltd., Brighouse. **Press:** Henry Berry & Co., Ltd., Leeds. Sub-contractors for Motors: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Pumps:** John Broadfoot & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Gwynnes Pumps, Ltd., London, W.; Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Sub-contractors for Motor and Electrical Equipment: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Racers, Brass:** Bull's Metal & Melloid Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Rectifier Units, etc.:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Reels:** Westmoor Engine Works Co., Ltd., Cardiff.—**Rope, Steel Wire:** George Elliott & Co., Ltd., Cardiff.—**Sailcloth, Canvas:** Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee; Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow.—**Screws, Nuts, etc.:** Thomas Haddon & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Thomas Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham; Davis & Timmins, Ltd., London, N.; W. J. Wild, Ltd., Birmingham; Ormond Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Butler Spragg & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Plessey Co., Ltd., Iford; Muller & Co. (England), Ltd., London, N.W.—**Shoes, Leather:** Manfield & Sons, Ltd., Northampton.—**Shutters, Steel:** Haskings Rolling Shutters (E. Pollard & Co., Ltd.), London, E.—**Steering Gear:** John Hastie & Co., Ltd., Greenock.—**Sterilizers, Instrument:** Surgical Equipment Supplies, Ltd., London, W.—**Telephone Exchange Gear:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Telephones:** Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Toolroom Slatting:** Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax. Sub-contractors for Motors and Control Gear: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Travellers:** Joseph Adamson & Co., Ltd., Hyde. Sub-contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Travellers, Repair of:** Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Stockport. Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment and Repairs: British Electrical Repairs, Ltd., Birmingham; Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Trucks:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tubes, Steel:** Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow; Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Valves, Wireless:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., Mitcham. Sub-contractors for Silica Parts: Thermal Syndicate, Ltd., Wallsend.—**Varnish:** Jensen & Nicholson, Ltd., London, E.; London Varnish & Enamel Co., Ltd., London, E.; Smith & Walton, Ltd., Haltwhistle; Gross Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., Barking; Blundell Spence & Co., Ltd., Hull.—**Vegetables, Tinned:** Wisbech Produce Cannery, Ltd., Wisbech; Stratford-on-Avon Produce Cannery, Ltd., Stratford-on-Avon; Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Histon and/or Huntingdon; Joseph Farrow & Co., Ltd., Peterborough.—**Vessel Repairs:** London Graving Dock Co., Ltd., London, E.; J. Jefferies & Sons, Ltd., Bristol; Menzies & Co., Ltd., Leith; Grangemouth Dockyard Co., Ltd., Grangemouth.—**Waistbelts:** W. H. Matthews & Sons (Leather), Ltd., London, E.C.; Frenchs, Ltd., London, E.—**Water Cooling Plant:** English Electric Co., Ltd., Rugby and Bradford; Visco Engineering Co., Ltd., Croydon. Sub-contractors for Water Tanks: Carty & Son, Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-contractors for Water Pumps: Mirlees Watson Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Worthington-Simpson, Ltd., Newark-on-Trent; Sub-contractors for Pipe Systems: John Dore & Co., London, E.; Sub-contractors for Valves: Alley & McLellan, Ltd., Worcester. Sub-contractors for Filters: Royles, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Winches:** Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Works and Civil Engineering Contracts:** Topham Jones & Railton, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. M. Evans, Caermerthen; H. V. Smith & Co., Edinburgh; F. J. Privett, Ltd., Portsmouth; Duke & Ockenden, Ltd., Littlehampton; Exors. of Edward J. Edwards, Norwich; Atlantic Sealers and Painters, Ltd., Bristol; Peter Hancock & Sons, Milford Haven; Jas. Grey (1925), Ltd., London, S.W.—**Works Materials:** Harry Peers & Co., Ltd., Bolton; S.G.B. (Dudley), Ltd., Dudley; Colthurst Symons & Co., Ltd., Bridgewater; Palmers Hebburn Co., Ltd., Hebburn; J. Thompson Beacon Windows, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Utilities (London), Ltd., London, W.; South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—**W/T Gear:** Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., Mitcham.—**W/T Sets:** Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.

WAR OFFICE.

Air Separators: M. & W. Glazebrook, Ltd., Dudley; Tower & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Aluminium Alloy Rod:** J. Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Aluminium Silicon Alloy Sheet:** British Aluminium Co., Ltd., Milton.—**Bags, Tool Kit:** Frenchs, Ltd., London, E.—**Batteries:** Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—**Bins, Steel:** Steel Equipment Co., Ltd., W. Bromwich.—**Blocks, Pulley:** W. Thomson & Co. (Kinning Park), Ltd., Glasgow.—**Boilers:** Debbie, Forbes & Co., Ltd., Larbert.—**Boots and Shoes:** Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Wellesborough.—**Boring Machines:** G. Richards & Co., Ltd., Broadheath; H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Broadheath.—

Bottles, Water: Anglo-Enamelware, Ltd., Stourport.—**Boxes, Battery:** D. M. Davies (Slough), Ltd., Slough.—**Brass Tubing:** Aston Chain & Hook Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Hudson & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bricks:** Hall & Co., Croydon.—**Brass Bar:** Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Brass Tubing:** W. Bayliss, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bronze Rod:** Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—**Bulbs, Electric:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W. or Wembley; Ceag, Ltd., Barnsley.—**Cable and Wire:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Ward & Goldstone, Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge.—**Canvas:** Preston Tyre Fabric Manfr. Co., Ltd., Preston; Sir E. Armitage & Sons, Ltd., Pendleton; J. Broadbent & Sons, Droylsden; J. Nichols Manfr. Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Canvas Backed Rubber Sheet:** Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland.—**Carriers:** Speedwell Gear Case Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Chairs:** F. East & Co., Ltd., Dundee; O. Haines & Son, High Wycombe; A. & F. Howland (Wycombe), Ltd., High Wycombe; T. Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe; J. C. Lane, Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Cloth:** Bentley Smith & Co., Ltd., Manchester and Blackburn.—**Condensers:** Meldrums, Ltd., Timperley.—**Containers, Tin:** Reads, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Copper Ingot:** Anglo Metal Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cords, Telephone:** Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Cranes:** Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich; Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Reddish; R. H. Neal & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Cresol:** Cooper McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., Berkhamsted.