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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT showed a decline between 17th October and 14th November, partly due to seasonal causes.

Insured Persons in Work.—It is provisionally estimated that at 14th November, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16–64, in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,258,000. This was 36,000 less than at 17th October, 1938, and, on a comparable basis, 150,000 less than at 15th November, 1937.*

Numbers unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 14th November, 1938, there were 1,455,668 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 46,736 more than at 17th October, 1938, and 228,068 more than at 15th November, 1937.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 14th November, 1938, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 305,496 persons who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. This was 2,451 less than at 17th October, 1938, but 88,690 more than at 15th November, 1937.

Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 14th November, 1938, there were on the registers in Great Britain 66,939 unemployed persons who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. This was 2,591 more than at 17th October 1938, and 12,142 more than at 15th November, 1937.

Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.—The total of 1,828,103 persons on the registers at 14th November, 1938, included 1,060,693 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 546,217 persons with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 48,393 persons with applications for benefit or allowances under consideration and 172,800 other persons, of whom 40,935 were under 16 years of age.

Percentages Unemployed.—Among insured persons aged 16–64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 14th November, 1938, was 12·7 as compared with 12·3 at 17th October. For 15th November, 1937, the percentage (which excludes the classes brought into insurance in April, 1938) was 10·6. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 13·0 at 14th November, 1938, 12·7 at 17th October, 1938, and 10·9 at 15th November, 1937. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 5·7, 4·3 and 5·0 respectively.

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.— There was a decline in employment, between 17th October and 14th November, in building and public works contracting, agriculture and horticulture, coal mining, iron and steel manufacture, hotel and boarding house services, the transport and distributive trades, and entertainments, sports, etc. On the other hand, employment improved in the cotton, woollen and

worsted, and other textile industries, metal goods manufacture, and the motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft industry.

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 November are estimated to have resulted in an increase of about £10,400 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 92,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £12,000 in those of 247,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were increased were coal miners in Nottinghamshire, Cannock Chase, Leicestershire and Warwickshire; shale miners in Scotland; iron puddlers and millmen in the West of Scotland; and certain classes of workpeople employed in the boot and shoe repairing trade in Northern Ireland.

The principal decreases affected coal miners in North Derbyshire and Scotland; blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham, North Lincolnshire, and at Corby; steel melters and workpeople employed in steel rolling mills in various districts; and tinplate makers in South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.

The changes so far reported in the eleven completed months of 1938 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of £250,000 a week in the full-time wages of about 2,283,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of £32,500 in those of 368,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st December the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 56 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 56 per cent. at 1st November, 1938, and 60 per cent. at 1st December, 1937. For food only the percentages were 39, 40 and 46, respectively.

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

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in November was 81. In addition, 13 disputes which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workpeople involved in these 94 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was 31,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in November was about 90,000 working days.

The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress during the first eleven months of 1938 was about 1,300,000 working days, and the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was about 263,000.

CHANGES IN THE NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT, 1923-1938.

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ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES AND AREAS.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE (pages 420-3 and 446-7) statistics were given showing the estimated numbers of persons insured against unemployment at July in each of a series of years to 1938, with analyses showing the changes in their industrial and geographical distribution. The figures related to the total numbers insured, including the unemployed as well as those in employment, as estimated on the basis of the information obtained at the annual exphange of unemployment hooks.

The following Table shows the changes between June, 1937, and

exchange of unemployment books.

Those statistics furnish a valuable indication of the expansion

Those statistics furnish a valuable indication of the expansion or decline of industry, both generally and in particular areas, over a term of years, but as a more precise measure of variations during shorter periods there is an advantage in using figures representing the number of insured persons in employment.

Statistics showing the numbers of insured persons unemployed, analysed by industries and geographical divisions, are regularly compiled in respect of a date about the middle of each month, and an approximate indication of the changes, from year to year, in the numbers of insured persons in employment can be obtained by deducting the numbers recorded as unemployed in June of each year, from the estimated numbers insured at the beginning of July.

In estimating the numbers of insured persons in employment for the country as a whole a closer approximation can be obtained by making allowance for persons absent from work through sickness and other forms of unrecorded non-employment and for those directly involved in trade disputes. This is not possible, however, for particular industries or areas, and consequently all the figures given in this article have been obtained by the simple deduction of the numbers unemployed from the numbers insured. As comparable figures for the agricultural scheme are not available over an extended period, persons insured under that scheme have been excluded throughout. The figures for 1938 also exclude persons in certain classes of domestic employments which were not brought into insurance under the general scheme until 4th April, 1938.

CHANGES BETWEEN JUNE, 1937, AND JUNE, 1938.

Comparison between the estimated numbers of insured persons in employment in June, 1937, and June, 1938, obtained by subtracting, from the numbers insured, the numbers recorded as unemployed at those dates, is affected by the introduction in September, 1937, of the revised procedure for counting the unemployed, under which persons on the registers subsequently found to have been in employment on the day of the count are excluded from the figures (see page 379 of the October, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE). Where the figures for June, 1938, are compared, in this article, with those the figures for June, 1938, are compared, in this article, with those for June, 1937, alone, the figures originally compiled for the latter date have been adjusted to allow for the reduction in the numbers recorded as unemployed brought about by the change of procedure. Between June, 1937, and June, 1938, the numbers of insured persons aged 14 to 64 in employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

computed on this basis, decreased by 351,000, or over 2½ per cent. The following Table gives figures for the various age groups for which they are available :-

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

			te numbers loyment.	Increase decreas		
		June, 1938.	June, 1937*	Number.	Per cent.	
Males :—		Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.		
Aged 21-64	 	7,313	7,489	- 176	- 2.4	
,, 18–20	 	761	694	+ 67	+ 9.7	
,, 16 & 17	 	637	678	- 41	- 6.0	
,, 14 & 15	 	467	495	- 28	- 5.7	
Total	 	9,178	9,356	- 178	- 1.9	
Females :-		9883 Rts 2	150 PER 151		TO SOUTH	
Aged 21-64	 	2,233	2,411	- 178	- 7.4	
,, 18-20	 78	608	548	+ 60	+ 10.9	
,, 16 & 17	 	524	554	- 30	- 5.4	
,, 14 & 15	 	381	406	- 25	- 6.2	
Total	 	3,746	3,919	- 173	- 4.4	
GRAND TOTAL	 	12,924	13,275	- 351	- 2.6	

The decline between June, 1937, and June, 1938, in the numbers in employment was shared almost equally between the two sexes, but it was proportionately much greater among women than among men. While the number of insured men aged 21-64 in employment men. While the number of insured men aged 21-64 in employment decreased by 2·4 per cent. the corresponding decrease among insured women was 7·4 per cent. This was due largely to the recession of employment in the textile industries.

A comparison of the figures in the Table above with the corresponding changes in the total numbers insured given on page 420 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE shows that, while for insured men and

women aged 21-64 the reduction in the numbers in employment was entirely due to increased unemployment, the reduction among boys under 18 and girls under 16 was due mainly to the fall in the numbers insured; among girls aged 16-17 years, more than half the reduction

The following Table shows the changes between June, 1937, and June, 1938, in the estimated numbers of insured persons aged 14 to 64, in employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the industries

Industry.	Estimated numbers of insured persons aged 14-64	Increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with June, 1937.*			
S IN NOVEMBER	in employ- ment, June, 1938.	Number.	Per cent.		
Cotton Woollen and Worsted Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and	271,560 178,800	- 120,560 - 43,350	- 30·7 - 19·5		
Steel Rolling, etc. Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	141,680 71,060 153,810	- 26,290 - 23,150 - 20,780	- 15·7 - 24·6 - 11·9		
Metal Industries not separately specified Linen Building	261,560 52,850 946,660	- 18,410 - 18,260 - 14,660	$ \begin{array}{rrr} & - & 6 \cdot 6 \\ & - & 25 \cdot 7 \\ & - & 1 \cdot 5 \end{array} $		
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Tin Plates Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	92,900 13,230 123,870	- 13,440 - 13,010 - 11,890	- 12·6 - 49·6 - 8·8		
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	115,400 176,370 119,390	- 11,160 - 9,870 - 9,160	- 8·8 - 5·3 - 7·1		
Tailoring Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Professional Services	215,000 144,890 174,300	- 8,400 + 5,160 + 5,520	- 3.8 + 3.7 + 3.3		
Constructional Engineering Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc Tramway and Omnibus Service Explosives	44,570 58,040 207,610 29,740	+ 5,670 + 6,930 + 7,020 + 7,390	+ 14.6 + 13.6 + 3.5 + 33.1		
Extertainments, Sports, etc Distributive Trades National Government Service	134,280 2,139,430 148,560	+ 7,390 + 10,500 + 11,090 + 12,490	$ \begin{array}{r} + 33 \cdot 1 \\ + 8 \cdot 5 \\ + 0 \cdot 5 \\ + 9 \cdot 2 \end{array} $		
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Public Works Contracting, etc	382,880 223,990	+ 23,150 + 28,810	+ 6.4 + 14.8		

This Table throws some light on the incidence of the decline in employment which appeared in September, 1937. Employment declined rapidly during the last four months of that year. During the first three months of 1938 there was a seasonal improvement, but it was less marked than usual, and between March and June the tendency on the whole was towards further decline. By the middle of June the position was much the same as in the previous January.

It will be seen from the Table that the net decrease between June. 1937, and June, 1938, of about 351,000 insured persons in employment occurred mainly in the textile industries. The numbers employed in the cotton industry fell by 120,000, or over 30 per cent., and in the woollen and worsted industry by over 43,000, or nearly 20 per cent. There was also a marked decline in iron and steel manufacture, certain other metal industries, and to a less extent in the building trade.

On the other hand there were substantial increases in employment in a number of important industries, some of which are directly concerned in the defence programme, such as public works contracting, aircraft manufacture, national government service and explosives

Divisional Changes, 1937-38.

The Table below shows the changes between June, 1937, and June, 1938, in the estimated numbers of insured persons in employment in each of the main administrative areas. For persons insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries an analysis on this basis is not available, and these persons are accordingly shown separately in the Table.

Administrative Division.		of insure	d numbers d persons 4-64, in dyment.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).*			
. 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		June, 1938	June,1937*	Number.	Per cent.		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland Total Special Schemes		2,851,000 1,072,000 952,000 2,002,000 1,333,000 1,844,000 704,000 488,000 228,000 12,765,000	2,890,000 1,072,000 945,000 2,072,000 1,367,000 1,993,000 708,000 1,305,000 516,000 249,000 13,117,000	- 39,000 + 7,000 - 70,000 - 34,000 - 149,000 - 4,000 - 14,000 - 28,000 - 21,000	- 1·3 + 0·7 - 3·4 - 2·5 - 7·5 - 0·6 - 1·1 - 5·4 - 8·4		
GRAND TOTA	r	12,924,000		+ 1,000 - 351,000	+ 0.6		

Only one Division, the South-Western, showed an increase in the numbers of insured persons in employment, and the increase was

less than the corresponding increase in the total numbers insured. In the South Eastern Division there was no change. The smallest percentage decreases were shown in the Northern, Scotland, London and North-Eastern Divisions where the rate of decline was below the and North-Eastern Divisions where the rate of decline was below the average for the United Kingdom as a whole. The largest relative decreases occurred in the North-Western Division, where there was a marked decline in the cotton industry, in Wales, where unemployment increased in the iron and steel and tinplate industries, and in Northern Ireland where the linen industry showed a marked contraction showed a marked contraction.

CHANGES IN THE PERIOD 1923-38.

As boys and girls under 16 years of age were not insurable against unemployment until September, 1934, comparable figures for earlier dates are available only in respect of insured persons aged 16 years and over. In the following Tables, and in the detailed Table on pages 486 and 487, figures are given indicating the changes between 1923 and 1938 in the estimated numbers of such persons

in employment, as shown by the figures for June of each year.

The changes are measured from June, 1923, because that is the The changes are measured from June, 1923, because that is the earliest date for which comparable figures for individual industries are available. The proportions of insured workers unemployed at any particular date vary considerably in different industries, and while employment in the great majority of industries at June, 1923, was not so greatly affected by abnormal circumstances as to render that date unsuitable as a basis for comparison, it should be borne in mind that variations in the relative levels of the index numbers for particular industries in subsequent years, as given in the Table on pages 486 and 487, may be partly due to differences in the state of employment in those industries in June, 1923.

In the Table below, the estimated total numbers of insured persons aged 16 years and over (exclusive of agricultural workers) in employ-

aged 16 years and over (exclusive of agricultural workers) in employ-ment, computed as described above, are shown for each year since 1923 (except 1926, when employment was affected by the general stoppage of work in the coal mining industry), and index numbers are given of work in the coal mining industry), and index numbers are given showing the percentage changes since June, 1923. Prior to January, 1928, persons aged 65 vears and over were insurable against unemployment. From information which was available, however, as to the proportions of insured workers of those ages included in the total, estimates have been made of the numbers aged 16–64 in 1927, and these estimates have been used as a basis for linking up the index numbers for 1923–27 with those for later years.

Termina TOPE in	Year, Estimate number employm at end of June. Aged 16 y and over 9,976,0 24. 10,359,0 25. 10,282,0 27. 10,837,0 Aged 16-64 years 10,706,0 30. 10,287,0 31. 9,867,0 32. 9,773,0 33. 10,191,0 34. 10,625,0	Great	Britain.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.				
Year.		Estimated number in employment at end of June.*	Index Number (1923 = 100).	Estimated number in employment at end of June.*	Index Number (1923 = 100).			
1923 1924 1925 1927		Aged 16 years and over. 9,976,000 10,359,000 10,282,000 10,837,000	100·0 103·8 103·1 108·6	Aged 16 years and over. 10,188,000 10,577,000 10,483,000 11,062,000	100·0 103·8 102·9 108·6			
1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1933 1934 1936 1936 1937*	::	Aged 16-64 years. 10,525,000 10,404,000 10,706,000 10,287,000 9,867,000 9,773,000 10,191,000 10,625,000 11,405,000 12,094,000 11,862,000	108 · 6 107 · 3 110 · 4 106 · 2 101 · 8 105 · 2 109 · 6 111 · 9 117 · 7 124 · 8	Aged 16-64 years. 10,745,000 10,608,000 10,930,000 10,494,000 10,065,000 9,967,000 10,387,000 11,1054,000 11,631,000 12,327,000 12,075,000	108.6 107.2 110.5 106.1 101.7 100.7 105.0 109.5 111.7 117.6 124.6			

The total numbers insured, aged 16 to 64, in Great Britain and The total numbers insured, aged 16 to 64, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland (particulars of which were given on page 420 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE), increased continuously throughout this period, and were between 24 and 25 per cent. higher in 1938 than in 1923. The numbers in employment increased by over 10 per cent. between June, 1923, and June, 1929, but subsequently declined, and at June, 1932, were little higher than in 1923. Between 1932 and 1937 there was a marked recovery, with the result that at June, 1937 there was a marked recovery, will the result that at June, 1937, the number of insured persons in employment was higher than at June in any previous year, and about 24½ per cent. above the figure for June, 1923. Since June, 1937, there has been a decline in employment but the index figure for June, 1938, was 21½ per cent. above the level of June, 1923, and was higher than the figure for June of any earlier year except 1937.

Analysis by Industries, 1923-1938.

In the detailed Table on pages 486 and 487, figures are given showing, industry by industry, the percentage changes, on a comparable basis, in the estimated numbers of insured persons aged 16–64 in employment (exclusive of agricultural workers) in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of June in each of the years 1927 to 1938, the numbers in employment at June, 1923, being taken as = 100. In the first Table in the next column index numbers are given showing, for each of the main groups of industries, the changes during this period in the estimated total numbers of insured persons, aged 16–64, and in the numbers of such persons in employment.

The figures show that between 1923 and 1929 the rate of increase in the numbers in employment exceeded the rate of growth in the numbers insured in every group except mining and quarrying. In later years the converse has occurred and employment has not expanded as rapidly as the available supply of labour. Even so, In the detailed Table on pages 486 and 487, figures are given show-

* Unadjusted figures. See footnote † on page 486.

however, it will be seen that over the whole period of fifteen years from 1923 to 1938 the expansion of employment slightly exceeded the expansion in the numbers insured in the manufacturing group and

expansion in the numbers insured in the manufacturing group and in commerce, banking, insurance and finance.

The greatest proportionate increases in that period, both in the total numbers of insured persons and in the numbers of such persons in employment, occurred in the miscellaneous services,* building and contracting, and transport and distribution groups. Only in mining and quarrying do the numbers show a decline since 1923, and the decline has been greater in the numbers in employment than in the numbers insured.

Trabal Sassar	Index numbers (June, 1923 = 100).									
Industry Group.		stimated (ag			Estimated numbers of insured persons in employment.					
	June, 1929	June, 1932	June, 1937	June, 1938	June, 1929	June, 1932	June, 1937	June, 1938		
Fishing† Mining and Quar-	115-6	130-0	143.0	140.6	117-4	112-0	130-1	116.7		
rying Manufacturing Building and Public Works Contract-	90·4 104·4	88·0 105·3	74·5 113·1	73·8 114·6	76·5 110·4	54·9 93·5	62.8	62.7		
ing	123-1	142-6	165-3	171.3	128-0	117-8	160-9	163.2		
Transport and Dis- tribution Gas. Water and	124.4	141-3	148-6	149.9	125-9	133-0	148-4	147.6		
ElectricitySupply	98-2	105.6	132-4	134 - 8	100-3	101.8	132-8	134-2		
Miscellaneous Ser- vices* Commerce, Bank-	126.7	146-0	176-1	182 · 4	130-2	138-8	173.6	177.3		
ing, Insurance and Finance National and Local	101-4	108.7	119-5	121.2	103-4	107-4	120-8	121.9		
GovernmentSer- vices	99.0	116-4	130-3	135.0	100-3	107-2	122-6	126 · 2		
All Industries and Services	108-4	114-8	122.7	124 · 6	110-5	100-7	124-6	121-5		

The following Table shows the changes in the estimated numbers The following Table shows the changes in the estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, in employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the periods 1923–29, 1929–32, 1932–37 and 1937–38, and during the whole fifteen-year period. For the purpose of this Table the numbers aged 16–64 in June, 1923 (when persons over 65 were insured against unemployment), have been calculated on the assumption that the numbers of those ages in employment represented the same proportions of the total numbers, aged 16 and over, as were ascertained by means of a special enquiry made in 1926.