—**Cylinders:** Paton Calvert & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Barringer, Wallis & Manners, Ltd., Mansfield.—**Diesel Locomotive:** Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—**Dowels:** A. Blyth & Co., Kircaldy.—**Drawers, Chest of:** W. Lusty & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Dressings, Field:** S. Maw Son & Sons, Ltd., New Barnet.—**Duck Cotton:** Tanner Bros., Oldham.—**Ducts Lead Lined:** Towler & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Dust Exhaust Plants:** Davidson & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Electric Fans:** Verity's, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Gabardine:** A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; G. Garnett & Sons, Ltd., Bradford.—**Gear Cutting Machine:** J. Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Milnrow.—**Generators:** Plessey Co., Ltd., Iford.—**Hair Curled:** J. Fraser & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; A. Macnair & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; McCrae & Drew, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Hatchways:** Manlove, Alliot & Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—**Holders, Valves:** Sagar Richards, Ltd., Luddendenfoot; Fry's Diecastings, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Hooks:** Walsall Locks & Cart Gear, Ltd., Walsall; S. Venables & Son, Walsall.—**Housewives and Holdalls:** Relida, Ltd., London, N.W.; Pike Bros. & Co. (1937), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Indicator Signals:** Benjamin Electric, Ltd., London, N.—**Insulated Cookers:** R. Crittall & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Insulating Tape:** W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Jackets and Trousers:** A. Miller, London, S.E.—**Jackscrew Lifting:** E. Lake, Ltd., Bishops Cleeve.—**Kilts:** J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E. and/or Swindon; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Lathes:** Ward, Haggas & Smith, Ltd., Keighley; R. Garrett Engineering Works, Ltd., Leiston; J. B. Corrie & Co., Ltd., Halifax; H. Broadbent, Ltd., Sowerby Bridge; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Levels, Telescopic:** Cooke Troughton & Simms, Ltd., York.—**Machines, Cutting:** J. Rhodes & Sons, Ltd., Wakefield.—**Machine, Shearing:** Brookes (Oldbury), Ltd., Oldbury.—**Matchboxes, Sheaths:** S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—**Milling Cutters:** Brookes Tool Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Milling Machines:** Concinatti Milling Machines, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport.—**Motors, Electric:** Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester and Glasgow.—**Nickel:** H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., Clydach.—**Oil, Sperm:** Smith Bros. & Co. (Oil Distillers), Ltd., London, E.—**Overalls, Combination:** J. B. Hoyle & Co., Hebdon Bridge; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Oxygen Gas:** British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Paint:** Vulcan Products, Ltd., Slough.—**Pans, Frying:** Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Paper, Non Absorbent:** Packing Materials Association, Ltd., Manchester.—**Pickets, Angle:** Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton; W. A. Parker & Co., Ltd., Workington.—**Pig Iron:** Barrow Hematite Steel Co., Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—**Pontoons:** Saunders Shipyards, Ltd., E. Cowes; Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Bootle.—**Power Units for W.T. Sets:** W. H. Dorman & Co., Ltd., Stafford.—**Preheaters:** Towler & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Press:** Wilkins & Mitchell, Darlaston.—**Railway Material:** Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Reamers, Sets:** J. Robson & Sons, Sheffield.—**Reels, Cable:** Hearl, Heaton & Sons, Ltd., Liversedge.—**Resistors:** Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Eric Resistor, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Roadbearers:** Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Ropes, Towing Steel:** Edge & Sons, Ltd., Shifnal; Elliott Equipment & Accessories, Ltd., Cardiff.—**Runways:** Bagshawe & Co., Ltd., Dunstable.—**Sand and Gravel:** W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Bulford; Building Material Co. (Salisbury), Ltd., Salisbury.—**Sawing Machines:** Clifton & Baird, Ltd., Johnstone; Noble & Lund, Ltd., Gateshead.—**Sewing Silk:** Sewing Silks, Ltd., Bradford.—**Settees:** Mann, Egerton & Co., Ltd., Norwich; W. Birch, Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Shalloon:** C. B. Brook & Co., Ltd., Bradford; C. Brook & Sons, Ltd., Bradford.—**Shirting Cotton:** Kierman Son & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Shirts, Angola:** T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.; Gwalia Shirt Co., Ltd., Greenfield; McIntyre, Hogg, Marsh & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Slotting Machines:** Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax.—**Socks, Worsted:** H. L. Driver, Ltd., Sibley.—**Solder:** Batchelor Robinson & Co., Ltd., Llanelly.—**Stands, Instrument:** A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.—**Steel Masts, Caps and Sections:** Universal Steel Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Steel Plates:** Appleby Frodingham Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe.—**Steel Fabric Reinforcement:** R. Hill & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Johnson's Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Steel Stove Piping, etc.:** F. W. Potter & Soar, Ltd., London, E.C.; Bridge Sheet Metal Works, Ltd., Old Hill.—**Steel (Various):** Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Darlington Forge, Ltd.,

Darlington; Industrial Steels, Ltd., Sheffield; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Newton; Monk Bridge Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Leeds, Lancashire Steel Corporation, Ltd., Ilam; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Storage Tanks:** Foster, Blackett & James, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Stoves:** Valor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Switchboards:** Dorman & Smith, Ltd., Manchester.—**Switches:** Cox Walkers, Ltd., Darlington.—**Tables:** Papworth Industries, Cambridge; W. H. Beal, Ltd., Hull.—**Tanks, Mixing:** M. & W. Grazebrook, Ltd., Dudley.—**Tape, Rubber:** India Rubber Gutta Percha & Tele. Works Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Tartan, Highland:** D. Ballantyne Bros. & Co., Ltd., Peebles.—**Telephone Sets:** Plessey Co., Ltd., Iford.—**Temperature Recorders:** Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E.—**Timber:** Watson & Todd, Ltd., Manchester; G. H. Renton & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; W. W. Howard Bros., London, E.C.; Burt, Boulton & Hayward, Ltd., London, W.C.; Denny, Mott & Dickson, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tin Ingot:** Batchelor Robinson & Co., Ltd., Llanelly or W. Hartlepool.—**Tins, Mess:** Sellman & Hill, Ltd., Wolverhampton; N. C. Joseph, Ltd., Stratford-on-Avon.—**Torches:** Ever Ready Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Transformers:** Lindley Thompson Transformer & Service Co., Ltd., Slough.—**Trays:** Walls, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Trucks:** Reliance Trucks, Ltd., Heckmondwike.—**Tubs, Washing:** Suttons Holloware Co., Ltd., Stourbridge.—**Valves W.T.:** A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Brimsdown.—**Voltmeters:** Walsall Electrical Co., Ltd., Walsall.—**Wagons:** Evesons (Coal), Ltd., Birmingham; Standard Railway Wagon Co., Ltd., York.—**Washing Machines:** Cherry Tree Machine Co., Ltd., Blackburn.—**Wire Fencing:** Darlington Fencing Co., Ltd., Darlington.—**Building and Works Services:** Irvine R.O.F.—**Steelwork:** Brownlie & Murray, Ltd., Glasgow. Pembroke Dock—**Cookhouse and Dining Room:** Phelps & Owens, Milford Haven. **Stranston—Steelwork:** Horsley Bridge & T. Piggott, Ltd., Tipton. Mill Hill Workshops—**Preparation of Site:** Howard Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W. Hereford—**Steelwork:** Rees & Kirby, Ltd., Swansea. Mill Hill—**Steelwork:** Aston Construction Co., Ltd., London, N. Chilwell—**Steelwork:** G. Sands & Son, Ltd., Nottingham. Aldershot—**Marlborough Lines, Flooring:** J. Chuter, Farnborough, Hants. Claxton Hall, York—**Alterations and Additions:** S. Johnson & Son (Mirfield), Ltd., Mirfield.—**Chilwell—Term Contract:** Walker & Son, Long Eaton. Minley Manor: Conversion to Senior Staff College: E. C. Hughes, Wokingham. Chilwell—**Erection of Vehicle Cleaning Shed:** J. H. Brough & Co. (Builders), Ltd., Long Eaton. Warrington, Peninsula Barracks—**Heating:** H. J. Cash & Co., London, S.W. Larkhill—**Erection of Sandhurst Type Barrack Block:** Building & Public Works Construction Co., Ltd., Swindon. Hereford, R.O.F.—**Asphalte Pavings:** J. Dickinson & Co. (Bolton), Ltd., Bolton. Burscough—**Workshops:** J. Booth & Sons (Bolton), Ltd., Bolton. Gillingham—**Erection of Huts:** F. Parham, Ltd., Gillingham. Didcot—**Lining Sheds:** Building & Public Works Construction Co., Ltd., Swindon. Southern Command—**Steel Framework for Sheds:** Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd., Chepstow; J. Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol; Braithwaite & Co., Engineers, Ltd., West Bromwich. Mill Hill Barracks—**Alterations to Married Soldiers Quarters:** H. Lacey & Sons, Luton. Upton, Wirral: **Structural Steelwork:** E. F. Blakeley & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd., Birkenhead. Chatham, Kitchener Barracks: **Supply and Erection of Huts:** Ashford Builders' Co., Ltd., London, W.C. York—**Central Heating Installation:** G. N. Haden & Son, Ltd., York. Aldershot, Command Headquarters: **Re-wiring for Light, Power and Bells:** Anderson, Angell & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Aldershot—**Buller Barracks Sanitary Annexes:** Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham. Manorbier—**Water Supply:** Free & Son, Bristol. Manorbier—**Drainage:** W. H. Phillips & Son, Tenby. Canterbury. Camp Structures: Messrs. Ellis Bros., New Romney. Woolwich, Royal Military Academy—**Internal Painting:** C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Matlock. Woolwich, R.A. and Grand Depot Barracks—**Alterations to provide Garage Accommodation etc.:** Burslem & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Woolwich, R.A. Barracks: **Installation of Gas Water Heaters:** South Metropolitan Gas Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Guildford—**Installation of Electric Lighting:** Arthur Cozens, Camberley. Redford Cavalry and Infantry Barracks—**H.W. Supply to Ablutions:** James F. Scott, Glasgow. Gailes—**Temporary Camp:** Jones & Miller, Ltd., Troon. Burrow Head Camp—**Cinema, Spiers, Ltd., Glasgow; Institute:** Spiers, Ltd., Glasgow; Huts and Shelters: Robert Howie & Sons, Dunlop. Hedderwick—**Temporary Camp:** The Berwick Building Co., Berwick-on-Tweed. Douglas, I.O.M.—**T.A. Camp:** F. R. Hipperson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Ramsey, I.O.M.: **Camp,** F. R. Hipperson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Manchester—**Steelwork:** E. Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Pembroke—**Married Soldiers' Quarters:** Phelps & Owens, Milford Haven. Liverpool—**Steelwork:** W. Neill & Son, St. Helens. Larkhill Camp—**Periodical Services:** Messrs. Fields, Reading. Devonport—**Granby Barracks:** Wakeham Bros., Ltd., Plymouth. Devises—**Artificers' Work:** F. H. Biddiscombe, Trowbridge. Leicester, Glen Parva Barracks—**Term Contract:** A. Holmes & Son, Ltd., Derby. Selby, R.A.O. Depot—**Term Contract:** J. Backhouse & Sons, Ltd., Selby. Strensall Camp—**Periodical Painting:** T. Metcalfe & Son, Darlington. Feltham—**Erection of Driving School:** Anglo-Scottish Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Lydd—**Artificers' Work:** Ellis Bros., New Romney. Hampshire—**Repairs to Roads:** W. & I. Glossop, Ltd., Exeter. Aldershot—**Married Soldiers' Quarters:** H. Boot & Son, Ltd., London, S.W. Holywood—**External Services, Roads, etc.:** McLaughlin & Harvey, Ltd., Belfast. Feltham, R.A.S.C. Depot: **Guard House Block and Married Soldiers' Quarters:** Thomas & Edge, Ltd., London, S.E. Manorbier—**Hutting:** S. G. Thomas & Son, Pembroke. Aldershot—**Periodical Services:** Fields, Ltd., Reading. Aldershot—**Heating and Ventilation:** Carrier Ross Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Lichfield—**Artificers' Work:** W. H. James & Son, Sutton Coldfields.

AIR MINISTRY.

Accumulators: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester; Britannia Batteries, Ltd., Redditch; Joseph Lucas, Ltd., Birmingham; Batteries, Ltd., Redditch.—**Acetylene, Dissolved:** British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Aero Engines and Repairs:** De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield.—**Aero Engine Accessories, Parts Repairs, Tests and Work on:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Aero Engine Accessories, Repairs, Spares and Tests:** Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Aero Engine Repairs, Spares, Tests and Work on:** Armstrong-Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Aero Engine Repairs and Tests:** D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Aircraft:** Phillips & Powis Aircraft, Ltd., Reading.—**Aircraft Accessories and Spares:** A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Boulton Paul Aircraft, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Aircraft Repairs:** Rollason Aircraft Services, Ltd., Croydon.—**Aircraft Repairs and Spares:** Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry.—**Aircraft Repairs Spares and Work on:** Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—**Aircraft Spares:** Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton; Westland Aircraft, Ltd., Yeovil; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Handley-Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote; Blackburn Aircraft Ltd., Brough.—**Aircraft Spares, Tests and Work on:** Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes; Britsol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Aircraft Tests:** Short Bros. (Rochester & Bedford), Ltd., Rochester.