Industry Group.		(-) in t	he	numbers	of	(+) or d insured aged 16-	per	sons	ir (pproxi- mate total acrease +) or ecrease (-)
	19	923–29.	19	929–32.	1	932–37.	19	37-38.‡	19	23-38.
Fishing†	+	3,750		1,180	+	3,940	-	2,600	+	3,910
Mining and Quarry- ing Manufacturing	+	298,750 507,930	-	273,920 823,550	++	99,830 1,378,000	-	1,000 332,820	-+	473,840 729,560
Building and Con- tracting	+					299,610			1637	439,700
Transport and Distri- bution	+	472,710	+	128,360	+	279,130	-	15,340	+	864,860
Gas, Water and Elec- tricity Supply Miscellaneous Ser-	+	390	+	2,300	+	47,390	+	2,230	+	52,310
vices* Commerce, Banking,	+	145,390	+	41,480	+	167,170	+	18,970	+	373,010
Insurance, and Finance National and Local	+	7,420	+	8,720	+	28,720	+	2,580	+	47,440
Government Services	+	130	+	25,290	+	56,000	+	12,960	+	94,380
All Industries and Services	+:	1,033,660		963,340	+	2,359,790	-	298,780	+	2,131,330

The last four groups in the Table have all shown expansion of employment in each of the periods distinguished in the Table. In the first four groups, which include the productive industries, the numbers in employment declined during the depression of 1929 to 1932, but showed a marked recovery in the ensuing five years. In spite of the decline in certain groups during 1937–38, all nine groups show a net expansion in varying degrees since 1932. Over the whole fifteen-year period the estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 16–64, in employment have increased in all the groups specified, except mining and quarrying, in which there has been a heavy reduction. It should be observed, however, that for coal mining, the principal constituent in this group, the year 1923 was one of exceptionally good employment. Notwithstanding the large reduction in the mining group, the total number of insured persons, aged 16–64, in employment rose by about 2,130,000 in the fifteen years since 1923, and by well over 2,000,000 in the six years since 1932.

since 1932.

The year 1937 marked the end of a stage in the expansion of employment which had been in progress since 1932. The recession between June, 1937, and June, 1938, occurred almost entirely in the manufacturing group and in transport and distribution. (The decline in transport and distribution was almost entirely confined to

^{*} For the purpose of this Table, the figures previously published on the old basis for June, 1937, have been adjusted on a basis comparable with that on which the figures for June, 1938, are calculated (see explanatory paragraphs preceding the Table).

See footnote * in previous column

^{*} Including hotel, boarding-house, &c., services; professional services; laundries, dyeing and dry cleaning; and entertainments, sport, etc.

† The figures for the fishing industry exclude share fishermen, who are not insurable against unemployment.

‡ See footnote * in first column on page 466.

railway and dock, harbour, etc., services.) The fishing and mining groups also showed small reductions in the numbers in employment. The remaining groups shown in the Table, consisting mainly of building and contracting, miscellaneous services, and commerce, banking, insurance and finance, all show increases in the numbers employed between June, 1937, and June, 1938. In the building and contracting group the expansion occurred entirely in public works contracting, the building industry having shown a decline.

Within the period 1923 to 1938 there have been noteworthy alterations in the distribution of the total number of insured persons in employment among the various industry groups. The following Table shows the percentage proportions of the total numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, employed in the different industry groups, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at the end of June in each of the years specified:—

Industry Group.	Percentages of the total number of insured persons in employment in different industry groups at the end of June.							
contract parabetal base	1923.	1929.	1932.	1937.	1938.			
Fishing*	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2			
Mining and Quarrying Manufacturing	12.8	8.9	7·0 45·9	6.4	6.6			
Building and Contracting	7.2	8.2	8.2	9.1	9.4			
Transport and Distribution	18.2	20.9	24.2	21.9	22.3			
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7			
Miscellaneous Services† Commerce, Banking, Insurance	4.8	5.7	6.7	6.8	7.1			
and Finance National and Local Government	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.2			
Services	3.8	3.3	3.9	3.6	3.8			
All Industries and Services	100.0	100.0	100.0	100-0	100.0			
				A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	I TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PARTY			

If the figures for 1929, 1932, 1937 and 1938 are compared, it will be seen that the industrial depression, which reached its peak in 1932, resulted in a marked reduction in the proportions of insured persons in employment in the manufacturing, mining and quarrying groups and an increase in the proportions in transport and distribution, miscellaneous services and commerce, banking, insurance and finance. The building and contracting group maintained its relative position. The industrial recovery of 1932 to 1937 almost restored the manufacturing group to its former relative position; building and contracting and miscellaneous services increased their proportions of insured persons in employment but mining and quarrying continued to lose ground. The proportion in transport and distribution and in commerce, banking, insurance and finance also declined but still remained above the corresponding figures for 1929. During the year 1937–38 the trend of 1929–32 has to some extent reappeared. The proportion in the manufacturing group has declined while the proportions in transport and distribution, building and contracting and miscellaneous services have increased.

Over the whole fifteen-year period 1923-38, the most marked increases in the relative proportions in the various groups have occurred in building and contracting (increase from 7.2 per cent. to 9.4 per cent.), transport and distribution (increase from 18.2 per cent. to 22.3 per cent.) and miscellaneous services (increase from 4.8 per cent. to 7·1 per cent.). The proportion in the manufacturing group has declined from 49·3 per cent. to 46·7 per cent. and in mining and quarrying from 12.8 per cent. to 6.6 per cent

The approximate changes, between June, 1923, and June, 1938, in the estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment (exclusive of agricultural workers) in those industries in which the greatest numerical increases have occurred, together with the percentage increase in each case, are shown in the Table below. For the purpose of this Table the numbers aged 16-64 in June, 1923 (when persons over 65 were insured against unemployment), have been calculated on the assumption that the numbers of these ages in employment represented the same proportions of the total numbers, aged 16 and over, as were ascertained by means of a

Industry.	Approximate increase at June, 1938, as compared with June, 1923.‡			
ods sentración artenización en francis des	Number.	Per cent.		
Distributive Trades	746,000	64.5		
Building	318,000	53.3		
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	188,000	109-4		
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House,		F 1887 1998		
Club, etc., Service	164,000	71.7		
Public Works Contracting, etc	121,000	122.3		
Local Government Service	105,000	49.8		
Framway and Omnibus Service	103,000	100.7		
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc	99,000	154.2		
Metal Industries not separately specified	94,000	65.7		
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel				
Founding	84,000	16.8		
Entertainments, Sport, etc	76,000	150.5		
Laundries, Job Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	69,000	69.5		
Professional Services	63,000	61.7		
Road Transport (other than Tramway and				
Omnibus Services)	59,000	49.6		
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	58,000	27.6		
Electrical Engineering	55,000	99.3		
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	52,000	34.2		
Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc	48,000	57.3		
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	47,000	21.9		
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	45,000	84.3		

* See footnote † in second column on page 467. † See footnote * in second column on page 467. ‡ Allowance has been made for the effect of the 1937 change in procedure referred to in the footnote † on page 486.

Apart from the larger industries shown in the above Table, high percentage increases also occurred in electrical wiring and contracting (297 per cent.), heating and ventilating apparatus manufacture (260 per cent.), artificial stone and concrete making (207 per cent.), scientific and photographic instruments and apparatus manufacture (141 per cent.), stationery and typewriting requisites (not paper) (133 per cent.), constructional engineering (112 per cent.), the silk and artificial silk industry (87 per cent.), explosives (84 per cent.), and paint, varnish, red lead, etc. (83 per cent.).

The greatest numerical decreases during the fifteen-year period in the estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment occurred in coal mining (about 477,000, or 41 per cent.), the cotton industry (190,000, or 43 per cent.), and the woollen and worsted industry (78,000, or 32 per cent.). Large percentage decreases also occurred in miscellaneous mining and quarrying (59 per cent.), respectives of the plates (55 per cent.) carriage cert, etc. building manufacture of tin plates (56 per cent.), carriage, cart, etc., building (51 per cent.), the jute industry (49 per cent.), and pig iron manufacture (41 per cent.).

Analysis by Sex, 1923-1938.

The following Table shows, for insured males and females separately, the estimated numbers, aged 16—64, in employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at June 1923, 1929, and 1932

Dat	Males.		Fem	ales.	Total.		
(Ju		Number.*	Per cent. of total.	Number.*	Per cent. of total.	Number.*	Per cent.
1923		7,190,080	72.6	2,706,600	27-4	9,896,680	100.0
1929		7,812,790	71.5	3,117,560	28.5	10,930,350	100-0
1932		6,945,740	69.7	3,021,260	30.3	9,967,000	100-0
1933		7,228,700	69.6	3,158,250	30-4	10,386,950	100-0
1934		7,645,510	70.6	3,190,040	29.4	10,835,550	100.0
1935		7,852,750	71.0	3,201,250	29.0	11,054,000	100-0
1936		8,306,530	71.4	3,324,630	28.6	11,631,160	100.0
1937*		8,821,500	71.6	3,505,290	28-4	12,326,790	100.0
1938*		8,710,480	72.1	3,364,790	27.9	12,075,270	100.0

The increase in the percentage for females between 1923 and 1933 was largely due to the fact that the depression of 1929 to 1932 was much more acute in the industries in which men are largely employed than in those which include large numbers of women. Since 1933 the percentages represented by males have increased while those for females have declined.

In the following Table the numbers of males and females in employment in these years are expressed as percentages of the numbers in 1923:—

	June,								
	1923.	1929.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Males	100·0	108·7	96·6	100·5	106·3	109·2	115·5	122·7	120·6
Females	100·0	115·2	111·6	116·7	117·9	118·3	122·8	129·5	124·0
Total	100.0	110.5	100.7	105.0	109.5	111.7	117.6	124.6	121 - 5

Over the whole period of fifteen years, the estimated number of males, aged 16-64, in insured employment has increased by nearly 1,500,000, or 20-6 per cent., while the number of females has increased by about 650,000 or 24 per cent. The figures show that the increase up to 1929 in the numbers of males in employment was relatively less than in the case of females, and that the decline between 1929 and 1932 was proportionately greater among males. This was mainly due to the heavy fall between 1923 and 1929, in the numbers employed in the coal mining industry and to the fact that the industries most severely affected by the decline in employment between 1929 and 1932 were the heavier industries, the personnel of which is predominantly male. The rate of improvement between June, 1932, and June, 1933, was rather greater among females than among males, but between the latter date and June, 1937, the number of insured males in employment increased much more rapidly than the number of insured females. During the past year the decline has been less marked among males than among females. During the five years, June, 1933, to June, 1938, the number of insured males in employment increased by 20 per cent., and the number of insured females in employment by only 6 per cent. These differences are largely due to the substantial recovery which has occurred during those years in some of the heavier industries, and to the improvement in employment in the building, engineering and metal trades, coupled with the relatively heavy decline between June, 1937, and June, 1938, in the textile industries, in which women are largely employed.

In the following Table, insured workpeople have been classified in twelve industry groups so as to show the changes between 1923 and 1938 in the estimated numbers of males and females respectively in employment.

It will be seen that, in general, the percentage increases, since 1923, in the numbers employed have been greater among insured males than among insured females, and this is particularly the case in the manufacturing group taken as a whole. The same trend is house, etc., service. Apart from the miscellaneous services group, the percentage increase is greater among females than among males only in those industry groups in which the numbers of insured females employed are relatively small, such as fishing, transport and communication and gas, water and electricity supply.

		SECURITION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	1000000		100000 B 10000				
MI NOLTH	Estim numb aged 16 employr	bers -64 in	Approximate increase (+) or decrease (-) since June, 1923, in estimated numbers in employment at June, 1938.						
Industry Group.	June,			Males.		Femal	es.		
	Males.	Females.	Number.		Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		
Fishing† Mining and Quar-		PARTY AND ADDRESS OF THE		2222233333	15 THE 2 THE R. P.	+ 100			
rying Manufacturing	790,400 3,749,290	5,000 1,887,240	+	469,170 600,040	$-37.3 \\ +19.1$	+ 4,670 + 129,520	-47.9 + 7.4		
Building and Con- tracting	1,127,200	14,000	+ .	434,800	+63.3	+ 4,900	+53.9		
Pransport and Com- munication Distributive Trades	740,770 1,147,250	38,650 763,970	++	108,310 464,050	$^{+17\cdot 3}_{+68\cdot 4}$	$^{+\ 10,220}_{+\ 282,280}$	+36·0 +58·7		
Gas, Water and Electricity Hotels, Boarding	194,050					+ 4,670			
Houses, etc Other Miscellaneous	148,750		10000	37 51 22 19 0		+ 95,980			
Services Commerce, Banking, Insurance and	202,680	259,290	+	91,000	+81.9	+ 117,700	+83.3		
Finance	171,600	91,580	+	33,570	+24.4	+ 13,870	+17.9		
National Govern- ment Service Local Government	121,830	21,040	+	2,490	+ 2.1	- 13,300	-38.7		
Service	The state of the s	SHEET COMMISSION OF	1000		-	+ 8,520	-		
GRAND TOTAL	8,710,480	3,364,790	+1	,481,540	+20.6	+649,790	+24.0		

CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION, 1923-1938

The following Table shows the estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64 (other than agricultural workers), in employment in each administrative area in the years 1923, 1929, 1932, 1937‡ and 1938. These figures are exclusive of workers insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries, for whom a geographical analysis is not available. For the year 1923, when persons over 65 years of age were insured, approximate estimates have been made of the numbers aged 16-64 years.

Estimated number of insured persons

Administrative	aged 16-64, in employment;									
Division.	June, 1923.	June, 1929.	June, 1932.	June, 1937.‡	June, 1938.‡					
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	1,856 628 633 1,453 1,101 1,653 644 1,078 207	2,235 797 738 1,608 1,158 1,797 635 1,130 477 222	Thousands. 2,192 798 719 1,467 1,014 1,579 498 981 387 192	2,695 999 880 1,918 1,257 1,851 654 1,203 484 230	2,677 1,004 892 1,863 1,243 1,717 654 1,197 460 211					
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	9,817	10,797	9,827	12,171	11,918					
		Inde	x Numbers.							
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	120·4 126·9 116·6 110·7 105·2 108·7 98·6 104·8 84·6 107·2	118·1 127·1 113·6 101·0 92·1 95·5 77·3 91·0 68·6 92·8	145·2 159·1 139·0 132·0 114·2 112·0 101·6 111·6 85·8 111·1	143.7 159.6 140.3 127.9 111.8 103.5 101.2 110.6 80.9 101.5					
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	100.0	110.0	100.1	124 · 0	120.9					

The Table on page 422 of the November, 1938, issue of this GAZETTE showed that over the whole period of fifteen years from July, 1923, to July, 1938, the increase in the numbers of insured persons aged 16-64 (employed and unemployed) in the Northern Section (North-Eastern, North-Western and Northern Divisions, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) was much smaller both absolutely and relatively than in the Southern Section (London, South-Eastern, South-Western and Midlands Divisions). The figures for insured persons in employment show even more marked differences. In the Southern Section the increase between 1923 and 1938 in the number in employment amounted to about 1,846,000 (40 · 4 per cent.), while in the Northern Section the increase was about 205,000, or

3.9 per cent.

Of the total numbers of insured persons in employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the proportions for the Northern and Southern Sections were reversed between 1923 and 1938. In the former year the Northern Section included 53.4 per cent. and the South 46.6 per cent., respectively, of the total; in the latter year these proportions had changed to 46.0 per cent. and 54.0 per cent.

The index numbers given above show that this movement had appeared even in 1929, but it was much accelerated by the depression of the following three years, which reduced employment in the Northern Section to a much greater extent than in the Southern Section. In the latter Section the recovery up to 1937 was much more marked, and the recession of the past year less marked, than in the Northern Section.

*Allowance has been made, in these figures, for the effect of the 1937 change in procedure referred to in the footnote † on page 486.
† See footnote † in second column on page 467.
‡ Unadjusted figures. See footnote † on page 486.

OUTPUT, COSTS, PROCEEDS AND WAGES IN THE COAL-MINING INDUSTRY.

A STATISTICAL summary* of the output, costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended 30th June, 1938,† prepared by the Mines Department, has recently been published. The summary is based partly upon returns made for the purpose of wages ascertainments for certain districts and partly

upon other returns supplied by individual colliery owners.

The return relates to undertakings which produced 52,098,038 tons of saleable coal, or about 96 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the quarter, of which 48,253,496 tons were disposable commercially, the balance being for mine consumption or miners' coal.

The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £39,903,368‡, equivalent to 16s. 6·47d.‡ per ton, of which 10s. 9·19d. per ton represented wages costs. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £41,547,474, equivalent to 17s. 2·65d. per ton. There was thus a credit balance of £1,644,106

The average number of workpeople employed was 741,999, and the number of man-shifts worked was 46,026,218. The average output per man-shift worked was 22.64 cwts., and the average cash earnings per man-shift worked were 11s. 3.44d. The average value of allowances in kind was 5.19d. per shift.

The following Table shows the average earnings in each of the principal districts, and the average value of allowances in kind:-

	1	AplJu	ne, 1938.	AplJune, 1937.			
District.		erage eash enings shift.	Average value of allowances in kind per shift.	ear	erage ash rnings shift.	Average value of allowances in kind per shift.	
8 41 1	S.	d.	d. 0.44		d. 10·20	d. 0.34	
Scotland	11 9	2.04	14.26		10.20	12.18	
Northumberland Durham	9	10.18	14.70		11.97	13.36	
0 11 117 1 1 1 1 1	11	0.29	2.85	10		2.20	
Yorkshire		7.26	4.17		9.41	3.60	
North Derbyshire and Notts.	13		4.03	13		3.59	
South Derbyshire, Leicester- shire, Cannock Chase and							
Warwickshire Lancashire, Cheshire and	11	10.24	4.97	11	6.11	4.43	
North Staffs	10	10.04	0.38	10	6.72	0.26	
Cumberland, North Wales, South Staffs., Shropshire, Bristol, Forest of Dean,							
Somerset and Kent	10	5.98	2.70	9	10.47	2.72	
All Districts	11	3.44	5.19	10	9.74	4.52	
	1	150000		1			

POOR RELIEF: SECOND QUARTER, 1938.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

A STATEMENTS issued by the Ministry of Health shows that the total number of persons|| in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales on the last Saturday in June, 1938, was 1,040,352, as compared with 1,066,947 at the end of March, 1938, and 1,029,412 at the end of June, 1937. Apart from increases following the Easter and Whitsun holidays, there was throughout the quarter a continuous decrease in the number of persons in receipt of poor relief.

The total number of persons in receipt of poor relief at the end of June, 1938, viz., 1,040,352, was composed of 148,062 recipients of institutional relief and 892,290 recipients of domiciliary relief ("outdoor" relief, i.e., relief in their own homes).

The average of the numbers in receipt of domiciliary relief on each Saturday in the months April, May and June, 1938, were 896,574, 893,039 and 890,418, respectively. An analysis of the figure for June,

	Number o	of Persons
Classes of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief.	Relieved on account of unem- ployment.	Relieved for other causes.
1. Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts	3,190 5,789 16,190 21,582 3,881	6,786 14,469 1,932 2,759 163,088
4. Total of above three classes 5. All other persons		,666 ,752
Total	890	,418

SCOTLAND.

The total number of persons¶ in receipt of outdoor relief in Scotland on 15th June, 1938, was 207,236, as compared with 212,826

* Cmd. 5862. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net. (1½d. post free.) † In the case of South Wales and Monmouthshire the period covered is

† In the case of South water and Monnouthshire the period covered is the quarter ended 31st July.

† In certain districts the costs of production include allowances made in the Ascertainments in respect of holidays with pay. The total amount involved is nearly £500,000, or about 2½d. per ton disposable commercially.

§ Persons in receipt of Poor Relief (England and Walet): April-June, 1938. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post free).

|| Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only (numbering 22,401), casuals (numbering 7,755), and rate-aided patients in mental hospitals.

¶ Excluding lunatics, mental defectives, persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only and casuals.

^{*} Unadjusted figures. See footnote + on page 486.

on 15th May, 1938, 216,477 on 15th April, 1938, 218,829 on 15th March, 1938, and 214,512 on 15th June, 1937.

The number for 15th June, 1938, is analysed below:—

Classes of persons in receipt of outdoor relief.	Number of persons relieved.
1. Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts Dependent wives and children of such persons 2. Unemployed persons not insured, but registered at an Employment Exchange Dependent wives and children of such persons 3. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation:— (i) Able-bodied unemployed Dependent wives and children of such persons (ii) Other persons Dependent wives and children of such persons	906 1,432 4,364 4,383 1,349 2,562 23,313 44,972
4. Total of above three classes	83,281 123,955
TOTAL	207,236

THE KING'S NATIONAL ROLL.

A MEETING of the King's Roll National Council was held on 6th Dec-

ember, under the chairmanship of Major General Sir John Davidson.

The Council noted that the total of 24,526 employers at present on the King's National Roll was the highest figure recorded since October, 1933. The number of disabled ex-Service men employed by members of the Roll was 322,898 compared with 318,470 twelves months earlier. At the beginning of October, 30,204 disabled ex-Service men were registered at Employment Exchanges as unemployed, representing 7.8 per cent. of the number of men in receipt of disability pensions and allowances compared with 14 per cent. of unemployment among insured men generally. The Council felt that the satisfactory position of the King's Roll scheme was due to the efforts of the local committees and to the continued support which employers were giving to the scheme.

A comprehensive report on the employment of disabled ex-Service

men as attendants at car parking schemes was submitted to the Council, who expressed their appreciation of the interest shown by Local Authorities, the British Legion and the local King's Roll committees responsible for these schemes. It was hoped that it might

be possible to set up new schemes in other areas.

The Council endorsed a suggestion by one of the local committees that special efforts might be made to find employment for disabled ex-Service men in connection with air raid precautions schemes. Consideration was also given to the possibilities of finding employment for ex-Service men who had suffered the loss of a limb or limbs. It was felt that these men might be suitable for such posts as lift attendants for whom there might be more openings in London and the large towns; the Council hoped that employers would assist the local committees in finding employment for these and other disabled ex-Service men whenever possible.

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH RESEARCH BOARD.

THE Eighteenth Annual Report of the above Board has recently been

It is pointed out that before the war of 1914-1918 little was known of the physiological laws governing human efficiency, and the Board's first problems were mainly concerned with the question of fatigue in relation to hours of labour. Studies were also made of the effect on the workers of environmental conditions (lighting, heating and ventilation, noise, etc.), and later the attention of the Board's investigators turned to methods of work, vocational psychology, and medical problems of health.

As regards hours of labour, reductions in working hours are shown to have improved both the health and the output of the workers. The value of rest pauses is emphasised, the duration and frequency of which will vary with the nature of the work to be performed. In the case of repetitive work changes in the form of work within a spell have also been found to have beneficial effects on the output and contentment of the workers. Studies on the psychology of work have proved, moreover, that music may be introduced to counteract monotony, and the Report states that the past year has seen a rapid extension of the number of installations for this purpose in factories.

a section dealing with lighting and vision the Report shows the bad effect of inadequate light on workers and their output, and the improvements which may be expected from better lighting. The general use of spectacles for fine industrial processes, as recommended by the Board, has rapidly found favour with employers.

A good deal of work has been done by the Board in studies relating

to heating and ventilation, and some conclusions on these subjects are discussed in the Report.

In connection with the physiology of work the Report discusses optimum loads, and the adaptation of machines to expenditure of human energy. In regard to the latter it is stated that much work

human energy. In regard to the latter it is stated that much work is still done at undue physiological cost, which could be obviated by improvements in the design of machinery and factory equipment.

The results of the Board's investigations during the last twenty years concerning vocational suitability and industrial sickness are discussed in further sections of the Report.

RECENT LABOUR LEGISLATION IN FRANCE.

On 12th November, 1938, the President of the French Republic signed a number of Decree-Laws embodying a programme of measures for the immediate economic and financial rehabilitation of the country. All the Decree-Laws in question are to have the force of law, and are to be submitted to Parliament for ratification before law, and are to be submitted to Parliament for ratification before 1st January, 1939. Included in the programme are a number of measures which are designed to secure "a more liberal regulation of labour" (régime plus libéral de travail). An account of these measures is given below.

Hours of Work.—In a statement prefixed to the Decree-Law relating to working hours, it is pointed out that the rigid application of the Forty-Hour Week Act dated 21st June, 1936, has hindered or the Forty-Hour week Act dated 21st June, 1906, has hindered undertakings from developing to the full their productive capacity, and has thus impeded the progress of general economic recovery in France. For a period of three years, therefore, certain modifications are to be introduced into the existing regulations for applying the reduced working week, which, however, remains limited in principle to 40 hours, exclusive of intervals.

In general, the regulations hitherto in force allowed undertakings ect one of three methods of distributing the 40 hours over the working days of the week:—(1) equally over five days; (2) equally over six days; or (3) unequally over six days so as to permit of a weekly rest of half a day in addition to Sunday. The method usually adopted has been that of an equal distribution over five days. Henceforth, undertakings are restricted to the choice of an equal or unequal distribution of the 40 hours over six working days; the adoption of a working week of five days requires the special authorisation of the Minister of Labour and of any other Minister who may be concerned. It has been stated officially that such authorisation may be accorded in branches of industry or commerce in which employers and workers have made a genuine effort to improve

The working of overtime during periods of exceptional pressure of business was originally limited to 75 hours a year, each undertaking wishing to work overtime being required to obtain the sanction of the inspector of labour, unless the Minister of Labour should have sisted a general authorisation in respect of any branch of industry. Subsequently, the Minister of Labour was empowered to authorise the working of additional overtime, not exceeding 100 hours a year, in any undertaking or group of undertakings (see this GAZETTE for September, 1938). In place of these provisions, undertakings are now at liberty to work 50 hours of overtime during periods of exceptional pressure of business, subject only to notice being given to the inspector of labour. For each additional 40 hours of overtime, the undertaking must apply to the inspector of labour for sanction, which, in the absence of a refusal within ten days, is to be presumed to have been granted. Each case of refusal to sanction further overtime must be submitted immediately for ratification to the Minister of Labour, acting in concert with the Minister of Commerce or other Minister concerned. These Ministers may, at any time, cancel authorisations concerned. These Ministers may, at any time, cancel authorisations for the working of overtime, especially when it appears that the situation can be met by the engagement of additional staff or the reorganisation of the work. When an amount of overtime exceeding that indicated above is necessary for the completion of an order, the inspector of labour may authorise the working of not more than 80 hours of overtime. Overtime during periods of business pressure may not cause working hours to exceed nine a day and 48 a week, unless a further extension is permissible under existing regulations or is specially authorised by the inspector of labour.

Working hours in coal mines will continue, for the time being, to be regulated by the collective agreement dated 1st September, 1938, by which eleven supplementary days, of 7 hours 45 minutes each, were to be worked in coal mines by March, 1939 (see this GAZETTE for September, 1938). For railways, a special Decree-Law has been issued containing amended working-time regulations.

The rate of payment for overtime during periods of business pressure, which was generally fixed at not less than 25 per cent. above normal rates, has been reduced. Notwithstanding any provision regarding overtime rates contained in collective agreements, the rate of payment for the first 250 hours of overtime worked in the course of a year is fixed at 10 per cent. above normal wage rates in undertakings employing more than 50 persons and at from 5 to 10 per cent. in smaller undertakings. In all undertakings, the rate of payment for overtime between 250 and 400 hours a year may not exceed normal wage rates by more than 15 per cent. A rate of 25 per cent. above normal is payable in respect only of overtime in excess of 400 hours a year. Days of paid annual holiday granted in excess of the 15 days prescribed by statute may be made good by an equivalent amount of unpaid working time

As a counterpoise to the advantages conferred upon the employers by the new regulations, a special tax of 10 per cent., additional to the ordinary tax upon profits, is imposed upon the increase in profits accruing from the working of overtime.

It is laid down in the Decree that no collective working agreement may result in a diminution in output, and that all provisions of agreements which forbid piece-work or the payment of output bonuses, limit the employment or improvement of machinery, or restrict overtime are invalid.

Work in the Interests of National Defence.—Earlier regulations empowered the Government to order the extension, by the amount

deemed necessary, of hours of labour on work in the interests of national defence, but provided no penalties for failure to obey such orders (see this GAZETTE for September, 1938). This omission has now been made good. Refusal to perform overtime on work in the interest of national defence is held to constitute an unjustified breach of the contract of employment and to entail forfeiture of the right to payment in lieu of notice, dismissal allowances and holiday pay, in addition to any liability for damages. A worker breaking his contract of employment in these circumstances will be disqualified for a period of six months for the receipt of unemployment benefit or relief and for placement by a public employment

exchange in another undertaking working for national defence.

If the worker is an alien, his labour card will be withdrawn. Persons who in any way incite others to refuse to perform overtime on national defence work are liable to imprisonment and fine or to one of these penalties. Undertakings working for national defence may not discharge their workers, save in cases of "occupational offence" (faute professionnelle), without prior reference to the Minister concerned in the work or to the Minister of Labour.

Special Wage and Salary and Income Taxes.—Fiscal measures designed to improve the financial situation of the nation include emergency taxes upon wages and salaries and upon income, in addition to increases in both direct and indirect taxation. For the year 1939, a special tax of 2 per cent. is to be imposed upon all wages and salaries of industrial and commercial workers and officials, the profits of agricultural operations, and the earnings of persons exercising a liberal profession. For the same period, a nest contribution is to be levied on all income subject to assessment for income tax, at a rate representing an increase of 30 per cent. upon the tax already payable. The French Minister of Finance has stated that the Government are prepared to consider proposals for the exemption of persons whose annual earnings are 6,000 francs or less from the special tax of 2 per cent.

Conciliation and Arbitration.—The system of compulsory con-Conciliation and Arbitration.—The system of compulsory conciliation and arbitration of labour disputes, of which an account was given in this GAZETTE for May, 1938, is officially stated to have given very satisfactory results, but to require amendment in certain respects. Accordingly, new provisions effect minor amendments of the existing regulation of the constitution and functioning of the Higher Court of Arbitration, with the object of simplifying and expediting the procedure. Other more important amendments, designed to ensure the observance of arbitral awards, provide, firstly that except has agreement with the workers generated in the arbitral that, except by agreement with the workers concerned in the arbitra-tion proceedings, the employers covered by an arbitral award may not, within a period of three months, effect any changes in the working conditions prescribed by the award, and, secondly, that, for any action taken on behalf of their members by occupational organisations arising out of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or awards, no special mandate from the members shall be required. Moreover, for the first time, provision is made for the imposition of penalties, in the form of fines and the loss of certain rights and or penalties, in the form of lines and the loss of certain fights and privileges, for non-observance of an award. In the case of the individual worker, the non-observance of an award by the worker is declared to constitute an unjustified breach of the employment contract, entailing the loss of the rights to compensation for dismissal,

Annual Holiday with Pay.—New provisions affecting the regulation of annual paid holidays (see this GAZETTE for July, 1936) empower the Minister of Labour to require undertakings belonging to the same branch of industry or commerce in a given locality to arrange a rota system for the holiday period of the several undertakings, thereby minimising the risk of the disturbance of production in the branch of economic activity concerned. the branch of economic activity concerned.

Workers' Delegates.-Detailed legislative provisions are now laid down for the first time regulating the appointment, rights and duties of workers' delegates, for whose appointment in undertakings employing more than 10 persons provision was made by an Act dated 24th June, 1936, respecting collective agreements (see this GAZETTE for July, 1936). The new provisions are, it is officially stated, based largely on practices which have developed under the existing system of collective bargaining. In the undertakings specified above, workers' delegates are to be elected for each category of employed persons covered by a separate collective agreement, or, if no collective agreement exists, for (a) manual workers and (b) non-manual workers (collaborateurs).* The number of such delegates is to vary according to a fixed scale based on the numbers of workers concerned. The right to participate in the election of delegates is limited to French nationals over 21 years of age who have not been disenfranchised, and have been employed in the undertaking for at least three months. The delegates themselves must be electors over 25 years of age, literate, and, as a rule, have worked continuously in the undertaking for at least a year. The elections, which are to be held annually, are to be conducted by secret ballot and in

accordance with regulations to be issued later.

The delegates are responsible for bringing before the management all individual or collective demands affecting working conditions and the health and safety of the workers, and they may also submit and the heath and safety of the workers, and they may also submit to the labour inspectors complaints and observations on any matters within the competence of the inspectors. Nevertheless, the individual worker is to retain the right to make representations directly to the employer. The workers' delegates are to be received by the head of the undertaking or his representatives at least once a month, or, in urgent cases, at the request of the delegates. Except in special circumstances, the employer must be informed in writing two days in advance of any matters which the delegates intend to raise at the meeting. The delegates must be granted free time for

the performance of these duties, paid for as working-time, up to a limit of ten hours a month, as a rule. All matters raised by the delegates and the employers' replies thereto are to be recorded by the employer in a register, which is to be open to examination by the workers and the labour inspector.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Certain changes, designed to prevent abuses, are also made in the provisions of the Labour Code regulating the appointment of workers' safety delegates in the mining industry. Also, the right, under certain conditions, of workers of foreign nationality to vote in the election of the delegates is now withdrawn.

Unemployment and the Shortage of Skilled Labour.—With the object of overcoming the shortage of skilled labour in the industries engaged on re-armament work, and also in the interests of the relief of unemployment, provision is made for a sum of 10 million francs to be made available from the national exchequer for profrances to be made available from the national exchequer for profrances. This Unemployment and the Shortage of Skilled Labour.-With the moting the occupational re-training of unemployed persons. This sum is to be additional to the credit of 3 million francs already appropriated for this purpose in the budget for the current year. On the other hand, in view of the increasingly heavy expenditure on national defence, important restrictions are placed on the execution of programmes of public works for the relief of unemployment.

EMERGENCY SERVICE IN GERMANY.

On 15th October, 1938, the Four-Year Plan Commissioner issued On 15th October, 1938, the Four-Year Plan Commissioner issued a Third Order for Ensuring the Labour Supply for Tasks of Special National Importance (Emergency Service Order), which had retrospective effect from 1st September, 1938. An account of the first Order under this title was given at page 304 of this GAZETTE for August, 1938. The second Order authorised the Federal Minister of Labour to take all measures in the sphere of social insurance that might be necessary for the execution of the first Order. The latest Order prescribes that all persons, other than foreign nationals, who are resident within the Reich may be called upon to assist in measures for meeting or preparing to meet public emergencies. who are resident within the Reich may be called upon to assist in measures for meeting or preparing to meet public emergencies. Such emergency service may be called for by authorities to be specified by the Four-Year Plan Commissioner, in consultation with the Federal Minister of the Interior, to enable these authorities to discharge their official functions. The service may take the form of direct service or acts of waiver or forbearance, and may be required for short periods not exceeding three days, or for longer

The names of persons whom the authorities propose to call up for emergency service for longer periods than three days must be communicated to the locally competent employment exchange, which may veto the proposals for reasons connected with the supply of labour in general. Employed persons who are selected for emergency service are to be regarded as being on leave from their employment, which may not be terminated by reason of the performance of such service. If the service is for a short period, is not more than three days the worker concerned is to continue i.e., not more than three days, the worker concerned is to continue to receive his regular remuneration from his employment.

LABOUR CAMPS FOR THE UNEMPLOYED IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

A GOVERNMENT Order issued on 11th October, 1938, provides for the compulsory employment of the unemployed in labour camps, with the object of securing the economic position of the unemployed themselves and the utilisation of their working capacity for the general welfare of the country.

Labour camps are to be organised according to the needs of the Labour camps are to be organised according to the needs of the Ministry of National Defence, in consultation with the other Ministries concerned. The labour camps are to be formed for the purpose of carrying out public works which would not otherwise be put in hand. The programme of work for the camps is to be drawn up by the Ministry responsible for the works to be performed; but the Ministry of National Defence decides the order in which the works are to be undertaken. Working hours are fixed at 48 weekly, and, in addition, time is to be devoted to instruction in the duties of citizenship. Czecho-Slovak unemployed workers who have attained the age of 18 years may be compulsorily enrolled in the labour battalions; but 18 years may be compulsorily enrolled in the labour battalions; but foreign nationals are governed by international law. Persons selected for compulsory labour service must report punctually at the place specified in their notice; free railway transport to that place will be provided, if necessary.