—**Aircraft Tests and Work on:** Airspeed (1934), Ltd., Portsmouth.—**Aircraft, Work on:** Saunders-Roe, Ltd., E. Cowes.—**Aircraws:** Aircrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—**Aircraws, Repair of:** Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes.—**Aluminium:** British Aluminium Co., Warrington.—**Apparatus, Aerodrome:** W. Edwards & Co., London, S.E.—**Balloons:** Lea Bridge Rubber Works, London, E.—**Bars, Steel:** Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Middlesbrough; Whitehead Iron & Steel Co., Newport, Mon.—**Bedsteads, Barrack:** Wm. Rhodes, Ltd., Nottingham; Vono Co., Dudley Port.—**Buildings and Works Services:** Farnborough, Hants, Artificers' Works: Henry T. Hill & Son, Ltd., Farnborough. Gosport, Hants, Building Work: John Hunt, Ltd., Gosport. Siltho, Cumberland, Various Buildings and External Services: Richard Costain, Ltd., London, W.C. Carlisle, Cumberland, Internal Wiring: David Thompson & Sons, Ltd., Carlisle. Hartlebury, Worcs., Internal Wiring: Shropshire, Worcestershire & Staffordshire Electric Power Co., Birmingham. Chigwell, Essex, District Heating: Fretwell Heating Co., Ltd., London, E. Linton-on-Ouse, Yorks, Leonfield, Yorks., Underground Cable Schemes: Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Bootle. Hartlebury, Worcs., District Heating: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Amble, Northumberland, Concrete Slipway: Christiani & Nielsen, Ltd., London, S.W. South Farnborough, Hants, Extension to School of Photography: Sheffield Bros., Farnham. Waddington, Lines, Building Work: Henry Boot & Son, Ltd., Sheffield. Thorney Island, Hants, Building Work: John Hunt, Ltd., Gosport. Hartlebury, Worcs., Underground Cable Scheme: Shropshire, Worcestershire & Staffordshire Electric Power Co., Birmingham. Carlisle, Cumberland, Underground Cable Scheme: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E. Odham, Hants, Building Work: H. J. Goodall & Son, Ltd., Basingstoke. Harwell, Berks, Building Work: John Laing & Son, Ltd., London, N.W. Worthy Down, Hants, Artificers' Work: John Hunt, Ltd., Gosport. Thorney Island, Hants, Sea Defences: Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham. Bicester, Oxon., Upper Heyford, Oxon., Builders' Work: J. F. Booth & Son, Banbury. Great Rissington, Glos., Heating of Sheds: Richard Whittington & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Abingdon, Berks, Builders' Work: Woolbridge & Simpson, Ltd., Oxford. Quedgeley, Glos., Construction of Equipment Depot: G. Percy Trenham, Ltd., London, W.C. Kirkbride, Cumberland, Various Buildings and External Services: Harold Arnold & Son, Ltd., Doncaster. Hook, Surrey, Heating and Hot Water Supply: Matthew Hall & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Cranwell, Lines., Steelwork for Shed: Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd., Chepstow. Evanton, Ross and Cromarty, Married Quarters and External Services: W. & J. R. Watson, Ltd., Edinburgh. Montrose, Angus, Builders' Work: James Blake, Aberdeen. Henlow, Beds., Additional Accommodation: M. & F. O. Foster, Ltd., Hitchin. **Bulbs, Photoflash:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Cable, Electric:** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott.—**Cable, T.R.S.:** St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough.—**Cable, Towing:** British Ropes, Ltd., London, S.E.; Dixon Corbit, Ltd., Gateshead; Martin Black & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; Frew Bros., Ltd., Glasgow; D. Morgan Rees & Sons, Ltd., Cardiff; Glover Bros., Ltd., Manchester.—**Caps, Airmen's:** L. Silberstein & Sons, London, E.—**Cartridges for Coffman Starter:** Plessey Co., Ltd., Iford.—**Chemicals, Photographic:** Johnson & Sons (Mfg. Chemists), Ltd., London, N.W.—**Chevrans, Blue, Worsted:** R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; Geo. Kenning & Sons, Ltd., London, N.—**Cloth, Emery and Glass:** J. G. Naylor & Co., Ltd., Stockport.—**Colours, Identification and Dope Camouflage:** Cellon, Ltd., Kingston.—**Compasses:** H. Browne & Son, Ltd., Barking; Dent & Co. & Johnson, Ltd., Linwood, Renfrewshire; Henry Hughes & Son, Barkingside.—**Compressors, Air:** Holman Bros., Ltd., Camborne; Siebe Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Correctors:** Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich; Henry Hughes & Son, Ltd., Barkingside.—**Cradles for Cylinders, Hydrogen:** Brockhouse Engineering Co. (Southport), Ltd., Southport.—**Crane, Derrick, Fixed:** John M. Henderson & Co., Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Cut-Outs, Accumulator:** Clifford & Snell, Ltd., Sutton; D. H. Bonnells & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Dinghies, Aeroplane:** R.F.D. Co., Ltd., Guildford.—**Doors, Steel:** Herbertson & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; R. Jenkins & Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—**Drives, Flexible and Spares:** Rother Ironworks, Ltd., Rye.—**Dynamometers, Hydraulic:** Heenan & Froude, Ltd., Worcester.—**Equipment, Observer Post:** R. B. Pullin & Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Extinguishers Fire M.B. Brackets:** Foamite, Ltd., London, W.—**Fans, Electric Ceiling:** Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Felt, Packing:** Mitchells, Ashworth,

Stansfield & Co., Ltd. (Stansfield & Co. Branch), Waterfoot.—**Film, Cinematograph**: Kodak, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Film, Sound**: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Film, Sound, Copies of**: Brent Laboratories, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Fittings, Pipe**: Guest & Chimes, Ltd., Rotherham; Beck & Co., London, S.E.—**Flasks, Vacuum**: Thermos (1925), Ltd., London, E.—**Gaiters, Web Blue-Grey**: M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Gas, Oxygen, Industrial**: British Industrial Gases, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Generators, Motor**: Mortley Sprague & Co., Ltd., Tunbridge Wells.—**Generators, Smoke**: Wessex Aircraft Engineering Co., Ltd., Salisbury.—**Gloves, Silk**: Sudbury's Gloves, Ltd., Bideford; Wm. Vaughan & Son, Ltd., Torrington.—**Hangers**: Walsall Locks & Cart Gear, Ltd., Walsall.—**Hose, Fuel**: Superflexit, Ltd., Slough.—**Indicators, Artificial Horizon and Direction**: Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brentford.—**Indicators, Engine Speed, Electrical**: Record Electrical Co., Ltd., Altrincham.—**Instruments, Zeiss**: Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Jacks, 3 ton**: Henry Miller & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Kiosk Substations**: Ferguson Pailin, Ltd., Manchester.—**Lamps, Formation**: D. H. Bonnell & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Lamps, Landing**: Arrow Aircraft, Ltd., Yeading.—**Lathes, Motor Driven**: Wadkin, Ltd., Leicester; Denham's Engineering Co., Halifax.—**Lenses for Cameras**: Ross, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Lights, Sector Indicating**: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., St. Albans.—**Machines, Drying and Glazing**: Kodak, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Machines, Seal-less Strapping**: Seal-less Strapping, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Machines, Vertical Spindle Moulding**: J. Sagar & Co., Ltd., Halifax.—**Magnetos**: Simms Motor Units, Ltd., London, N.—**Magnetos, Tools for**: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Markers, Sea, Aluminium**: Bulpitt & Sons, Birmingham; Benjamin Electric, Ltd., London, N.—**Meters, Petrol Oil**: Geo. Kent, Ltd., Luton.—**Micrometers**: Moore & Wright, Ltd., Sheffield.—**M/T 6-Wheelers**: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton.—**M/T Trailer Bodies**: British Pressed Panels, Ltd., Coventry.—**M/T Van Body and Cab and Fitting to Chassis**: Mulliners, Ltd., Birmingham.—**M/T Van Chassis**: Standard Motor Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Pedestals, Floor**: Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Pipes, Cast Iron**: Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Stanton-by-Dale.—**Plugs and Sockets**: Metal Components, Ltd., Brighton; Burndept, Ltd., Erith.—**Plugs, Sparking**: K.L.G. Sparking Plugs, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Polish, Floor**: Fortune & Co., Ltd., Preston.—**Pumps, Mechanical Tyre**: Bristol Pneumatic Tools, Ltd., Bristol.—**Pumps, Oleo and Spares**: Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—**Racks, Storage**: Thomson Bayliss & Co., Ltd., Rainham.—**Rangefinders, Plan**: E. R. Watts & Son, London, S.; Wm. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W.; A. Kershaw & Son, Leeds; C. Baker, London, W.C.—**Rope, Wire Galvanised**: D. Morgan Rees & Sons, Ltd., Cardiff.—**Rounds, Steel Mild**: Barlows (London Works), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Runways 3 Ton and Blocks, Pulley**: Wm. Thomson & Co. (Kinning Park), Ltd., Glasgow.—**Sashes, Windows and Frames**: Standard Metal Window Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Sets, Generating, Petrol Electric**: Arthur Lyon & Co., London, W.C.; H. Meadows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Shafting, Flexible**: M.R.C., Ltd., London, W.—**Sheets, Ground Balloon**: J. T. Inglis & Sons, Dundee.—**Sheets, Steel, Tinned**: Baldwins, Ltd., Stourport-on-Severn.—**Shorts, Khaki Drill**: John Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.; F. W. Harmer & Co., Ltd., Norwich.—**Silica, Gel**: Joseph Crossfield & Son, Ltd., Warrington.—**Silk for Parachutes, Flare**: Grout & Co., Great Yarmouth; Courtaulds, Ltd., London, E.C.; Lister & Co., Bradford; Driver Hartley & Co., Ltd., Keighley.—**Soda, Caustic**: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Spools, Film**: Baldwin Instrument Co., Ltd., Dartford.—**Standards**: H. Browne & Son, Ltd., Barking.—**Standposts**: Beck & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Stands Radial Engine**: Ernest Lake, Ltd., Bishops Cleeve.—**Stands, Tyre Fitting**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Stoles, Life-Saving**: P. B. Cow & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Straw, Wheat**: Wilcox & Frost, London, S.W.—**Switch-gear**: Ferguson Pailin, Ltd., Manchester.—**Tables and Utensil Carrying Cases for Cooking Sets**: G.W.D. Cabinet & Joinery Works, Ltd., Enfield.—**Tank, Water and Fitting to M/T Chassis**: Thompson Bros. (Bilson), Ltd., Bilston.—**Thermometers, Oil and Air Temperature**: Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.—**Transformers**: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Transmitter MW/SW for W/T Station**: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Trays, Drip**: Baldwins, Ltd., London, E.; F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Trolley, Carrying**: Angel Truck Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Turpentine**: Wm. Butler & Co. (Bristol), Ltd., Bristol.—**Uniforms, Khaki Drill**: J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Units, Fusing**: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Valves**: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Wavemeters**: Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**W/T Receivers and Leads Aerial**: Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—**Yarnite**: C. Butterfield & Co., London, E.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telegraphic: Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon.—**Apparatus, Telephonic**: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Apparatus, Telephonic Parts**: E. K. Cole, Ltd., Southend-on-Sea; Moulded Products, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Apparatus, Testing and Protective**: Tilling-Stevens, Ltd., Maidstone.—**Apparatus, Wireless**: Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Baskets, Trolley**: Sutton & Co., Ashton-under-Lyne; John Willerton, Ltd., Stalybridge.—**Bicycles**: Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Birmingham; New Hudson, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Boxes, Packing**: Eburite Corrugated Containers, Ltd., London, N.W.; S. & S. Goolnik, Ltd., London, E.; W. J. Noble & Son, Pudsey.—**Brackets**: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—**Cable**: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.,

London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; United Telephone Cables, Ltd., Dagenham and Prescott.—**Cartage**: Talbot Serpell Transport Co., Ltd., Reading.—**Cases, Leather**: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Castings, Iron**: Carron Co., Falkirk; Dudley & Dowell, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Coal**: Wm. Cory & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cords, Telephone**: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Covers, Bonnet**: Baycliff, Ltd., Halifax.—**Ducts**: J. Place & Sons, Ltd., Darwen.—**Engraving, etc., Types and Typeholders**: Eyre & Baxter, Sheffield; Chas. Wright, Ltd., Edgware.—**Fittings, E.L.**: S. & W. (Lighting), Ltd., Tipton; Verity's, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Fuses**: Standard Fuse Company, Ponders End.—**Gauges, Tension**: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Gloves, Leather**: A. Baily & Co., Ltd., Glastonbury.—**Irons, Anchor**: David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Jelly, Petroleum**: Alchemy, Ltd., London, E.—**Kiosks**: Carron Co., Falkirk; McDowall, Steven & Co., Ltd., Coalbrookdale.—**Lockers, Removable**: Revell Carter & Co., Shipley.—**Machines, Petrol Driven**: Winget, Ltd., Leicester.—**Machine, Printing**: Linotype & Machinery, Ltd., Altrincham.—**Motor Vans**: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Paper, Printing**: Yorkshire Paper Mills (Star Paper Mills, Ltd.), Barnsley.—**Parcel Post Receptacles (Repairs)**: Geo. Chapman & Sons, London, S.E.—**Pins and Cotters**: Chas. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Pipe, W.I.**: Wellington Tube Works, Ltd., Tipton.—**Pouches**: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Steeves, Lead**: Lead Pipes, Ltd., Elland.—**Solder**: Tyne Solder Co., Felling-on-Tyne.—**Tape, Insulating**: Rotunda, Ltd., Manchester.—**Tape, Linen**: M. Bond & Co., Ashbourne, Derbyshire.—**Valves, Thermionic**: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Wallboards**: H. J. Townsend & Son, London, N.—**Wallets, Tool**: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Wire, Steel**: Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Works and Services—Film Unit**: George Humphries & Co., Ltd., London, W. **Building Alteration**: G. & J. Gregory, Caernarvon.