The camps are under the charge of officers, and are subject to military discipline. The members of the labour camps receive in addition to food, lodgings and equipment, a daily allowance of 1.50 crowns (2 crowns for camp leaders and 2.50 crowns for those in charge of a labour squad) together with an hourly wage of .40 crowns for each hour of work. Dependants' allowances are also granted similar to those granted to military reservists called up for service. In allocating workers to the various labour camps, married men will be given the preference for work in their own districts, so that they can remain in contact with their families, and special provisions governing leave of absence are to be issued. The allowances of 1.50 to 2.50 crowns are to be payable also during leave periods, but not the wages in respect of

The Order came into force on 12th October, 1938, and will remain in operation until the end of 1939. It is reported that, up to 21st November, eleven labour battalions had been formed, composed of 37 labour squads or companies, as well as one independent labour squad. Each company appears to be composed of 250 persons.

^{*} H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 2d., post free).

^{*} This term appears to be frequently used in collective agreements to cover on-manual workers generally, technicians and certain supervisory workers.

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER: GENERAL SUMMARY.

Employment showed a decline between 17th October and 14th November, partly due to seasonal causes. There was a decline in building and public works contracting, agriculture and horticulture, coal mining, iron and steel manufacture, hotel and boarding house service, the transport and distributive trades, and entertainments, On the other hand, employment improved in the cotton, woollen and worsted, and other textile industries, metal goods, manufacture, and the motor vehicle, eyele and aircraft industry.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

It is provisionally estimated that at 14th November, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,258,000. This was 36,000 less than at 17th October, 1938, and on a comparable basis, 150,000 less than at 15th November, 1937.*

Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 14th November, 1938, was 12.7 as compared with 12.3 at 17th October. For 15th November, 1937, the percentage (which excludes the classes brought into insurance in April, 1938) was 10.6. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 13.0 at 14th November, 1938, 12.7 at 17th October, 1938, and 10.9 at 15th November, 1937.

12.7 at 17th October, 1938, and 10.9 at 15th November, 1937. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 5.7, 4.3 and 5.0 respectively.

At 14th November, 1938, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,455,668 wholly unemployed, 305,496 temporarily stopped, and 66,939 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,828,103; this was 46,876 more than at 17th October, 1938, and 328,900 more than at 15th November, 1937.

The total of 1,828,103 persons on the registers in Great Britain at 14th November, 1938, included 1,060,693 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 546,217 with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 48,393 persons with applications for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration,

and 172,800 other persons, of whom 40,935 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 14th November, 1938, was 1,911,293, as compared with 1,862,662 at 17th October, 1938, and 1,579,914 at 15th November, 1937.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment at 14th November showed a slight decline as compared with 17th October. The number of insured workpeople recorded as wholly unemployed showed a decrease in all districts, but this was more than offset by increases in the numbers temporarily stopped, which occurred principally in Yorkshire and Wales.

In the iron mining industry employment showed little change, and remained slack generally. At the West Lothian shale mines employment continued fair. Employment at the East of Scotland whinstone quarries was again bad. At tin mines employment remained slack. At limestone quarries employment showed an improvement in some districts; in the Buxton area it remained good, but it was still very slack in the Cleveland area. A further slight improvement occurred at china clay quarries, employment being fair on the whole. At slate quarries employment remained good; it was fairly good at chalk quarries.

Iron and Steel.—Employment in the pig iron industry showed a slight improvement, but in iron and steel manufacture there was a decline. Employment in the tinplate industry showed a decline and continued bad; it also declined in steel sheet manufacture.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries .- In the engineering industry employment showed little change generally between 17th October and 14th November, and continued fair on the whole. There was a further improvement in motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture and employment was good; it continued good in electrical engineering and fair in general and marine engineering; there was a slight decline in constructional engineering, and employment was moderate in that section and in textile engineering.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment at 14th November showed a slight improvement on the whole, as compared with the previous month. The improvement was most marked in the South of England and in Wales; in the North-Eastern and North-Western Divisions employment declined.

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

Textile Industries.—Employment in the cotton industry showed

Textule Industries.—Employment in the cotton industry showed some further improvement as compared with October, but was still bad in most districts, and worse than in November, 1937.

In the wool textile industry employment showed a further improvement between 17th October and 14th November, but was still slack for the time of year. It was slightly better than a year ago. In the carpet section there was a slight improvement and employment was fair on the whole

* The estimates of the numbers in employment at 14th November, 1938, and at 17th October, 1938, are inclusive of persons insured under the Agricultural Scheme, and also of persons in certain classes of domestic employments which became insurable in April, 1938. The comparison between the numbers in employment in November, 1938, and November, 1937, has been based on the total numbers insured inclusive of agricultural workers, but exclusive of those domestic workers who became insurable in April, 1938.

Employment in the silk manufacturing industry and in artificial silk yarn manufacture showed a slight improvement, but was still very slack in the former and moderate in the latter; short-time working was again reported from many areas. In the linen and jute trades there was little change and employment was bad. In the hosiery trade it continued to improve and was good on the whole; in the lace trade it showed an improvement, but was slack. Employment in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades, showed a further improvement, but was very slack with much short-time

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the tailoring trades showed a further slight improvement on the whole, although a decline was reported from London; short-time working continued in some districts and employment remained moderate In the dresmaking and millinery trades there was little change in employment, which was fairly good. Employment in the shirt and collar trade continued to improve and was fair generally. In the glove trade employment continued slack, with much short-time working; the corset trade showed a further improvement at some centres and employment was fairly good. The seasonal decline in the hat trade continued and employment was bad.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a further slight improvement between 17th October and 14th November. There was, however, a considerable amount of short-time working in some

Leather Trades.—Employment in the leather trades generally continued to show a slight improvement; in the tanning, currying and leather-dressing sections it was fair to moderate on the whole, though slack or very slack in some districts; in other sections there was little change.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—Employment in the building industry showed a further decline (mainly seasonal) during November. The decline affected all administrative divisions (particularly London) and all occupations except plumbers, and was most marked in the painting and decorating branch of the industry. In individual occupations employment was bad with painters, moderate with bricklayers, slaters and tilers and plasterers, and fair with carpenters, masons and plumbers. Employment in brick manufacture showed a slight seasonal decline, but was still fair on the whole.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed a slight improvement at some centres and was fair; with millsawyers, also, it was fair; with coachbuilders there was a slight improvement, but employment remained moderate.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—In the paper-making industry employment showed a decline, but was still fair generally. It continued fairly good on the whole in the printing industry. With bookbinders there was an improvement in employ-

Pottery and Glass.—Employment in the pottery industry continued slack on the whole, and showed a slight decline in the china and earthenware sections. Employment showed a marked seasonal earthenware sections. Employment showed a marked seasonal improvement in glass bottle manufacture, but was only moderate; there was also some improvement in other sections of the glass trades and employment was fair.

Fishing.—Employment with fishermen in November showed a decline, especially in Scotland, many Scottish vessels having returned from the East Anglian herring fishing grounds.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Employment in November declined in port transport, particularly at North-Western ports, but showed a slight improvement in harbour, river and canal service; in the industry as a whole it remained generally slack. Employment among seamen continued to decline and was slack generally.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS AT 14TH NOVEMBER,

In the Table below an analysis is given of the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 14th November, 1938:—

Vic. Lond. Cont.	ar orași Maria locul	Persons no Regular En		Persons normally in Casual	Total.	
		Wholly Unemployed,	Temporarily Stopped.	Employ- ment.	20001	
		GREAT 1	BRITAIN.			
Men Boys Women Girls		1,100,658 44,485 266,733 43,792	201,228 6,309 91,678 6,281	64,797 216 1,895 31	1,366,683 51,010 360,306 50,104	
Total		1,455,668	305,496	66,939	1,828,103	
Increase (+) or (-) as comp month ago	Decrease ared with	+ 46,736	- 2,451	+ 2,591	+ 46,876	
	GREAT	BRITAIN AND	NORTHERN I	RELAND.		
Men Boys Women Girls		1,150,132 47,240 286,736 45,942	203,226 6,384 95,400 6,616	67,463 216 1,907 31	1,420,821 53,840 384,043 52,589	
Total	%!	1,530,050	311,626	69,617	1,911,293	
Increase (+) or (-) as composition month ago		+ 48,734	- 2,593	+ 2,490	+ 48,631	

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the percentages unemployed among insured persons aged 16-64, at 14th November, 1938, in each of the areas into which the United Kingdom is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Labour Exchanges Act and the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The figures include the classes of domestic employments which were brought into insurance in April, 1039

Division.	Ag	General and Agricultural Schemes.*			General cheme.		Agricultural Scheme.		
Division.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males	Total
London S. Eastern S. Western Midlands N. Eastern N. Western Northern Scotland Wales Special Schemes	9.8 7.9 8.4 9.8 13.2 17.6 20.3 16.7 25.3	6·1 9·1 7·3 9·2 11·4 16·1 12·2 12·5 17·4 0·6	8·6 8·2 8·2 9·6 12·7 17·1 19·0 15·6 24·3 1·8	9·8 9·2 9·2 10·0 13·9 17·8 20·6 17·6 26·0 2·4	6·1 8·6 7·3 9·2 11·2 16·1 12·2 12·5 17·4 0·6	8.6 9.0 8.8 9.8 13.1 17.2 19.3 16.2 24.9 1.8	4·1 2·3 2·9 4·2 3·5 8·4 8·5 6·2 11·9	19.6 20.3 12.1 22.9 20.1 20.7 13.7 14.7	6·2 3·6 3·0 4·8 5·5 8·9 6·9 12·0
GREAT BRITAIN	13.1	10.4	12.4	13.7	10.3	12.7	4.3	18.6	5.2
N. IRELAND	25.9	23.9	25.2	27.3	23.9	26.0	16.8	16.3	16.7
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	13.4	10.7	12.7	13.9	10.7	13.0	4.8	18.6	5.7

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

(1) NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED ON REGISTERS.

The following Table shows the numbers of unemployed persons (insured and uninsured) on the registers of Employment Exchanges at one date in each month since November, 1937:—

Date,		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.				
	Men 18 and over.	Boys 14-17	Women 18 and over.	Girls 14-17.	Total 14 and over.	Total 14 and over.
1937. 15 November 13 December		37,276 37,125	284,938 309,858	43,571 40,970	1,499,203 1,665,407	1,579,914 1,755,491
1938. 17 January 14 February 14 March 4 April	1,331,306 1,312,317 1,269,286 1,275,081	52,856 49,241 42,490 41,177	379,396 387,515 382,389 379,709	64,049 61,348 54,816 51,797	1,827,607 1,810,421 1,748,981 1,747,764	1,927,005 1,907,795 1,844,583 1,842,115
16 May 13 June 18 July 15 August	1,295,652 1,326,859 1,322,129 1,280,618	48,072 44,074 46,629 58,629	379,943 383,105 356,982 363,535	55,138 48,874 47,376 56,460	1,778,805 1,802,912 1,773,116 1,759,242	1,868,760 1,894,548 1,875,083 1,843,272
12 Sept. 17 October 14 November	1,321,251 1,318,423	58,392 51,996 51,010	362,718 358,269 360,306	56,257 52,539 50,104	1,798,618 1,781,227 1,828,103	1,880,575 1,862,662 1,911,293

(2) PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AMONG INSURED PERSONS.

The following Table shows the percentages† unemployed among insured persons, aged 16-64, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at one date in each month since November, 1937:—

		al and . Schem			deneral cheme.	Agricultural Scheme.			
Date.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males	Total.
1937.									
15th November 13th December 1938.	11·3 12·7	8·9 9·7	10.6	11·7 13·1	8·8 9·4	10·9 12·1	4·2 6·5	18·3 35·6	5·0 8·2
7th January 14th February	13.3	11·9 12·1	13·0 12·8	13.7	11.6	13.2	7·2 6·7	37.5	9.0
14th March 4th April 16th May 13th June	12·6 12·6 12·8 13·1	11.9 11.6 11.7 11.9	12·4 12·4 12·5 12·8	13·1 13·3 13·6	11·8 11·6 11·7 11·9	$12 \cdot 7$ $12 \cdot 8$ $13 \cdot 2$	5·6 5·2 5·8 5·0	18·8 12·8 18·5 9·0	6·4 5·7 6·5 5·2
18th July:— (a) Old Series§	13.1	11.4	12.7	13.7	11.5	13.1	4.3	6.2	4.4
(b) New Series§ 15th August 12th Sept 17th October	13·0 12·6 12·9 12·9	11·1 11·2 10·9 10·7	12·5 12·2 12·4 12·3	13.6 13.2 13.5 13.5	11·2 11·2 11·0 10·8	12·9 12·6 12·8 12·7	4·2 3·9 3·8 4·1	6·2 7·8 7·8 7·4	4·3 4·2 4·1 4·3
15th August 12th Sept	12.9	10.9	12.4	13.5	11.0	12.8	3.8	7.8	4.1

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

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

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

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

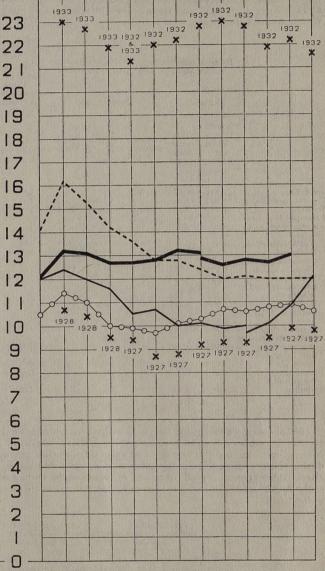
UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

1936. -----1038 * _ Mean for 1924-29.‡ 0-0-0-0 1937.+

X The crosses indicate the minimum and maximum monthly percentage unemployed during the years 1924-1936.‡

DED JAN FEB MAR APL MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC UNEM-23 1932 1933 1932 1932 * 1933 * 22 21 20 19 18



VACANCIES NOTIFIED TO, AND FILLED BY, EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

	Four wee	eks ended v., 1938.	Per	Period 23rd November, 1937, to 21st November, 1938.						
			Vacancies	s Notified.	Vacancie	es 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 Boys Women Girls	132,492 27,434 54,569 26,556 241,051	121,991 22,085 42,527 21,197	1,785,446 332,693 754,603 317,574 3,190,316	$\begin{array}{r} + & 70,778 \\ - & 32,192 \\ + & 5,483 \\ - & 12,320 \\ \hline + & 31,749 \end{array}$	1,646,950 259,354 580,004 247,548	$\begin{array}{r} + & 82,039 \\ - & 13,922 \\ + & 27,832 \\ - & 1,180 \\ \hline + & 94,769 \end{array}$				

* See footnotes † and § in previous column, particularly as regards the break in the curve at July, 1938.

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

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

§ "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 21st November, 1938, the average number of such placings of men and women was 9,241 per week.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT at 14th November showed a slight decline as compared with 17th October. The number of insured workpeople recorded as wholly unemployed showed a decrease in all districts; but this was more than offset by increases in the numbers temporarily stopped, which occurred principally in Yorkshire and Wales.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 15·1 at 14th November, 1938, as compared with 14·2 at 17th October, 1938, and 11·7 at 15th November, 1937. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0·2 (from 9·9 to 9·7), but the percentage temporarily stopped increased by 1·1 (from 4·3 to 5·4).

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unem-

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, in the respective areas at 14th November, 1938, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before:—

	Insured unem	persons, ployed at	aged 16- t 14th No	-64, reco	rded as 1938.	Dec. (
Area.	Numbers.		P	ercentage	s.	Percentages as compared with a		
	Wholly Unem- ployed (in- cluding Casuals).	Tem- porary Stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Temporary Stoppages.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.	
Great Britain England and Wales Scotland Principal Districts in England and	83,244 71,501 11,743	46,446 43,643 2,803	9·7 9·5 11·3	5·4 5·8 2·7	15·1 15·3 14·0	+ 0·9 + 1·2 - 0·8	+ 3·4 + 3·8 + 0·9	
Wales:— Northumberland Durham	3,004 13,852	196 3,927	6·5 11·3	0.4	6.9	- 0·4 - 0·4	- 0·8 + 5·1	
Cumberland and Westmorland Yorkshire Lancashire and	1,499 8,920	71 11,911	18·1 6·2	0.9	19·0 14·4	$ \begin{array}{c c} - & 1 \cdot 0 \\ + & 2 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	- 8·3 + 5·4	
Cheshire Derbyshire Notts. and Lei-	8,586 2,060	3,011 3,391	12·6 4·1	4.4 6.8	17·0 10·9	- 0·1 + 1·9	+ 1·1 + 2·8	
cester Warwickshire	3,073 705	8,700 47	5·3 5·1	15.1	20·4 5·4	$\begin{array}{c c} + & 3 \cdot 1 \\ - & 1 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	+ 9·9 + 1·2	
Staffs., Worces- ter and Salop Glos. and Som-	3,475	2,245	6.1	3.9	10.0	- 1.3	+ 3.2	
Kent Wales and Mon-	622 338	35	6·8 5·1	0.4	7·2 5·1	- 0·5 - 0·3	- 0·2 + 2·3	
mouth	24,469	10,106	14 - 4	6.0	20.4	+ 2.2	+ 3.2	

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 19th November, 1938, and the average number of days worked per week* during the preceding fortnight, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

		al Number arners on Books.	er of Colliery	Days	Average Number of Days worked per week at the Mines.*		
Districts.	19th Nov.,	(-) as	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
	1938.		Month Year before.		Month before.		
4-4-4-4-4-4		D-	D		A PARTY	233.57	
ENGLAND AND WALES:		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.	
Northumberland	44,865	+ 0.3	- 1·0	5.34	Days.	+0.09	
Durham	110,392	+ 0.2	- 5.3		+0.16	-0.26	
Cumberland	6,694	+ 1.0	+ 1.5		-0.05	-0.18	
South Yorkshire	97,924	+ 0.3	- 1.0		-0.22	-0.52	
West Yorkshire	43,994	+ 0.5	+ 3.6		-0.21	-0.39	
Lancs. and Cheshire	57,768	- 0.0	- 2.3		+0.10	-0.15	
Derbyshire	44,882	+ 0.4	+ 1.2		-0.16	-0.21	
Notts. and Leicester	54,176		+ 1.6			-0.50	
Warwick	16,441		- 2.7			-0.45	
North Staffordshire	23,284	+ 0.4	- 1.2	5.09	-0.15	-0.30	
South Staffs.,† Worcs. and Salop	26,677	- 0.0	- 0.4	4.77	-0.06	-0.24	
Glos. and Somerset	8,414	+ 0.1	- 3.2		-0.26	-0.26	
Kent	6,499	+ 0.9	- 8.5	5.43		-0.13	
North Wales	9,753		- 0.7			-0.32	
South Wales and Mon.	133,317	+ 0.2				-0.42	
England and Wales	685,080	+ 0.2	- 1.7	4.89	-0.12	-0.33	
SCOTLAND:	DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE			Barrier Barrier	10 Miles 14	San Bridge	
Mid and East Lothians	13,168	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	5.20	-0.36	-0.53	
Fife and Clackmannan	23,418		- 0.2		-0.02	+0.09	
Rest of Scotland	53,517		- 1.1		-0.02	-0.15	
Scotland	90,103	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	- 0.7	5.50	-0.07	-0.15	
Andreas and a state of the stat				-	1		
GREAT BRITAIN	775,183	+ 0.3	- 1.6	4.96	-0.12	-0.31	

^{*} The figures show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short time) on which coal, iron, etc. were got from the mines included in the returns. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons worked every day the mines were open. Mines not working are omitted in computing the average number of days worked.