Cabling, etc.: York-Thirsk: Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton. Sub-Contractor for York-Thirsk: Salford Electrical Instruments, Ltd., Salford, for Loading Coils. Bournemouth-Lymington, Junction Kirkintilloch-Kilsyth, Stone-on-Trent-Uttoxeter: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E. Bedford-Luton: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractor for Bedford-Luton: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E., for Loading Coils. Chester-Whitchurch-Shrewsbury-Market Drayton: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractor for Chester-Market Drayton: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E., for Loading Coils.—**Carrier Cables Scheme**: Glasgow-Edinburgh: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Carrier Current Equipment**: Belfast-Stranraer, Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Conduit Laying, etc.**: Swansea: Bennett Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Swansea. Sutton High Street, Rosehill, Bishopsford Road (Tandem-Vigilant Jon.), Erith, Bexley, Chislehurst, Sidcup, etc., Disconnected, Elmbridge: J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., Croydon, Surrey. Hornsey, etc., Disconnected: John Cochrane & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Cowfold-Ashington-Lewes-Seaford, Leighton Buzzard (Stanbridge Road, etc.): C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham. Yarmouth (Isle of Wight): Cheek Bros., Chale Abbey, near Ventnor. Edinburgh-Corstorphine (East), Glasgow-Possil-Springburn: Christie & Middleton, Ltd., Banchory. London-Ipswich: A. R. Cleghorn & Co., Ltd., Norwich. Flushing (Cornwall), Bristol-Bath (Section I): J. Collier & Co. (Electrical Engineers), Ltd., Manchester. Standon, Milford: W. Connolly & Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Birmingham-Walsall-Cannock (Sections I, II), Leeds-Carlisle-Edinburgh (N. West District) (Section XV): J. E. Cull, Belfast. Sloane (Kings Road), Seven Kings-Meadway-Longbridge Road: Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W. Cheadle Hulme, Upton (Cheshire), Bollington (Cheshire): L. Fairclough, Ltd., Adlington, Lancs. Luton: Horward Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W. Swansea and Llanelly: W. & J. Glossop, Ltd., London, W. Bristol-Bath (Sections II, III): G. H. Graham, Huddersfield. Burnley-Colne-Skipton (N.W. District) (Section II), Chester-Crewe (Section III), Kesgrave-Grundsburg and Kesgrave (E. Suffolk), Perton: W. P. & P. G. Hays, Ltd., Warrington. Northwich By-Pass Road (Cheshire), Sandiway & Weaverham (Northwich): Samuel Hutton & Co., Ltd., Northwich. Ringwood: King's Asphalt Ltd., Exeter. Edgeley (Stockport): Longson & Darnley, Ltd., Stockport. Norwich-North Walsham: May, Gurney & Co., Ltd., Norwich. Drybrook and Hardwicke (Glos.), Bristol-Clevedon-Portishead (Section II): A. Monk & Co., Ltd., Warrington. Farnworth, Norham and Wooles: L. Mortimer, Hebden Bridge. Burnley-Colne-Skipton (N.W. District) (Section I): E. W. Moulson, Bradford. Cirencester (Glos.), Bildeston and East Bergholt, Leeds-Dewsbury-Huddersfield (Advance Section) and Huddersfield, Pett and Rolvendon, Cannock, Leeds-Carlisle-Edinburgh (N.W. District) (Section XI), Guiting Power (Glos.), London-Derby (N. Mid. District) (Section VII), Sedgley (Worcs.), Horsham-Pulborough-Petworth (Section II), Bruton and Castle Cary (Som.): Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Cleveleys (Blackpool), Merthyr-Brecon-Llandrindod (N. Wales District) (Sections IX, X), Leeds-Edinburgh-Carlisle (N.W. District) (Sections XIII, XIV): Ormerod & Shields, Preston;—(Section X): Wm. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton. High Wycombe-Princes Risborough: Ruddock & Meigham, Ltd., Wealdstone. Snettisham: F. W. Shanks, Hunstanton. Pinner (Bridge Street): O. C. Summers, London, N. Cheltenham (South), Horsham-Pulborough-Petworth (Section I): A. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C. Penryn (Cornwall): W. Trathen, Redruth. Colchester-Boxford, Goring-Lancing-Southwick, Kirkwall, Brighton Disconnected, Boxford, Gt. Rissington (Glos.), St. Osyth (Essex): G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Installation of Cable Bearers in Cable Chamber**: Glasgow Telephone House, Pitt Street: A. Findlay & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment**: Gosport (Portsmouth) Extension No. 3, Nottingham Extension No. 4, Wood Street Exchange Building (London) Auto-Manual Board (Toll Suite)

Extension No. 5, Blackburn (Lancs.) Extension No. 6, Stratford-on-Avon Extension (No. 2), Rugby (Warwick) Automatic Extension No. 3, Horton Bank, Allerton (Liverpool) Power Plant: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Allerton: Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifier; Walter Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Eastham (Liverpool) Power Plant: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Eastham: Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants, for Batteries; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N., for Rectifier; Walter Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machine. Perranporth (Cornwall) Unit, Cadnam (Hants) Unit, Andover, Canterbury Extension (No. 2), Swindon Extension No. 2, Prestwick (Ayr) Automatic Extension No. 2: Ericsson Telephone Works, Ltd., London, W.C. Goring-by-Sea (Worthing) Power Plant: Ericsson Telephone Works, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Goring-by-Sea: Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., London, S.W., for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifier and Ringing Machines. Shaftesbury (Southampton) Power Plant: Ericsson Telephone Works, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Shaftesbury: Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, S.W., for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifier; Walter Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machine. Coventry (Warwick) Extension No. 7, Forest Hill (London) Extension No. 1, Howard (London) Extension No. 1, Wordsworth (London) Extension No. 2, War Dept. Branston Artificial Silk Works, Branston P.A.B.X.: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. Leicester Automatic Extension Nos. 6 and 7, Beauchief Automatic Extension No. 2, Anstey (Leics.), Glastonbury (Somerset) Unit, Buckingham Unit Power Plant: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Buckingham: Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E., for Batteries; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N., for Rectifiers; Walter Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Chagford (Devon) Unit Power Plant: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Chagford: Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E., for Batteries; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N., for Rectifiers; Walter Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machine. Skelmanthorpe Unit Power Plant: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Mill Hill (London) Extension No. 1, Bridgwater (Somerset) Automatic Extension No. 1: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. London Trunk (International) Extension 3, Sudbury (Suffolk), Low Fell Automatic Extension No. 1, Elstree (Herts) Automatic Extension No. 1, Somerset House (London), P.A.B.X. Extension No. 1, Wednesbury (Birmingham) Automatic Extension No. 1, Brixton (London) Automatic Extension No. 1, Hatfield (Herts) Automatic Extension No. 1, Tiverton (Devon) Power Plant: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. Sub-Contractors for Tiverton: Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, S.W., for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifiers; Walter Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. **Telephone Repeater Equipment**: Taunton T.R.S. Extension No. 9, Glasgow Temp. T.R.S. Power Plant, Birmingham T.R.S. Power Plant Extension No. 1: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. **U.S.W. Radio Station**: Additional Equipment for Oban, Tobermory and Castlebay Power Plant: Austinitite, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Voice Frequency Equipment**: Faraday Building South Extension No. 30: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Ventilating Plant**: Glasgow Telephone House: J. Combe & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper: British Patent Perforated Paper Co., Ltd., London, E.; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Cooke & Nuttall, Ltd., Horwich; Robert Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey; Empire Paper Mills, Ltd., Greenhithe; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Ryburndale Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ripponden; Wiggins Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Ivybridge.—**Printing, Ruling and Binding**: Books, "Air frame Log Book": Waterloo & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Books—Income Tax Receipt: H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow; Books—P. 1054B: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton; Books—Factory Form 31: John Corah & Son, Ltd., Loughborough; Books—Form 31A: John Corah & Son, Ltd., Loughborough; Books—Manual of Seamanship, Vol. 1, 1937: Purnell & Sons, Ltd., Paulton; Booklets—"Post Your Parcels": Joint Receivers for Greyaine, Ltd., Watford; Diagrams—Air Raid Precautions: Rayward Brothers, Ltd., London, S.E.; Forms DM, 3W, DM.3(A)W and DM.72W: Fanfold, Ltd., London, N.W.; Letterpress Bookbinding Northern Ireland Group 14 (1938): E. Hodgett, Newry; Pension Order Books and Forms Group 958 (1938): H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow; Photo-Prints of Tracings and Drawings, Group 956 (1938), Northern Area: Entwistle, Thorpe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Post Office Guide for Nottingham and District (Quarterly): Littlebury & Co., Ltd., Worcester; Reverse Photo-Prints Ordnance Survey Maps, Group 957 (1938): A. West & Partners, London, S.W.—**Miscellaneous**: Binders: Webb Son & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Cloth, Tracing: B. J. Hall & Co., Ltd., Cheadle; Copier Composition, Graph: Crusader Manufacturing Co., London, E.; Envelopes, Buff, O.P. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ": J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Insertion of Advertisements in Scottish Journal of Agriculture: Radclyffe's, London, S.W.; Insertion of Advertisements in Bulletins and Leaflets, etc. of Ministry of Agriculture and Markets, Leaflets of Livestock Commission: Aubrey W. Hammond & Co., London, W.C.; Pencils, Black, M.L.: G. Rowney & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Stencils, Waxless: Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey. D. Gestetner, Ltd., London, N.; Collection, purchase and disposal of Waste Paper, Edinburgh (1938): E. Chalmers & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Services:—Abercorn Telephone Exchange—Maple Block Flooring: Vigers Bros., Ltd., London, E.C. Adlestone Veterinary

Laboratory—Steel Windows: Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Air Raid Precautions Training School, 21, Cromwell Road, S. Kensington—Alterations and Decorations: Marchant Hirst & Co., London, N.W. Attleborough Post Office and Telephone Exchange—Erection: T. Gill & Son, Norwich. Battersea District Post Office—Fittings: C. & S. Dumbleton, Ltd., St. Albans. Beauchief (Sheffield) Telephone Exchange—Extensions: W. Malt-house, Ltd., Sheffield. Bishopton Royal Ordnance Factory—Structural Steel Framework: Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Blackburn Royal Ordnance Factory—Erection: William Townson & Sons, Ltd., Bolton. Bradford County Court—Alterations: J. Rushworth & Sons, Leeds. Broadmoor Asylum—Alterations and Additions: J. T. Bridges, Reading. Cadnam (Hants) Telephone Exchange—Erection: R. A. Hamper, Fareham. Chorley Royal Ordnance Factory—Boring, Lining, etc., of Earths for Lightning Protection: J. Thom, Ltd., Manchester. Greenwich Royal Naval College—Iron Frames and Lead Glazing: Morris Singer Co., London, S.W. Grimsby Head Post Office—Alterations: S. Cartledge & Son, Grimsby. Harrow H.M.S.O. Press—Erection of Chimney Shaft: Holst & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Heapey Royal Ordnance Factory—Magazines, etc.: Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons (Midlands), Ltd., Liverpool. Hertford House (Wallace Collection)—Construction of Protected Stores in Basement: Soole & Son, Ltd., Richmond, Surrey. Humberstone, Telephone Exchange—Erection: E. E. Stevens & Son, Long Eaton. Irvine Royal Ordnance Factory—Acid Resisting Floor Coverings: Prodorite, Ltd., Wednesbury. Kew Gardens—Reconstruction of Roof at Temperate House: Soole & Son, Ltd., Richmond, Surrey. Lichfield Telephone Exchange—Erection: A. Holmes & Sons, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent. Limpley Stoke (Wilts) T.E.—Erection: F. J. Blackmore & Son, Bath. Liverpool Head Post Office—Strengthening of Sorting Office Floor: J. Williams (Liverpool), Ltd., Liverpool. Long Ditton Repeater Station, Hinchley Wood, Surrey—Erection: Sloggett (Contractors), Ltd., Hampton Hill, Middlesex. Lydney (Glos.), Telephone Repeater Station—Erection: F. I. Imm & Co., Ltd., Lydney. Mexborough Post Office & Telephone Exchange—Erection: J. Dixon (Doncaster), Ltd., Doncaster. National Physical Laboratory, Teddington—Remaking Roads and Paths: Constable, Hart & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Newcastle Telephone Exchange—Extension: J. Cook, Newcastle, Staffs. Norwich Telephone Exchange—Steel Casements and Aluminium Ventilators: Humphries, Jackson & Ambler, Ltd., Manchester. Owlerton (Sheffield) Telephone Exchange—Extension: J. Middleton, Ltd., Sheffield. Pembrey Acid Concentration Building—Structural Steelwork: Rees & Kirby, Ltd., Swansea. Pentre Post Office and Telephone Exchange—Erection: Tucker Bros., Ltd., Cardiff. Perranporth Telephone Exchange—Erection: E. B. Wright, Newquay, Cornwall. Rothwell (Yorks) Telephone Exchange—Erection: J. W. Shippin & Sons, Ltd., Leeds. Royal (Liverpool) Telephone Exchange—Erection: W. Moss & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool. Southwark County Court—Rebuilding: E. A. Russell, Ltd., London, E. Southampton R.A.F. Bombing School—Alterations and Adaptations: A. Jukes & Son, Ltd., Southampton. Surrey Commercial Dock Customs Office No. 4—Extensions and Alterations: J. Greenwood, Ltd., London, E.C. Swansea Head Post Office—Alterations and Improvements: Bennett Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Swansea. Victoria and Albert Museum—Air Raid Shelter: Soole & Son, Ltd., Richmond, Surrey. Whitehall Gardens, S.W.—Demolition, etc.: T. Oakley, Luton. Wilmslow Telephone Exchange—Erection: L. Brown & Sons, Ltd., Wilmslow, Cheshire. Worcester Park Sub Post Office and Sorting Office—Erection: F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd., London, S.E. **Painting Services**: Hyde Park Greenhouses—External and Internal Painting: Oates Bros., London, S.W. Montagu House Bungalow, Whitehall—Internal Painting and Cleaning: Sykes & Son, Ltd., London, W.C. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Palm House—Internal Painting: F. W. Holleyman, London, S.W. **Engineering Services**: Bishopton Royal Ordnance Factory—Air Receivers: Foster, Yates & Thom, Ltd., Blackburn; Mixed Acid Storage Tanks: A. P. Craig & Co., Ltd., Paisley; Structural Steelwork for Gaillard Tower: A. Findley & Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Fume Hoods & Ducts: F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Sulphuric Acid Concentration Plant, etc.: Bamag, Ltd., London, S.W. Bridgend Royal Ordnance Factory—Stainless Steel Jacketed Tilting Pans with Paddle Type Stirrers: W. J. Fraser & Co., Ltd., Dagenham. Chorley Royal Ordnance Factory—Stainless Steel Jacketed Tilting Pans with Paddle Type Stirrers: W. J. Fraser & Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Stoving Ovens: Carrier Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Steam Meters: Electroflo Meters Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Telephone and Fire Alarm Services: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. Compton Agricultural Research Council—Water Mains: Biggs, Wall & Co., Ltd., London, N. Frobisher Telephone Exchange—Heating and Hot Water Services: Matthew Hall & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Greenwich Royal Naval College—Heating Service: J. G. Proger & Sons, Ltd., Cardiff. Grimsby Head Post Office—Heating and Hot Water Service: F. G. Skerritt, Ltd., Nottingham. H.M.S.O. Harrow—Electric Goods Lift: Newbury & Thomas, London, S.E. Irvine Royal Ordnance Factory—Electrically Operated Capstans and BOLLARD: Royce, Ltd., Loughborough. New Public Offices—Switchgear: Artic Fuse & Electrical Mfg. Co., Ltd., Birtley, Co. Durham; (Southern Block)—Installation of Cables: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Pembrey Royal Ordnance Factory—Electric Hoist Hand Travelling Overhead Cranes: H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough; Overhead Travelling Crane: Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Stockport. **Miscellaneous**: Adjustable Desk Standards: Mak-Elek Engineering, Ltd., London, S.W. Airmen's Lockers: Dudley & Dowell, Ltd., Birmingham. Bedsteads: Waring & Gillow (1932), Ltd., London, W. Canvas Hose: Lewis & Tyler, Ltd., London, S.W. Chairs, Bow Back Windsor: Owen Haines & Son, High Wycombe; A. & F. Howland (Wycombe), Ltd., High Wycombe; Anthony Tavener, Bristol. Corduroy Trousers: Redman Bros., Hebden Bridge. Cork Carpet: New Shepley Linoleum Co., Ltd., Mang