† Including Cannock Chase.

The average number of coal winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 19th November, 1938, was 0.82 of a day per week, of which 0.74 of a day was due to want of trade. The corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 22nd October, 1938, were 0.70 and 0.62 of a day per week respectively, and for the fortnight ended 20th November, 1937, 0.51 and 0.36 of a day per week respectively.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 19th November, 1938, as reported to the Mines Department, was 18,952,800 tons, as compared with 18,847,300 tons in the four weeks ended 22nd October, 1938, and 19,761,700 tons in the four weeks ended 20th November, 1937.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT showed little change in November and remained slack generally. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the iron and ironstone mining industry was 20·4 at 14th November, 1938, as compared with 20·1 at 17th October, 1938, and 7·1 at

15th November, 1937.

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

	employ	per of Worled at Mines the Retur	sincluded	Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines.*			
Districts.	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		
	19th Nov., 1938.	Nov., Month Year		19th Nov., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	
Cleveland Cumberland and	1,930	Per cent. + 2·1	Per cent 39.8	Days 4·04	Days + 0.05	Days -1.96	
Lancashire Other Districts	1,633 1,688	+ 1.3 - 0.5	- 7.6 - 10.7	6·00 4·93	+ 0.17	-0:72	
ALL DISTRICTS	5,251	+ 1.0	- 23.5	4.94	+ 0 08	-0.96	

SHALE MINING.

THE number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 19th November, 1938, by firms making returns was 2,140, a decrease of 0.2 per cent. as compared with October, 1938, but an increase of 2.6 per cent. as compared with

The average number of days worked per week* at the mines making returns were 6.00 in November, 1938, as compared with 5.95 in October, 1938, and 5.98 in November, 1937.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in November showed a slight improvement. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 21-6 at 14th November, 1938, as compared with 22-4 at 17th October, 1938, and 8-3 at 15th November, 1937.

Returns received by the British Iron and Steel Federation from firms engaged in the production of pig iron, employing 12,948 work-people at the end of November, 1938, showed an increase of 3.2 per

cent. in the numbers employed compared with October, 1938, but a decrease of 22·4 per cent. compared with November, 1937.

The number of furnaces in operation at the end of November, 1938, was 79, compared with 76 at the end of October, 1938, and 135 at the end of November, 1937. The figures are analysed below:—

		er of Fur in Blast.	naces	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Districts.	Nov. 1938.	Oct. 1938.	Nov. 1937.	Month before.	Year before.	
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland & W. Lancs, Parts of Lancs, and Yorks,	19 5	17 5	37 11	+ 2	-18 - 6	
(including Sheffield), N. Wales and Cheshire Derby, Leicester, Notts.	4	4	8		- 4	
and Northants Lincolnshire Staffs., Shrops., Worcs. and	21 11	20 11	30 15	+ 1	- 9 - 4	
Warwick South Wales and Mon	4 5	4 5	11 7		- 7 - 2	
England and Wales Scotland	69 10	66 10	119 16	+ 3	-50 -6	
Great Britain	79	76	135	+ 3	-56	

The production of pig iron in November, 1938, amounted to 461,500 tons compared with 469,400 tons in October, 1938, and 762,300 tons in November, 1937.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

December, 1938.

EMPLOYMENT at 14th November showed a decline as compared with a month before, especially in Wales, and was much below the level of November, 1937.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 23.8 at 14th November, 1938, as compared with 20.9 at 17th October, 1938, and 10.4 at 15th November, 1937.

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

THE TOTAL STATE	empl	of Workpe loyed by f king retur	irms	Aggregate number of shifts.*			
day Transition	Week ended 19th	Dec. (+) or (-) as pared th a	Week ended 19th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
adt at the en	Nov., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	Nov., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS.	1 Sept - 1	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Expost V	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments	7,321 659 23,571 1,605 8,822 12,588	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.8 \\ -15.3 \\ -0.1 \\ +5.7 \\ -1.2 \\ -5.4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -23 \cdot 3 \\ -37 \cdot 4 \\ -14 \cdot 7 \\ + 2 \cdot 0 \\ - 2 \cdot 9 \\ - 8 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	43,207 2,301 115,413 8,692 49,238 69,696	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.4 \\ -26.4 \\ -2.4 \\ +7.0 \\ -1.4 \\ -5.8 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} -23.4 \\ -55.2 \\ -22.7 \\ +1.2 \\ -5.6 \\ -11.5 \end{array}$	
Mechanics, Labourers	16,141	+ 0.7	-11.7	92,796	+ 0.1	- 12.8	
DISTRICTS.	70,707	- 1.3	-12.7	381,343	- 2.2	- 16.5	
Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland Sheffield, Rotherham Leeds, Bradford, etc.	13,538 24,416 355	+ 0·8 + 1·4 + 3·8	$ \begin{array}{r} -15.5 \\ + 0.8 \\ -18.9 \end{array} $	73,988 133,451 1,679	+ 0·3 + 0·5 +10·2	- 19·6 - 2·6 - 32·2	
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland	4,660 5,269	$\begin{array}{c c} + 7.7 \\ - 0.8 \\ - 5.7 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r r} -18.1 \\ -13.1 \\ -9.8 \end{array} $	23,828 26,805	$+10.1 \\ -6.5 \\ -5.4$	$-23.5 \\ -20.9 \\ -11.2$	
Wales and Mon	5,912 7,313	$ \begin{array}{c c} -5.7 \\ -10.7 \\ \hline -0.8 \end{array} $	-28.1	33,006 40,239	$\frac{-3.4}{-11.1}$	$\frac{-11.2}{-28.4}$	
Total, Eng. & Wales Scotland	9,244	- 0·8 - 4·3	$\begin{array}{c c} -11 \cdot 1 \\ -21 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	332,996 48,347	- 6.0	$-\frac{14\cdot 6}{-27\cdot 7}$	
TOTAL	70,707	- 1.3	-12.7	381,343	- 2.2	- 16.5	

The average number of shifts* during which the works were open was 5.4 in the week ended 19th November, 1938, the same as in October, 1938, compared with 5.6 in November, 1937.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 860,000 tons in November, 1938, as compared with 854,800 tons in October, 1938, and with 1,178,300 tons in November, 1937.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment in November showed a decline and continued bad. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 35·1 at 14th November, 1938, as compared with 33·7 at 17th October, 1938, and 14·9 at 15th November, 1937.

Employment declined also in steel sheet manufacture.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 19th November, 1938, and comparisons with a month before

and they	Numb	er of Work	s Open.	Number of Mills in Operation.				
works.	Week ended 19th	Inc. ((+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	Nov., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	19th Nov., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.		
Tinplate Steel Sheet	46 8	- 5 - 2	- 18 - 1	258 76	- 25 - 12	- 118 - 16		
Total	54	- 7	- 19	334	- 37	- 134		

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT showed little change generally between 17th October and 14th November, and continued fair on the whole. There was a further improvement in motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture and employment was good; it continued good in electrical engineering and fair in general and marine engineering; there was a slight decline in constructional engineering, and employment was moderate in that section and in textile engineering.

Compared with a year ago, there was a decline in employment, which affected all the principal sections of the industry and all administrative divisions.

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

The following Table shows the numbers and pe centages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 14th November, 1938, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Numbers of Insured Workpeople, aged 16-64, Unemployed at 14th November, 1938.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Division.	General Engineering; Engineers Iron and Steel Founding. Electrical		Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	or Deci	rease (+) rease (- npared th a
C.E.L. Sera . B	General ing; E Iron a Foun	Elec	Ma	Consti	Wehicle and	6 10 17 10 17	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Western South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	4,664 1,989 1,205 5,447 8,533 14,492 4,405 9,140 1,345 1,103	779 413 128 1,855 283 1,689 549 257 147 81	89 141 255 36 216 150 2,281 1,644 36 352	519 116 97 1,090 385 779 1,082 1,455 395 68	1,662 2,571 7,574 825 2,449 652 1,386 663	10,638 4,321 4,256 16,002 10,242 19,559 8,969 13,882 2,586 2,109	- 418 - 116 + 46 - 1,750 + 167 + 231 + 173 + 350 + 125 - 1	+ 1,34 + 1,76 + 2,54 + 4,16 + 8,26 + 2,70 + 4,38 + 1,14
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	52,323				22,874		- 1,193	20000
	Pe	rcenta	ges Un	emplo	yed at 1	4th Nov	ember, 1	938.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	3.7 4.5 3.6 5.1 9.5 12.4 11.4 12.7 22.4 17.6	4·2 3·6 3·7 4·9 4·8 6·3 6·4 6·5 19·9 19·8	24·7 3·2 3·0 32·7 14·1 16·7 14·1 8·6 10·0 6·2	7·4 11·8 8·3 9·6 12·5 14·3 14·7 18·8 17·2 27·2	6·2 3·5 4·4 6·1 5·0 6·7 12·5 8·4 14·9 8·6	4·7 4·0 4·0 5·7 8·8 10·5 11·8 11·7 18·7 11·4	$ \begin{vmatrix} & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & \\ & & \\ & \\ & & \\ &$	+ 1.3 + 1.4 + 0.4 + 3.9 + 3.9 + 6.1 + 0.4
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	8 · 2	5.3	9.1	12.8	5.9	7.4	- 0.1	+ 2.1
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with :— Oct., 1938 Nov.,	+ 0.1	+0.1	+ 0.3	+0.7	-0.6	- 0.1	newrati district	tora no
1937	+ 3.1	+2.2	+ 0.8	$ +3\cdot5 $	+0.3	+ 2.1	-	eni tt er

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

continued busy and employment was very good.

In Scotland employment remained fair in marine engineering, and moderate in general engineering. In Wales a slight decline occurred and employment was slack; in Northern Ireland there was little change and it was moderate.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT at 14th November showed, on the whole, a slight improvement as compared with the previous month. The improvement was most marked in the South of England and in Wales; in the North Eastern and North Western Divisions employment

Compared with November, 1937, employment was slightly wors in nearly all areas, the principal exception being Northern Ireland. In considering the comparisons with a year ago, given in the Table, it is necessary to bear in mind that between July, 1937, and July, 1938, there was some increase in the total number of insured workpeople in

the shipbuilding and ship-repairing classification.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured work-people, aged 16-64, at 14th November, 1938, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Division.	aged 16-64, nemployed at th Nov., 1938.	Decrease (-) Numbers Unemp as compared with		rcentages mployed at th Nov., 1938.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentages Unemployed as compared with a		
to to Leaf	InsuredWaged Unemp	Month before.	Year before.	Pe Une	Month before,	Year before.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	1,766 447 2,809 93 1,591 6,328 11,400 11,684 1,466 1,658	$ \begin{vmatrix} - & 266 \\ - & 12 \\ - & 306 \\ + & 2 \\ + & 193 \\ + & 232 \\ - & 103 \\ + & 62 \\ - & 195 \\ - & 129 \end{vmatrix} $	- 19 - 27 + 776 + 23 + 205 + 562 + 688 + 962 - 188 - 628	17·3 7·5 9·8 35·8 31·0 23·9 30·4 25·0 32·1 17·5	$ \begin{vmatrix} -2.6 \\ -0.2 \\ -1.0 \\ +0.8 \\ +3.8 \\ +0.8 \\ -0.3 \\ +0.1 \\ -4.2 \\ -1.4 \end{vmatrix} $	$\begin{array}{c} -0.5 \\ -0.8 \\ +2.7 \\ +11.7 \\ +5.5 \\ +1.7 \\ +1.5 \\ +1.3 \\ -1.4 \\ -6.3 \end{array}$	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	39,242	- 522	+ 2,354	22 · 4	- 0.3	+ 1.1	

^{*} See footnote * in previous column.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT showed some further improvement as compared with October, but was still bad in most districts, and worse than in

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 22·5 at 14th November, 1938, as compared with 24·0 at 17th October, 1938, and with 13·1 at 15th November, 1937. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were 20·5, 21·5, and 12·7; in the manufacturing department they were 24·6, 26·6, and 13·5. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns:—

	Numbe	r of Wor	kpeople.		Wages pai		
	Week ended 19th Nov., 1938.		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
11.12 [1] 11.12 [1]		Month before.	Year before.	19th Nov., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Soinning Weaving Other	10,683 20,080 17,538 6,752	Per cent. + 0·1 + 1·8 + 1·1 + 0·7	Per cent 9·1 - 11·1 - 19·4 - 9·6	£ 18,351 33,564 30,601 14,806	Per cent 0.4 + 1.1 + 2.8 + 1.4	Per cent - 11·4 - 14·3 - 21·0 - 10·0	
Total	55,053	+ 1.1	- 13.4	97,322	+ 1.4	- 15.4	
DISTRICTS. Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale,	3,776 4,970 10,362 10,142	- 1·9 + 3·3 - 3·1 - 0·3	- 15·3 - 11·8 - 7·8 - 14·3	6,323 8,240 19,695 17,618	- 4·2 + 1·6 - 3·7 + 0·3	- 17·6 - 13·4 - 11·4 - 16·7	
Heywood and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley	5,425 3,796 2,934	+ 8·9 - 1·5 + 3·7	$ \begin{array}{rrrr} - & 10 \cdot 2 \\ - & 9 \cdot 4 \\ - & 16 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	10,016 6,404 4,738	+ 8·7 - 2·8 + 5·1	- 13·5 - 13·9 - 17·7	
Blackburn, Accring- ton and Darwen	3,028	+ 3.0	- 25.5	5,409	+ 1.3	- 28.4	
ham Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire	2,167 2,198	+ 4.9 + 0.6	- 33·7 - 15·7	4,670 4,971	+ 14·9 + 7·7	- 28·0 - 14·3	
Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	2,764 998 2,493	+ 2·9 + 5·9 + 2·3	$\begin{array}{c c} + & 0.6 \\ - & 15.9 \\ - & 10.3 \end{array}$	3,920 1,650 3,668	+ 4·5 + 9·0 + 0·3	+ 1.6 - 15.3 - 10.1	
Total	55,053	+ 1.1	- 13.4	97,322	+ 1.4	- 15.4	

Returns from firms employing about 54,400 workpeople in the week ended 19th November, 1938, showed that about 11½ per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 13 hours each on the average. These figures do not take account of other forms of under-employment, e.g., reductions in the number of looms worked by individual operatives.

At Ashton-under-Lyne and at Stalybridge employment showed little general change; at Stockport and at Hyde, however, there was a further improvement. At Glossop employment declined.

In the Oldham district employment continued bad, and worse than a year ago. An improvement, however, was reported in the manufacturing department, where employment was good with weavers of heavy goods, and fair with weavers of calicoes and sheetings.

At Bolton the improvement reported in October was maintained, but employment continued generally bad with spinners and slack with cardroom workers, with short-time working. At Leigh there was a further slight improvement and employment was described as fair. At Rochdale and Bury employment improved in the manufacturing department; at Heywood it improved slightly but was

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

At Huddersfield employment showed little change; at Todmorden it improved in the manufacturing department.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres of Lancashire and Cheshire at 14th November, 1938:—

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 14th November 1938.											
Department.		holly aployed.		orarily pped.	Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.						
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.								
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Winding	852 5,405	3,068 2,668	683 5,942	4,086 2,831	8,689 16,846	12 2 3 d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d	210 1,204					
and Warping Weaving Other Processes	1,235 5,077 657	4,655 16,035 278	1,498 2,669 372	6,342 5,776 159	13,730 29,557 1,466		107 3,056 198					
Total	13,226	26,704	11,164	19,194	70,288		4,775					

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement between 17th October and 14th November, but was still slack for the time of year. It was slightly better than a year ago. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople aged 16–64 at 14th November, 1938, was 13·6, as compared with 15·8 at 17th October, 1938 and 15·5 at 15th November, 1937.

Worsted Section .- Employment improved slightly on the whole, but remained slack. Returns from employers for the week ended 19th November, 1938, showed that in the worsted section as a whole 19th November, 1938, showed that in the worsted section as a whole 24 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time* in that week, losing 8½ hours each on the average, and 10½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 5½ hours each. In the sorting, combing and preparing departments, 18½ per cent. were on short time, losing 17 hours each on the average, and 14½ per cent. were on overtime averaging 8½ hours each. In the spinning department 19 per cent. were on short time, losing 7½ hours each on the average, and 11½ per cent. were on overtime averaging 4½ hours each. In the weaving department the corresponding figures were: short time* 41½ per cent. and 7 hours; overtime 4½ per cent. and 4 hours.

Among woolsorters employment was reported as fair. In the woolcombing department there was an increase in machine activity in all sections. In the spinning and weaving departments employment again improved.

At Bradford employment improved during the month, especially in the spinning department, but remained poor on the whole. At Shipley an improvement was reported, mainly with women workers in the spinning and drawing sections. At Halifax a further improvement occurred, but employment remained very slack. At Keighley employment showed a marked improvement among women workers and juveniles, but remained poor generally; a shortage of juvenile labour was again reported. At Huddersfield employment was better on the whole than in October; in the fine worsted (men's wear) section employment remained moderate.

Woollen Section.—Employment showed a slight improvement on the whole. Returns from employers for the week ended 19th November, 1938, showed that in the woollen section as a whole 22 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time* in that week losing 10 hours each on the average, and 17½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7½ hours each. In the spinning department 19½ per cent. were on short time, losing 8½ hours each on the average, and 27½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 8 hours each. In the wearing department the corresponding figures were: short time* 25 per cent. and 9½ hours; overtime 11½ per cent. and 6 hours.

Employment, at Huddersfield and in the Colne Valley district.

Employment at Huddersfield and in the Colne Valley district continued to improve but was still slack. At Leeds and Morley there continued to improve but was still slack. At Leeds and Morley there was a further improvement, mainly affecting female workers, but generally employment was slack. Employment in the Heavy Woollen District showed little change and was still poor. In the rag and shoddy trade employment improved slightly but remained slack. In the blanket trade there was a marked improvement, especially in Yorkshire; a shortage of weavers was reported at Dewsbury and Witney. Among flannel workers at Saddleworth employment was reported as fair but showed little change as compared with October. At Rochdale employment showed some improvement. In the West of England employment remained fairly good. In Scotland employment improved in some districts but showed little change on the whole; in the woollen cloth trade employment improved slightly but remained moderate.

Carpet Section.—Employment showed a slight improvement and was fair on the whole. The percentage unemployed at 14th November, 1938, was 7·7, as compared with 9·2 at 17th October, 1938, and 13·4 at 15th November, 1937.

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

		Number of orkpeople			Wages pa Workpeop	
Section 20 7 2 20 1	Week ended 19th Nov., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 =100).	Week ended 19th Nov., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926† = 100).
Departments: WORSTED SECTION:		Per cent.		£	Per cent.	
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts. Not Specified	9,074 35,485 14,348 10,203 1,315	$\begin{array}{cccc} - & 0.7 \\ + & 1.1 \\ + & 1.2 \\ + & 0.8 \\ + & 1.5 \end{array}$	90·4 84·1 75·2 95·8 76·2	22,697 56,100 27,941 22,780 2,584	+ 2·0 + 1·3 + 4·7 + 1·4 + 4·4	78.0 84.0 70.5 82.7 57.1
Total—Worsted	70,425	+ 0.9	83.4	132,102	+ 2.2	78.7
Woollen Section: Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not Specified	910 11,470 20,502 13,711 1,820	+ 4·1 - 0·5 + 2·0 + 0·5 + 1·4	75·3 85·2 91·2 84·5 73·5	2,010 26,473 39,043 31,818 3,778	+ 5·6 + 1·2 + 4·4 + 2·5 + 1·3	79·1 100·4 98·2 90·1 75·7
Total-Woollen	48,413	+ 1.0	86 · 7	103,122	+ 2.9	94.5
CARPET SECTION	11,163	2400.000	126 · 1	22,842	+ 4.1	141.6
Total—Wool Textile Industry	130,001	+ 0.8	87.0	258,066	+ 2.6	88-4

* The figures given in the article do not take into account, in the case of 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.

		Number of Vorkpeople		Total all	Wages pa Workpeop	id to le.
of the state of th	Week ended 19th Nov., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100).	Week ended 19th Nov., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure. (Jan., 1926* = 100).
Districts: † WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Kelghley Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc	29,849 6,757 7,479 7,482 7,123 3,237	Per cent. + 1·1 + 0·9 + 0·4 + 1·8 + 0·6 - 0·8	81·7 83·8 72·9 86·3 86·3	£ 58,546 13,301 12,885 14,313 12,979 4,876	Per cent. + 2·5 + 4·0 + 1·7 + 2·7 + 2·9	72·4 76·6 69·9 91·6 91·1
Total — West Riding West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland and N. of England	61,927 4,360 377 3,761	+ 0.9 + 1.4 + 4.1 - 0.8 + 0.9	82·3 86·8 131·0 103·2	116,900 8,151 715 6,336	+ 2·4 + 0·8 + 3·2 - 0·1	76·9 83·4 137·0 139·1
Total—Worsted WOOLLEN SECTION: Huddersfield Dewsbury Bat- ley, etc., Leeds HalifaxandCalder Vale Bradford	70,425 12,987 8,026 7,234 2,476 1,154	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	95·1 79·0 93·5 100·8 91·6	30,113 16,581 16,318 5,580 2,412	+ 2·2 + 4·6 + 3·9 + 1·2 - 3·0 + 7·8	78·7 96·7 94·4 107·0 95·5 79·8
Total — West Riding Lancashire West of England and Midlands Scotland and N. of England Total—Woollen	31,877 4,295 3,401 8,840 48,413	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	91·1 87·7 79·1 78·3	71,004 9,061 6,636 16,421 103,122	+ 3·1 - 2·3 + 5·7 + 2·9	100·5 92·3 97·0 79·7 94·5
CARPET SECTION Total—Wool Textile Industry	11,163	+ 0.8	126·1 87·0	258,066	$ \begin{vmatrix} + & 4 \cdot 1 \\ + & 2 \cdot 6 \end{vmatrix} $	88.4

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 19th November, 1938, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 22nd October, 1938:

Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (- without a figure, signifies "few or no work-people returned.")

	THE RESIDENCE AND ADDRESS OF THE RESIDENCE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF					
The property of the property o	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).	
Worsted Section: Bradford Rest of W. Riding Rest of Gt. Britain	- 0.9 - 0.2 - 1.0	+ 1·7 + 0·6 + 1·3	+ 1.6 + 1.2 - 0.9	+ 0·5 + 1·0 + 0·5	+ 1·1 + 0·7 + 0·5	
TOTAL	- 0.7	+ 1.1	+ 1.2	+ 0.8	+ 0.9	
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Dewsbury, Batley, etc. Leeds Rest of W. Riding Rest of Gt. Britain		+ 0·3 + 0·3 - 1·2 - 2·5 - 0·8	+ 1.4 + 1.8 + 3.7 - 0.4 + 2.2	+ 1.8 - 0.4 - 1.0 - 1.6 + 0.9	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
TOTAL	_	- 0.5	+ 2.0	+ 0.5	+ 1.0	

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in

	Number	Registers	(+	nc.				
Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			orarily oped.	Total.	co pa wi	Dec. (-) as compared with a	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women,	2400	month before.		
Wool Sorting	73	12	171	5	261	_	39	
Wool Washing and Pre- paring	434	218	317	168	1 170	NE S	745	
Vool Combing	0770	264	577	376	1,137		147 21	
Vool Carding	477	82	411	52	982		144	
Voollen Spinning	298	108	329	200	935	1	129	
Vorsted Drawing and								
Spinning Voollen Winding and	240	1,337	247	1,428	3,252	-	471	
Voollen Winding and Warping	110	42	170					
Vorsted Winding and		42	137	70	359	-	59	
Warping	07	466	175	531	1,263		185	
Voollen Weaving	700	642	176	1,417	2,341		345	
Vorsted Weaving		1,249	147	1,782	3,298	2000000	1,089	
Other Processes	618	128	623	144	1,513	-	158	
				THE REAL PROPERTY.	Market Color	13,690	SERVICE DAY	

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

† Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns,
t neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further slight improvement between 17th October and 14th November, 1938. There was, however, a considerable amount of short-time working in some districts.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 10·4 at 14th November, 1938, as compared with 10·7 at 17th October, 1938, and with 10·0

at 15th November, 1937.

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

	V	Number Vorkpeor		Total wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week ended 19th	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended 19th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Applied attack a court	Nov., Mon 1938. befor		Year before.	Nov., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.*	
England and Wales :—		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
London Leicester Leicester Country Dis-	2,552 8,746	$\begin{array}{cccc} - & 0.5 \\ - & 0.1 \end{array}$	+ 5·1 + 1·4	6,101 21,741	- 3·1 + 0·8	$+12.7 \\ +8.1$	
trict Northampton	5,548 5,584	- 0.9	+ 1·7 - 1·7	13,400 13,401	+ 0·0 + 2·2	+ 5·6 + 8·3	
Higham, Rushden and District Kettering and District	6,381 4,887	+ 0.9 + 0.7	- 3·7 + 0·1	16,952 12,529	+ 0.9	+ 0.6 + 9.3	
Rest of Northants Stafford and District Norwich and District	1,752 2,236 5,585	+ 2·0 - 0·5 - 3·6	+ 4·7 - 4·0 - 8·7	4,368 4,565 11,422	$ \begin{array}{r} + 2 \cdot 2 \\ + 13 \cdot 8 \\ - 2 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	+12.9 -11.5 -4.8	
Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District	1,381 1,563	+ 0.7 + 2.4	- 4·2 - 2·2	2,917 4,058	$-1.0 \\ +2.7$	+ 4.2 + 6.6	
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis-	7,686	+ 0.4	+ 0.6	16,270	- 2.1	+ 5.0	
trict Other parts of England	841	- 0.8	+ 0.1	1,716	+ 4.1	+ 6.1	
and Wales England and Wales	4,845 59,587	+ 0.2 $- 0.2$	$\frac{+ \ 1.6}{- \ 0.9}$	10,307	$+ 4.7 \\ + 0.7$	+ 5.2	
Scotland	1,932	- 0.8	- 1.6	4,535	- 2.4	+ 4.4	
Great Britain	61,519	- 0.2	- 0.9	144,282	+ 0.6	+ 4.7	

Returns from firms employing about 60,800 workpeople in the week ended 19th November, 1938, showed that nearly $26\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing about $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average, while nearly 17 per cent. were on overtime to the extent of 3 hours each on the average. Short time was still worked extensively at Leicester, Northampton and Norwich; on the other hand, more people were working overtime than short time in Lancashire and in the Leicester country district.

Employment in London showed little change; it was moderate in last London; there was a demand for skilled workers in North

Employment at Leicester also showed little change, but short-time working continued. There were, however, some workpeople on overtime. In the Leicester country district employment was about the same as a month ago

At Northampton employment declined slightly and there was still much short-time working. In the Higham and Rushden district employment showed some improvement, and there were nearly as many workpeople on overtime as on short time. Employment at Kettering improved slightly; at Wellingborough and Raunds it was good.

At Stafford less short time was worked. At Norwich employment declined, and short-time working continued.

Employment in the Bristol and Kingswood district showed a slight improvement. At Leeds the improvement in employment continued. In the Lancashire slipper trade employment was moderate; it was good at Macclesfield and Rawtenstall, and also at Kendal.

In Scotland, generally, employment showed a slight decline. It was reported as very good, however, at Maybole, where conditions were stated to be better than at this time of year for several years past.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 14th November, 1938:—

	Nu	imbers (ex	cluding at 14th	casuals) Novemb	on the er, 1938	Registers	
Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			porarily pped.	m-4-1	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.	with a month before.	
Boot and Shoe M'f're :			8,100	Sorr		CONTRACTOR OF	
Preparing Dept	130	31	35	17	213	- 36	
Rough Stuff Dept.	280	20	185	16	501	+ 61	
Clicking Dept	544	_ 5	829	1	1,379	- 146	
Closing Dept	16	705	3	726	1,450	- 138	
Making Dept	1,480	23	615	49	2,167	- 166	
Finishing Dept	988	582	340	238	2,148	- 79	
Slipper Making	152	107	606	358	1,223	+ 310	
Clog Making Repairing and Hand-	12	1	3	_	16	- 1	
Sewn Work	637	1	38	Man-Bo	676	+ 40	
Total	4,239	1,475	2,654	1,405	9,773	- 155	

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

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in November showed a slight decline, but was still fair on the whole. The decline, which was most marked in the South East of England, was partly attributable to seasonal slackness in the building industry.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 11·7 at 14th November, 1938, as compared with 11·0 at 17th October, 1938, and 8·4 at 15th November, 1937.

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

Literature To	Numbe	r of Work	people.	Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.						
Districts.	Week	Inc. (-		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a					
Take T March 1	19th Nov., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	19th Nov., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.				
Midlands and East-		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.				
ern Counties Rest of Great Britain	11,589 8,272	- 6·8 - 0·8	- 2·6 - 1·7	31,817 21,992	-11.1 + 0.3	- 6·9 - 0·5				
Total	19,861	- 4.4	- 2.2	53,809	- 6.8	- 4.				

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 19,809 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about 2½ per cent, were working on an average about 13½ hours less than full cent. were working on an average about 13½ hours less than full time in the week ended 19th November, 1938. On the other hand, 6 per cent. were working overtime to the extent of about 7 hours each on the average.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further decline during November. The decline affected all administrative divisions (but particularly London) and all occupations except plumbers, and was most marked in the painting and decorating branch of the industry. Compared with a year ago there was an increase in the numbers properly and among all classes of workers. unemployed among all classes of workers.

As regards individual occupations, employment was bad with painters, moderate with bricklayers, slaters and tilers and plasterers, and fair with carpenters, masons and plumbers. With labourers to skilled occupations and builders' labourers, employment was moderate; a high proportion of unemployment continued, however, among navvies and general labourers and in certain other occupations.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 14th November 1938, and the increases or decreases compared with a month before and a year before:—

or signation and seek that	Estimated Numbers aged 16-64	Numbers aged 16-64 Unem- ployed	Numbers included in previous column who were	Percentage Unem-	Percer as con	e(+) or e(-) in ntages npared sh a	
there was still	Insured at July, 1938.	at 14th Nov. 1938.	Tempo- rarily Stopped	ployed.	Month before.		
Occupations.	E CHRIST S	10 fbs: 1819 - 549	57/37/97/04	ma wind	100000	(0.00	
Carpenters	153,220	13,470	364	8.8	+ 0.9	+ 2.2	
Bricklayers	110,640	12,249	433	11.1	+ 1.7	+ 4.7	
Masons	22,770	2,143	135	9.4	+ 0.3	+ 2.1	
Slaters and Tilers	9,280	1,092	63	11.8	+ 2.0	+ 1.3	
Plasterers	38,220	4,960	153	13.0	+ 1.3	+ 5.3	
Painters	143,400	35,404	1,373	24.7	+ 3.6	+ 4.1	
Plumbers to above and Buil-	45,230	3,636	104	8.0	- 0.3	+ 0.8	
ders' Labourers Navvies, etc.,	305,300	42,809	1,153	14-0	+ 0.8	+ 2.2	
and General Labourers	101,750	34,115	617	33.5	+ 0.6	+ 5.6	
tions	120,300	31,773	1,138	26-4	+ 1.3	+ 5.7	
Total	1,050,110	181,651	5,533	17-3	+ 1.3	+ 3.2	
Divisions.							
London	237,860	50,509	73	21.2	+ 2.9	+ 6.2	
South-Eastern	137,780	20,273	103	14.7	+ 1.2	+ 4.8	
South-Western	117,360	13,338	276	11.4	+ 0.7	+ 2.3	
Midlands	132,780	18,128	1,360	13.7	+ 0.9	+ 4.7	
North-Eastern	91,050	12,302	1,170	13.5	+ 0.6	+ 1.2	
North-Western	123,520	25,175	1,090	20.4	+ 1.0	+ 2.0	
Northern	53,600	9,698	459	18.1	+ 0.5	- 1.1	
Scotland	97,840	15,220	792	15.6	+ 0.9		
Wales	37,530	9,299	202	24.8	+ 0.5	+ 0.9	
Northern Ireland	20,790	7,709	8	37.1	+ 0.4	+ 2.1	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	1,050,110	181,651	5,533	17.3	+ 1.3	+ 3.2	

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during November have been received from 144 Local Authorities (representing towns with a population of 17,451,000 in 1931). The returns show that in November, 1938, plans were passed for buildings with an estimated cost of £6,462,400, compared with £8.164.700 in November, 1937.

An analysis of the figures for November, 1938, by districts and by classes of buildings, is given on page 496 of this issue.

POTTERY INDUSTRY

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire continued slack on the whole, and showed a slight decline in the china and eart henware sections of the industry. At Bristol employment was good, but towards the end of the month short-time working was reported. At Derby

employment declined.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 18·2 at 14th November, 1938, as compared with 17·3 at 17th October, 1938, and 13·6 at

15th November, 1937.

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

		Number of Vorkpeople		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.						
-	Week ended		+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a					
	19th Nov., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	19th Nov., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.				
BRANCHES. China Earthenware Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,697 6,201 2,166	Per cent 0.4 - 0.7 + 1.7	Per cent16·2 - 2·1 - 7·0	£ 2,974 12,331 4,033	Per cent 0·3 - 2·2 + 0·3	Per cent17.9 - 4.9 - 7.0				
Total	10,064	- 0.1	- 5.8	19,338	- 1.4	- 7.6				
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts Total	7,808 2,256 10,064	$ \begin{array}{r} + 0.5 \\ - 2.2 \\ - 0.1 \end{array} $	- 5·0 - 8·7 - 5·8	13,516 5,822 19,338	$ \begin{array}{r r} - 0.9 \\ - 2.6 \\ \hline - 1.4 \end{array} $	- 6.6 - 9.7 - 7.6				

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 10,006 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 2,490, or nearly 25 per cent., were working on an average 8½ hours less than full time in the week ended 19th November, 1938; on the other hand, 386, or about 4 per cent., were working overtime to the extent of nearly 8 hours each on the average.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry showed a decline as compared with the previous month, but was still fair generally.

In the letterpress printing industry employment showed a slight improvement as compared with October and was good on the whole. At some centres, however, including Liverpool and Glasgow, it was reported as slack, while at Leeds and Manchester it was moderate. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers was

In the lithographic printing industry employment showed a further decline, but remained fair on the whole. With lithographic artists it was fair generally.

In the bookbinding industry employment showed an improvement as compared with the previous month, but a slight decline 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 8·1 at 14th November, 1938, as compared with 7·4 at 17th October, 1938, and with 4·4 at 15th November, 1937. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing 1937. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were 7.5, 7.3 and 6.1; in the cardboardbox, paper-bag and stationery industries they were 4.7, 4.8 and 3.8.