chester. Disinfectant Fluid: Killgerm Co., Ltd., Cleckheaton. Dressing Chests: Compactum, Ltd., London, N.W.; A. G. Farmer & Sons, Ltd., Bristol. Drop Bag Sorting Fittings: J. Elwell, Ltd., Birmingham. Earthenware: Mintons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; W. Adams & Sons (Potters), Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; W. T. Copeland & Sons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; C. E. Bevington, Ltd., London, E.C. Electric Lamps: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., London, W.C.; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Cryselco, Ltd., Bedford; Stella Lamp Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Ensign Lamps, Ltd., Preston; J. Ismay & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, E.C. Folding Divisions: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E. Fire Tenders: Ford Motor Co., Ltd., Dagenham. Light Proof Window Blinds: Waring & Gillow (1932), Ltd., London, W. Light Trailer Motor Driven Pumping Units: Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford. Linoleum: Tayside Floor Cloth Co., Ltd., Newburgh, Fife; Michael Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; N. British Linoleum Co., Ltd., Dundee; Dundee Floorcloth & Linoleum Co., Ltd., Dundee; J. Williamson & Son, Ltd., Lancaster; Linoleum Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Barry, Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy. Reinforced Suction Hose: David Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Soda Crystals: J. Manger & Son, Ltd., London, E. Spring Mattresses: Staples & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Steel, Bright Cold Drawn: Exors. of J. Mills, Ltd., Stockport. Steel Card Index Cabinets: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E. Steel Card Ledger Tables: Roneo, Ltd., London, W.C. Steel Cupboards: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford. Steel Lockers: Walls, Ltd., Birmingham. Steel Table Racks: Waddells (Stratford Steel Equipment), Ltd., London, E.; Milners Safe Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Storage Cupboards: F. Sage & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Suction Collecting Heads: J. Morris (Firesnow), Ltd., Stockport. Suction Hose Couplings: Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford; F. Kidd & Son, Stockton-on-Tees. Tables, Lecture Room: F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Tables, Pedestal Writing: H. Baldock, Liverpool; H. B. D. Co., Ltd., London, E. Tables, Committee: Papworth Industries, Cambridge. Telephone Operators Chairs: Tan Sad Chair Co. (1931), Ltd., London, E.C. Tyres and Tubes: Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., Wolverhampton.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Air Compressor, etc.: Broom & Wade, Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Amoa New Agent:** Amoa Chemical Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Asbestos Cement Pipes, etc.:** Turners Asbestos Cement Co., London, S.E.—**Bed and Service Lifts:** Express Lift Co., Ltd., Northampton.—**Bedford Cord:** E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—**Bituminous Emulsion:** Berry Wiggins & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Bogie Carriage Stock:** Birmingham Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**45 Bogie Covered Goods Wagons; Bogie Inspection Saloon; Bogie 3rd Class and Brake Carriages:** Metropolitan Cammell Carriage and Wagon Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Boilers, Oil Fuel Installations, etc.:** Wallsend Slipway & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Bolts and Nuts:** Blakemore & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Bolts and Nuts, etc.:** Rivet Bolt & Nut Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Books:** Longmans Green & Co., London, E.C.—**Boots:** S. Walker, Wargrave.—**B.R.C. Fabric:** British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., Stafford.—**"Brehmer" Rapid Stitching Machine, etc.:** J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Bullet Proof Plating:** J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Southampton.—**Cable, etc.:** Britannic Electric Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Iver; Aberdare Cables, Ltd., Aberdare.—**Canning Machinery:** Food Machinery (M. & P.), Ltd., Manchester.—**Carriage Underframe Details:** Gloucester Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Cement:** Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Centurette Press:** Linotype & Machinery, Ltd., London, W.C.—**C.I. Pipes, etc.:** Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Nr. Chesterfield; Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nr. Nottingham.—**Clothing:** Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, W.—**Copper Wire:** Spencer Wire Co., Ltd., Wakefield.—**Corrugated Galvanised Steel Sheets:** Bowesfield Steel Co., Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees.—**Crane:** Butters Bros. & Co., Glasgow.—**Currency Notes:** Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Currency Note Paper:** Portals, Ltd., Whitechurch.—**500 kw. Engine Alternator and Accessories:** Belliss & Morecom, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Frost Water Meters:** Manchester Water Meter Co., Manchester.—**Fuel Oil:** Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Galvanised Steel:** Wolverhampton C.I. Co., Ltd., Wirral.—**Galvanised W.I. Piping:** Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Garage:** Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—**Garden Tools, etc.:** V. & R. Blakemore, Birmingham.—**Generating Plant:** Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—**Goods Wagons:** Gloucester Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Gloucester.—**Granulator, etc.:** H. R. Marsden, Ltd., Leeds.—**Gutters, etc.:** Wolverhampton C.I. Co., Ltd., Wirral.—**Hinges, etc.:** V. & R. Blakemore, Birmingham.—**"Holman" Compressor:** Holman Bros., Ltd., Camborne.—**Horse Shoes:** British & Colonial Horse Shoe & Machine Co., Ltd., Walsall.—**Hot Water and Heating Installation:** J. Jeffreys & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**House Service Meters:** Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.—**Hydraulic Pipes, etc.:** Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Nr. Chesterfield.—**Jackets, Trousers, etc.:** G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Kalpaks:** M. Goldstein & Son, London, E.C.—**Kiosks, etc.:** Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Knives, Pickaxes, etc.:** V. & R. Blakemore, Birmingham.—**Laminated Springs:** J. Woodhead & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—**Latrine Buckets, etc.:** V. & R. Blakemore, Birmingham.—**Laundry Sterilization Plant, etc.:** Manlove, Allott & Co., London, S.W.—**Ledkore:** G. M. Callender & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Light-weight Railcars:** D. Wickham & Co., Ltd.,

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