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

370 - 100 T	No. of Members of Unions		ercentag loyed at	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		
neen and of vomen	at end of Nov., 1938.	Nov., 1938.	Oct., 1938.	Nov., 1937.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing:		O CLOVE SE				
London Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca-	36,496	4.2	4.0	3.3	+0.2	+0.9
shire and Cheshire Midlands and East-	15,140	4.6	5.7	4.3	-1.1	+0.3
ern Counties	8,058	2.9	3-4	3.1	-0.5	-0.2
Scotland	5,417	4.3	4.0	3.0	+0.3	+1.3
Other Districts	11,643	2.5	2.6	2.5	-0.1	
Total	76,754	3-9	4.1	3.3	-0.2	+0.6
Lithographic Printing	12,296	6.0	5.6	5.1	+0.4	+0.9
Bookbinding Printing and Book-	8,330	4.3	4.9	4.1	-0.6	+0.2
binding (branches not distinguished)	38,542	1.3	1.5	1.1	-0.2	+0.2

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during November declined in port transport service, particularly at North-Western ports, but showed a slight improvement in harbour, river and canal service. In the industry as a whole it remained generally slack, and worse than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, in dock, harbour, river and canal service was 27·1 at 14th November, 1938, as compared with

25.8 at 17th October, 1938, and 21.5 at 15th November, 1937. In harbour, river and canal service, the corresponding percentages were 10.4, 10.8 and 10.6; in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, they were 30.2, 28.5 and 23.5.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

London.—Employment showed a further slight improvement but was worse than a year ago. The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of which returns were received:—

	Average Docks	Daily Num and at Pri	ber of La ncipal Wl	bourers emp	oloyed in ondon.
	64 043 5	In Docks.		Mark Sec. 18	Total,
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Docks and Principal Wharves.
Week ended— 5th Nov., 1938 12th ,, ,, 19th ,, ,, 26th ,, ,,	3,634 3,895 3,907 4,386	1,876 1,345 2,024 1,964	5,510 5,240 5,931 6,350	6,234 5,897 5,969 6,190	11,744 11,137 11,900 12,540
Average for 4 weeks ended 26th Nov., 1938	3,955	1,803	5,758	6,072	11,830
Average for Oct., 1938	3,933	1,715	5,648	6,143	11,791
Average for Nov., 1937	4,732	2,043	6,775	6,290	13,065

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during November was 1,017, as compared with 990 in October, 1938, and 1,284 in November, 1937.

North-East Coast.—Employment showed little change as compared with last month, and was moderate generally.

With last month, and was moderate generally.

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool remained moderate; at Garston and Salford it declined further, and was poor.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 25th November, 1938, was 12,316, the same as in October, 1938, compared with 13,116 in November, 1937. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £34,601 in the four weeks ended 25th November, 1938, compared with £35,856 in October, 1938, and with £42,209 in November, 1937.

Other Ports in England and Wales .- Employment at Cardiff continued fair with coal trimmers and tippers but declined slightly with dock workers; at Swansea it showed a decline towards the end of the month but remained moderate. At Bristol and Avonmouth employment continued fairly good. At Plymouth it continued fair; at Southampton it declined, and was slack.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow and Leith fluctuated but remained fair generally. At Dundee there was a further improvement, and employment was fairly good; at Grangemouth it improved and was fair. Employment at Belfast showed a slight decline, but was still good.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen continued to decline and was slack generally. The decline was partly seasonal, many vessels having been laid up for the winter. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, in shipping service was 26·1 at 14th November, 1938, as compared with 24·4 at 17th October, 1938, and 23·9 at 15th November, 1937.

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

	Number of Seamen* shipped in											
Principal Ports.	Nov.,	Inc. (Dec. (-		Eleven Months ended								
	1938.	Month before.	Year before.	Nov., 1938.	Nov., 1937.							
ENGLAND AND WALES:												
Liverpoolt	7,640	- 954	- 150	94,362	97,434							
Manchester	737	+ 80	+ 151	7,598	6,661							
London	7,964	-1,386	+ 184	95,010	95,322							
Southampton	3,295	- 808	- 891	49,767	55,370							
Tyne Ports	1,811	- 456	+ 191	20,444	18,409							
Sunderland	314	+ 131	+ 48	2,747	2,617							
Middlesbrough	310	+ 96	- 13	2,747	3,024							
Hull	936	- 127	+ 125	10,568	9,791							
Bristol‡	726	+ 123	+ 74	7,630	8,15							
Newport, Mon	323	- 121 - 634	- 593	5,222	5,788							
Cardiff§ Swansea	1,828 533	- 634 - 450	- 403	22,729	21,42							
Swansea	555	- 450	- 46	9,210	9,111							
Leith	245	- 231	- 35	7 400	0.00							
Kirkcaldy, Methil	243	_ 231	- 35	3,469	2,89							
and Grangemouth	247	+ 38	- 38	3,043	7 401							
Glasgow	1,988	- 1,032	- 124	32,440	3,48							
NORTHERN IRELAND :	-,500	2,002	127	32,440	33,49							
Belfast	280	+ 34	+ 84	2,512	2,373							
Total for above Ports	29,177	- 5,697	- 1,436	369,498	375,356							

gements, and not of separate individuals.
Including Birkenhead and Garston.
Including Avonmouth and Portishead.
Including Barry and Penarth

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The Table below shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 14th November, 1938:— Number of persons on Register at 14th November, 1938. Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with

1		40.	TON INOV	chiber, a		comp	ared	with
	Area.	Men.	Wo-	Juven-	Total.		t., 15	th Nov.,
	Mission page 1 March		men.	iles.		1938.		1937.
1	London Division South-Eastern	189,884	49,052	8,483	247,419	+ 9,7	75 +	58,435
	Division	78,422	23,266	6,193	107,881	+ 8,6	21 +	
1	Brighton Chatham	5,278 2,008	1,610 776	352 260	7,240 3,044		45 + 76 -	
	Ipswich	2,488	357	110	2,955 7,713		60 +	1,136
1	Norwich Reading	5,803 2,180	1,666	244	2,659	+ 1.	$\frac{26}{11} + \frac{4}{11}$	27
1	Rest of Division	60,665	18,475	5,130	84,270	+ 7,33	23 +	18,065
	South-Western Division	72,806 10,138	15,078	5,144	93,028	+ 3,82	23 +	12,895
1	Bristol Plymouth	10,138	15,078 1,986 1,198	507	12,631 6,279	+ 30	64 +	
1	Portsmouth	4,966	1,411	489	6,672	+ 35	58 -	264
	Southampton Swindon	7,502 1,029	822 111	369	8,693 1,226	_ 1	88 +	3,012 485
	Rest of Division	44.284	9,744 48,594	3,499	57,527 205,091	+ 3,35	52 +	10,007
	Midlands Division Birmingham	149,126 20,855	10,052	7,371	31,835	- 2,92	23 +	53,561 11,065
1	Coventry Cradley Heath &	3,230	1,598	227	5,055	- 46	57 +	1,567
1	Halesowen	2,408	887	43	3,338	+ 17	19 +	532
	Derby	3,744 6,659	1,032	301	5,077 9,048	- 49	88 +	2,330
1	Northampton	2 895	2,320	107	3,944	- 12	+	2 220
	Nottingham Smethwick	10,346	2,854	296	13,496 2,710 21,855	- 1,43 - 19	4 +	2,220
1	Stoke-on-Trent Walsall	1,601 14,174 4,974	7,085	596 218	21,855	+ 66	66 +	5,356 2,814
1	West Bromwich	1,707	333	30	2,070	- 2	22 +	933
1	Wolverhampton Rest of Division	4,153	1,362 17,766	4,315	5,725 94,461		78 +	1,481 24,608
1	North-Eastern	WASSESSEE TO	12 No. of Lot	1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1		States 2	22 138	
-	Division Barnsley	148,197 6,666	41,431	9,870	199,498 7,917 16,780	+ 13	30 +	1,357
1	Bradford	10,294 2,240	6,114	372 109	16,780 3,232	- 1.18	80 +	744
1	Dewsbury Doncaster	4,095	506	778	5,379	+ 92	25 +	1,441
1	Grimsby Halifax	5,338 2,112	721	451	6,510 3,650	- 3	07 58 +	848
1	Huddersfield	2,885	1,428 1,856 1,740	208	4,949 16,177	- 5	39 + + + +	441
1	Hull Leeds	13,228 16,734	6,668	1,209	23,791	- 6.	101+	4,690
1	Lincoln	1,655 6,024	447	162 631	2,264 7,138	- 1	24 +	363
	Rotherham Sheffield	19,798	3 544	788	24,130	+ 5.	16 +	8,784
1	Wakefield York	3,433	732	170		+ 30	63 + 29 +	1,226
1	Rest of Division	51,291	15,251	3,858	70,400		74 +	
1	North-Western Division	258,335	109,665	17,631	385,631	+ 4,5	07 +	
1	Accrington	3,289 3,426	2,524 1,877	271 193	6,084 5,496	- 3. + 1	34 + 66 +	3,265 1,284
	Ashton-u-Lyne Barrow	2,579 7,520	567	249	3,395	+ 4	51 +	1,662
	Birkenhead Blackburn	6,815	925 8,221	427 589	8,872 15,625	- 4	34 + 52 +	4,029
	Blackpool	5,626	3,572 4,564	481 404	9,679	+ 3,5	$\frac{21}{80} + \frac{1}{4}$	1,029
	Bolton Burnley	7,746 5,473	5,399 1,780	483	12,714 11,355	+ 4	80 +	3,624
	Bury	2,234 1,519	1,780 1,815	87 144	4,101 3,478	_ 4	$\frac{93}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$	1 064
	Liverpool	64,030	10,116	4,571	3,478 78,723 42,337	+ 1,5	57 89 +	4,066
	Manchester Nelson	29,581 2,705	11,446 2,451	242	5,398	+ 4	61 +	2,393
	Oldham	11,617	5.130	343 315	17,090	+	99 +	
	Rochdale	4,634 4,114	2.081	208	6,403	_ 3	93 +	2.197
	St. Helens Salford	5,830 9,788	542 3,563	466 388	6,838 13,739	+ 6	56 +	941
	Stockport	4,011	2,019	228	7,784 4,972	- 5	80 +	- 1,261
8	Warrington Wigan	3,777 7,412	824 2,049	371 368	9.829	- 3	66 +	- 182
8	Wigan Rest of Division Northern Division	63,937 140,083 2,215 6,924	33,861 13,808	5,493 14,468	103,291 168,359 2,783	- + 1.8	98 +	- 20,958
9	Darlington	2,215	294	274	2,783	+ 7	12 + 74 +	- 96
8	Gateshead Hartlepools	6,267	962 445	499 836	8,385 7,548	+ 7	02 +	- 585 - 2,885
	Middlesbrough	11,616	962	1,552	7,548 14,130	+	32 +	- 4,767
	Newcastle - on - Tyne	14,168	2,569	1,173	17,910	+ 1	01 -	- 32
	South Shields Stockton-on-Tees	8,641 5,560	540	676	10,042 6,776 17,130	+ 1	25 +	- 1,521
	Sunderland	14,458	1,486	1.186	17,130 83,655	+ 2	98 87 +	- 2,099 - 13,058
	Sunderland Rest of Division Scotland Division	188,314	5,882 47,478	18 100	253,892	+ 8,9	89 +	- 19,911
	Aberdeen	0.000	1.711	389 362	8,660	+ 5	24 + 58 +	- 1,159 - 1,232
	Clydebank Dundee		5,140	358	3,773 13,063	-	7 -	- 1,820
	Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow*	15,317 62,484 5,119	3,371 15,631	678 4,792	19,366 82,907	+ 3,4	5 + 64 + 55 +	- 5,413
	Greenock	5,119	994	580	6,693	+ 1	55 +	- 34
	Paisley	3,488	1,051	749	4,881	T î	90 4	- 610
	Port Glasgow Rest of Division Wales Division	3,488 1,961 78 279	355 17,796 11,934	249	4,881 2,565 105,749 167,304	+ 4,3	69 +	- 745 - 9,973
	Wales Division	141,516	11,934		167,304	+ 7,9	99	- 26,795
				486	5.535	+ 9	41 +	- 2,517
	Newport	6,924	513	554	7,991	+ 1,4	34 +	- 2,385
	Llanelly Newport Swansea Rest of Division	107,184	1,378 8,103 23,737 12,790	1,540 10,227	125,514	1 40	7014	- 16.308
	Northern Ireland Belfast	24.376	12,790	5,315 3,031	83.190	+ 1,7	55 + 33 +	- 2,479 - 1,352
	Londonderry	3,531	1,127	333	5,057	-	33 -	- 184 - 206
	Lurgan Lisburn	3,531 1,582 1,191	1,141 851		2,103	+	33 -	- 298
	Lisburn Newry Rest of Northern	2,028	537		2,674	+	50 +	- 188
	Ireland	21,430						1,627
	Great Britain and \ Northern I reland \	1,420,821	384,043	106,429	1,911,293	+ 48.0	31	331,379
	Northern I reland	1	1			diam's	-	- ton
	* The figures for 1	Ruthergler	n are inc	luded.		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	1	17

* The figures for Rutherglen are included.
[Percentage rates of unemployment for about 760 Towns in Great Britain are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."]

December, 1938.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment at July, 1938, and the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 14th November, 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 14th November, 1938, are, however, given on page 485. As from 4th April, 1938, certain classes of domestic employments were brought within the General and Agricultural Schemes of unemployment insurance. These new classes are included in the Tables

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 | rates of unemployment.

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 472 and 473 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 484.

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 482 and 483 it should be borne in mind that, in the case of individual industrial and its should be borne in mind that, in the case of individual industries, the percentage rates of unemployment at October and November, 1938, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1938, while the figures for November, 1937, used for the purpose of comparison, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1937 (but see footnote ‡ on page 483 regarding the persons at July, 1937 (but see foothfore 4 on page 400 regarding the percentages for all industries combined). In an industry in which a relatively large change has occurred between July, 1937, and July, 1938, in the estimated number of insured workpeople, this change may have an important effect on the relative percentage

			GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN I	RELAND.			GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMPH uding Casu		ТЕМРО	RARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPO	LY UNEMPI DRARY STOP ND CASUAL	PPAGES
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agricultural Scheme: Farming, Forestry, etc	22,273 3,560 3,674 2,380	4,378 3,375 38 72	26,651 6,935 3,712 2,452	418 85 156 69	317 200 4	735 285 160 69	22,691 3,645 3,830 2,449	4,695 3,575 42 72	27,386 7,220 3,872 2,521	18,318 3,525 3,644 2,368	4,517 3,574 42 72	22,835 7,099 3,686 2,440
TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME	31,887	7,863	39,750	728	521	1,249	32,615	8,384	40,999	27,855	8,205	36,060
Fishing	6,767	38	6,805	175	1	170	2010					
Mining:	0,101		0,003	113		176	6,942	39	6,981	6,886	39 .	6,925
Coal Mining Lion Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Total, Mining	82,962 1,614 839 5,916 529 643 1,717 94,220	322 — 1 34 — 109 4 470	83,284 1,614 840 5,950 529 752 1,721 94,690	46,395 699 16 1,529 24 384 223 49,270	52 - 1 - 2 1 56	46,447 699 16 1,530 24 386 224 49,326	129,357 2,313 855 7,445 553 1,027 1,940 143,490	374 -1 35 -111 5 526	129,731 2,313 856 7,480 553 1,138 1,945 144,016	129,317 2,310 849 5,861 552 966 1,766 141,621	373 — 1 30 — 110 5 519	129,690 2,310 850 5,891 552 1,076 1,771
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Total, NM. Mining Products	1,766 3,071 1,064 5,901	11 160 32 203	1,777 3,231 1,096 6,104	499 820 147 1,466	1 22 4 27	500 842 151 1,493	2,265 3,891 1,211 7,367	12 182 36 230	2,277 4,073 1,247 7,597	2,260 3,831 1,163 7,254	12 180 36 228	2,272 4,011 1,199 7,482
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	9,307	729	10,036	2,320	217	2,537	11,627	946	12,573	11,327	946	12,273
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	3,136	3,156	6,292	2,757	4,536	7,293	5,893	7,692	13,585	5,877	7,687	13,564
Glass:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles Total, Glass	2,327 2,112 4,439	476 239 715	2,803 2,351 5,154	706 552 1,258	66 31 97	772 583 1,355	3,033 2,664 5,697	542 270 812	3,575 2,934 6,509	3,010 2,663 5,673	542 270 812	3,552 2,933 6,485
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	6,022 746 1,087 3,786 11,641	1,173 266 296 879 2,614	7,195 1,012 1,383 4,665 14,255	476 16 123 1,106 1,721	111 18 11 133 273	587 34 134 1,239 1,994	6,498 762 1,210 4,892 13,362	1,284 284 307 1,012 2,887	7,782 1,046 1,517 5,904 16,249	6,386 752 1,188 4,853 13,179	1,281 283 306 995 2,865	7,667 1,035 1,494 5,848
Metal Manufacture :— Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	2,742	10	2,752	969		969	3,711	10	3,721	3,697	10	3,707
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes Total, Metal Manufacture	15,485 2,845 3,567 2,362 1,447 28,448	149 227 360 119 270 1,135	15,634 3,072 3,927 2,481 1,717 29,583	27,822 985 5,209 2,136 1,588 38,709	72 41 476 16 68 673	27,894 1,026 5,685 2,152 1,656 39,382	43,307 3,830 8,776 4,498 3,035 67,157	221 268 836 135 338 1,808	43,528 4,098 9,612 4,633 3,373 68,965	43,279 3,773 8,769 4,471 3,008	221 265 834 135 338	43,500 4,038 9,603 4,606 3,346
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	34,512 3,969 4,562 5,017 48,060	2,798 1,276 30 67 4,171	37,310 5,245 4,592 5,084 52,231	13,644 643 604 890 15,781	1,369 293 4 12 1,678	15,013 936 608 902 17,459	48,156 4,612 5,166 5,907 63,841	4,167 1,569 34 79 5,849	52,323 6,181 5,200 5,986 69,690	47,070 4,537 4,814 5,839 62,260	1,803 4,150 1,563 34 79 5,826	51,220 6,100 4,848 5,918 68,086

		GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.				
	INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMPLO		TEMPORA	ARY STOP	PAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPOR	Y UNEMPLO LARY STOPE D CASUALS	AGES		
ESCAL ESCAL SPAN	220825 12773 22 700129 2777 2237 1600	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Motor Carriag Railwa	vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft es, Carts, etc	17,249 1,351 2,767 21,367	1,982 123 47 2,152	19,231 1,474 2,814 23,519	3,304 122 1,011 4,437	339 28 26 393	3,643 150 1,037 4,830	20,553 1,473 3,778 25,804	2,321 151 73 2,545	22,874 1,624 3,851 28,349	20,062 1,381 3,743 25,186	2,307 151 73 2,531	22,369 1,532 3,816 27,717		
Other Me Stove,	ing and Ship Repairing etal Industries:— Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Founding	36,201 7,572	254	36,455 8,249	2,738	229	2,787 5,124	38,939 12,467	303 906	39,242 13,373	37,285 12,398	299 905	37,584 13,303		
Electric Hand T Bolts, I Brass a Heating Watche	cal Wiring and Contracting c Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. Fools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. and Allied Metal Wares g and Ventilating Apparatus s, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	3,807 5,865 1,832 1,022 1,105 1,304 1,215	103 5,172 851 1.373 1,002 43 989	3,910 11,037 2,683 2,395 2,107 1,347 2,204	174 518 1,761 1,178 243 139 450	3 526 335 496 143 4 320	177 1,044 2,096 1,674 386 143 770	3,981 6,383 3,593 2,200 1,348 1,443 1,665	106 5,698 1,186 1,869 1,145 47 1,309	4,087 12,081 4,779 4,069 2,493 1,490 2,974	3,758 6,326 3,579 2,195 1,327 1,397 1,647	101 5,692 1,186 1,868 1,144 47 1,304	3,859 12,018 4,765 4,063 2,471 1,444 2,951		
speci	Total, Other Metals	12,268 35,990	7,974 18,184	20,242 54,174	3,398 12,756	1,677 3,733	5,075 16,489	15,666 48,746	9,651 21,917	25,317 70,663	15,344 47,971	9,627 21,874	24,971 69,845		
Cotton Cotton Woolle	Preparing, Spinning, etc Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton n and Worsted	8,436 7,444 15,880 5,174	11,727 23,709 35,436 8,253	20,163 31,153 51,316 13,427	8,131 5,205 13,336 6,169	12,958 10,871 23,829 9,851	21,089 16,076 37,165 16,020	16,567 12,649 29,216 11,343	24,685 34,580 59,265 18,104	41,252 47,229 88,481 29,447	16,551 12,644 29,195 11,235	24,682 34,566 59,248 17,972	41,233 47,210 88,443 29,207		
Linen Jute Hemp, Hosiery	Rope, Cord, Twine, etc	1,562 1,157 5,273 2,046 781 946	2,541 692 11,783 3,934 1,435 3,531	4,103 1,849 17,056 5,980 2,216 4,477	1,761 1,033 900 70 166 784	4,338 921 2,281 155 406 2,920	6,099 1,954 3,181 225 572 3,704	3,323 2,190 6,173 2,116 947 1,730	6,879 1,613 14,064 4,089 1,841 6,451	10,202 3,803 20,237 6,205 2,788 8,181	3,319 2,190 601 2,114 796 1,701	6,855 1,610 1,754 4,089 1,573 6,403	10,174 3,800 2,355 6,203 2,369 8,104		
Carpets Other ' Textile	Textiles Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. Total, Textiles and Leather Goods:—	389 377 1,326 5,195 40,106	497 691 2,612 2,646 74,051	886 1,068 3,938 7,841 114,157	662 547 290 9,891 35,609	750 794 1,227 3,225 50,697	1,412 1,341 1,517 13,116 86,306	1,051 924 1,616 15,086 75,715	1,247 1,485 3,839 5,871 124,748	2,298 2,409 5,455 20,957 200,463	1,051 921 1,478 13,608 68,209	1,242 1,484 2,999 5,397 110,626	2,293 2,405 4,477 19,005 178,835		
Tannin Leathe	ng, Currying and Dressing r Goods	2,277 829 3,106	614 797 1,411	2,891 1,626 4,517	990 235 1,225	259 203 462	1,249 438 1,687	3,267 1,064 4,331	873 1,000 1,873	4,140 2,064 6,204	3,260 1,037 4,297	873 992 1,865	4,133 2,029 6,162		
Tailorin Dress I Hats an Shirts, Other Boots.	ng	9,460 752 1,267 630 457 6,397	8,460 4,680 1,935 7,223 656 2,553	17,920 5,432 3,202 7,853 1,113 8,950	2,020 53 696 69 482 3,300	9,820 2,591 3,113 3,883 718 1,883	11,840 2,644 3,809 3,952 1,200 5,183	11,480 805 1,963 699 939 9,697	18,280 7,271 5,048 11,106 1,374 4,436	29,760 8,076 7,011 11,805 2,313 14,133	10,728 793 1,963 515 928 9,363	17,100 7,141 5,042 6,378 1,366 4,419	27,828 7,934 7,005 6,893 2,294 13,782		
Food, Dr Bread, Grain	Total, Clothing ink and Tobacco:— Biscuits, Cakes, etc Milling	18,963 10,414 1,746	25,507 4,760 181	15,174 1,927	6,620 662 168	22,008 497 18	28,628 1,159 186	25,583 11,076 1,914	47,515 5,257 199	73,098 16,333 2,113	24,290 10,376 1,678	5,064 185	65,736 15,440 1,863		
Other Drink	Chocolate and Sugar Con- onery Frood Industries Industries co, Cigars, Cigarstees and Snuff	2,198 6,803 6,075 549	3,381 7,791 2,389 959	5,579 14,594 8,464 1,508	253 437 300 8	890 1,221 388 75	1,143 1,658 688 83	2,451 7,240 6,375 557	4,271 9,012 2,777 1,034	6,722 16,252 9,152 1,591	2,402 7,044 5,929 514 27,943	4,248 8,921 2,726 866 22,010	6,650 15,965 8,655 1,380		
Sawmi Wood Furnit	Total, Food, Drink, etc.	27,785 6,513 1,180 13,422 1,921 23,036	19,461 135 156 1,777 522 2,590	47,246 6,648 1,336 15,199 2,443 25,626	1,828 563 201 1,352 548 2,664	3,089 14 30 350 170 564	4,917 577 231 1,702 718 3,228	29,613 7,076 1,381 14,774 2,469 25,700	22,550 149 186 2,127 692 3,154	7,225 1,567 16,901 3,161 28,854	6,751 1,299 14,408 2,310 24,768	148 185 2,059 666	6,899 1,484 16,467 2,976 27,826		
Paper Cardbo	and Paper Board oard Boxes, Paper Bags and	1,909	696	2,605 2,938	1,788	994	2,782	3,697	1,690	5,387 3,424	3,639	1,663	5,302		
Wall I	Paper Making nery and Typewriting Requisites	210 174	151 295	361 469	42 14	3 12	45 26	252 188	154 307	406	250 186	154 307	404		
	ng, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc and Contracting:— ng	14,550 17,832 175,725	8,553	20,012 26,385 176,118	677 2,574 5,499	762 2,204 34	1,439 4,778 5,533	15,227 20,406 181,224	10,757	21,451 31,163 181,651	14,863 19,928 173,527	10,439	20,898 30,367 173,942		
Public	Works Contracting, etc Total, Building and Contracting anufacturing Industries:—	118,139 293,864 2,800	51 444	118,190 294,308 5,075	2,334 7,833 470	1 35 591	2,335 7,868 1,061	120,473 301,697 3,270	52 479	120,525 302,176 6.136	116,393 289,920 3,260	466	116,444 290,386 6,120		
Oilclot Brushe Scient	th, Linoleum, etc es and Brooms ific and Photographic Instru-	916 674	134 332	1,050 1,006	148 226	15 143	163 369	1,064	149 475	1,213 1,375 1,568	1,048 865 988	130 470	1,178 1,335 1,550		
Musica	ats and Apparatus	920 934 600 6,844	266 610	1,449 1,200 1,210 10,990	79 129 222 1,274	40 29 137 955	119 158 359 2,229	999 1,063 822 8,118	295 747	1,358 1,569 13,219	1,037 822 8,020	294 747	1,331 1,569		
Transpor	ater and Electricity Supply rt and Communication :— ay Service	17,710 15,726	409	17,967 16,135	547 980	20	567 987	18,257	416	18,534 17,122	17,679	406	17,947 16,737		
Other Goods Shippi Dock.	way and Omnibus Service Road Passenger Transport Transport by Road ing Service Harbour, Canal, etc. Service :— t Transport (Docks, Wharves,	7,559 6,188 20,234 34,838	186	8,281 6,374 20,341 35,687	807 369 1,196 346	94 8 4 69	901 377 1,200 415	8,366 6,557 21,430 35,184	194	9,182 6,751 21,541 36,102	8,120 6,323 20,368 34,386	3 183 106 917	8,927 6,506 20,474 35,303		
Hai Hai	to.)	40,789 2,399 43,188 2,679 130,412	22 3 139 184	40,906 2,421 43,327 2,863 133,008	799 185 984 108 4,790	6 8 14 33 229	805 193 998 141 5,019	2,584 44,172 2,78	30 2 153 7 217	41,711 2,614 44,325 3,004 138,027	42,42 2,72 130,67	4 30 4 153 1 215 3 2,787	2,414 42,577 2,936 133,460		
Commer	tive Trades ce, Banking, Insurance and ance*	9,408		198,734 10,983	5,617 227	3,938	9,555 268			208,239					
Miscella Natio Local Profes Enter	neous Trades and Services: nal Government Service Government Service ssional Services tainments, Sport, etc	17,744 63,958 5,683 19,930	3 4,024 3,770	19,499 67,982 9,453 27,608	381 1,558 207 472	141 76	1,699 283	65,51 5,89	6 4,165 0 3,846		63,19 5,69	8 4,096 1 3,74	67,294 9,438		
Boa Laund Job I	, Public House, Restaurant, arding House, Club, etc. Service dry Service	1779 17	7,695 5 1,236 4 4,591	94,377 9,789 2,331 30,405 261,444	460 70 121 1,407 4,676	2,517 209 514	2,587 330 1,921	2,16 1,21 27,22	4 10,212 6 1,445 1 5,105	12,376 2,661 32,32	2,09 1,19 25,58	90 9,95 93 1,41 81 4,97	3 12,043 2 2,605 4 30,555		
	ral, General Scheme*	1,210,72		1,529,133						1,839,44	6 1,368,0	59 393,30	7 1,761,366		
T	OTAL GENERAL AND AGRICUL- URAL SCHEMES*	1,242,61	CONTRACT CONTRACTOR	1,568,883	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	0 101,962	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	SERVICE AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON	1,880,44	5 1,395,9	14 401,51	2 1,797,426		

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

* Persons insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries are included in these figures.
† Including 69,585 casuals (males, 67,671; females, 1,914). Of these, 303 males and 17 females were insured under the agricultural scheme.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.															
MATERIAL (TEX		TED NUM		50000			GES AT	14тн	NOVEM	BER, 1	1938.		DECREAS	E (+) OR SE (-) IN	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENT-
INDUSTRY.	16-64,	AT JULY,	1938.	Un (i	WHOLLY EMPLOY neludir Casuals	YED ng		EMPORA FOPPAGI		200	TOTAL.		TAGE	PERCEN- IS AS ED WITH	AGES AT 14TH NOV.,
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	17TH OCT., 1938.	15TH Nov., 1937.	1938.
Agricultural Scheme:— Farming, Forestry, etc	453,050 63,360 107,600 50,390	29,450 14.380 530 740	482,500 77,740 108,130 51,130	4·9 5·6 3·4 4·7	14·9 23·5 7·2 9·7	5·5 8·9 3·4 4·8	0·1 0·2 0·2 0·2	1·0 1·4 0·7	0·2 0·4 0·2 0·1	5·0 5·8 3·6 4·9	15·9 24·9 7·9 9·7	5·7 9·3 3·6 4·9	+ 1.5 + 3.0 + 0.2 + 0.3	+ 1·3 + 4·4 + 1·3 + 1·4*	5·0 9·2 3·5 4·8
TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME	674,400	45,100	719,500	4.7	17-4	5.5	0.1	1.2	0.2	4.8	18.6	5.7	+ 1.4	+ 0.7†	5.2
Mining:— Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Total, Mining	854,500 11,350 4,480 50,570 9,660 18,500 958,710	3,640 10 10 500 10 1,180 240 5,590	858,140 11,360 4,490 51,070 9,660 10,840 18,740 964,300	9·7 14·2 18·7 11·7 5·5 6·7 9·3 9·8	8·8 	9·7 14·2 18·7 11·7 5·5 6·9 9·2 9·8	5·4 6·2 0·4 3·0 0·2 3·9 1·2 5·2	0·2 1·5 — 0·2 — 0·2 0·4 1·0	5·4 6·2 0·4 2·9 0·2 3·6 1·2 5·1	21·1 15·1 20·4 19·1 14·7 5·7 10·6 10·5 15·0	10·3 10·0 7·0 9·4 2·1 9·4	20·7 15·1 20·4 19·1 14·6 5·7 10·5 10·4 14·9	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 1 \cdot 2 \\ + \ 0 \cdot 9 \\ + \ 0 \cdot 3 \\ - \ 1 \cdot 5 \\ - \ 1 \cdot 1 \\ + \ 0 \cdot 2 \\ - \ 0 \cdot 4 \\ - \ 0 \cdot 3 \\ + \ 0 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	+ 3·3 + 3·4 +13·3 + 3·2 + 3·3 + 1·0 - 0·7 + 3·8 + 3·4	20·7 15·1 20·4 19·0 12·4 5·7 10·0 9·7 14·8
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Total, NM. Mining Products	14,200 28,210 17,460 59,870	130 2,280 560 2,970	14,330 30,490 18,020 62,840	100000	8·5 7·0 5·7 6·8	12·4 10·6 6·1 9·7	3·6 2·9 0·8 2·4	0·7 1·0 0·7 0·9	3·5 2·8 0·8 2·4	16·0 13·8 6·9 12·3	9·2 8·0 6·4 7·7	15·9 13·4 6·9 12·1	- 0·7 + 0·1 - 0·1	+ 6.5 + 3.3 + 1.6 + 3.5	15·9 13·2 6·8 12·0
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc	101,100 33,320	6,740	107,840 74,790	9.4	10·8 7·6	9.3	2·3 8·3	3.2	9.8	11.5	14.0	11.7	+ 0.7 + 0.9	+ 3.3 + 4.6	11·5 18·2
Glass:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles Total, Glass	23,830 17,620 41,450	7,450 2,360 9,810	31,280 19,980 51,260	12.0	6·4 10·1 7·3	9·0 11·8 10·1	2·9 3·1 3·0	0·9 1·3 1·0	2·4 2·9 2·6	12·7 15·1 13·7	7·3 11·4 8·3	11·4 14·7 12·7	- 0·7 - 2·1 - 1·2	+ 3·1 + 2·2 + 2·7	11·4 14·7 12·7
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	81,880 23,430 18,380 56,070 179,760	31,300 6,620 5,950 20,870 64,740	113,180 30,050 24,330 76,940 244,500	7·4 3·2 5·9 6·8 6·5	3·7 4·0 5·0 4·2 4·0	6·4 3·4 5·7 6·1 5·8	0·5 0·1 0·7 1·9 0·9	0·4 0·3 0·2 0·6 0·5	0·5 0·1 0·5 1·6 0·8	7·9 3·3 6·6 8·7 7·4	4·1 4·3 5·2 4·8 4·5	7.7	$ \begin{array}{c} + \ 0.2 \\ + \ 0.1 \\ - \ 0.1 \\ + \ 0.7 \\ + \ 0.2 \end{array} $	+ 0.9 + 0.3 + 1.5 + 1.2 + 0.8	6·8 3·4 6·2 7·6 6·6
Metal Manufacture: Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	17,140 177,840 46,360 24,770 30,280 21,510 317,900	4,990 4,030 2,590 2,430 4,310 18,410	17,200 182,830 50,390 27,360 32,710 25,820 336,310	16·0 8·7 6·1 14·4 7·8 6·7 8·9	16·7 3·0 5·6 13·9 4·9 6·3 6·2	16·0 8·6 6·1 14·4 7·6 6·6 8·8	5·7 15·7 2·2 21·0 7·1 7·4 12·2	1·4 1·1 18·4 0·7 1·5 3·6	5·6 15·2 2·0 20·7 6·6 6·5 11·7	21·7 24·4 8·3 35·4 14·9 14·1 21·1	16·7 4·4 6·7 32·3 5·6 7·8 9·8	21·6 23·8 8·1 35·1 14·2 13·1 20·5	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.8 \\ +2.9 \\ +1.4 \\ +0.6 \\ +0.6 \\ +1.7 \end{array} $	+13·3 +13·4 + 2·5 +20·2 + 3·1 + 5·5 +10·7	21·6 23·8 8·1 35·1 14·1 13·0 20·5
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	582,960 92,290 56,160 44,880 776,290	57,530 25,420 1,020 1,840 85,810	640,490 117,710 57,180 46,720 862,100	5·9 4·3 8·1 11·2 6·2	4·9 5·0 2·9 3·6 4·9	5·8 4·5 8·0 10·9 6·1	2·4 0·7 1·1 2·0 2·0	2·3 1·2 0·4 0·7 1·9	2·4 0·8 1·1 1·9 2·0	8·3 5·0 9·2 13·2 8·2	7·2 6·2 3·3 4·3 6·8	8·2 5·3 9·1 12·8 8·1	$ \begin{array}{c} + 0.1 \\ + 0.1 \\ + 0.3 \\ + 0.7 \\ + 0.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} + 3.1 \\ + 2.2 \\ + 0.8 \\ + 3.5 \\ + 2.9 \end{array} $	8·1 5·2 9·4 12·7 8·0
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:— Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc	351,970 11,110 57,100 420,180	35,900 1,920 1,510 39,330	387,870 13,030 58,610 459,510	4·9 12·2 4·8 5·1	5·5 6·4 3·1 5·5	5·0 11·3 4·8 5·1	0·9 1·1 1·8 1·0	1·0 1·5 1·7 1·0	0·9 1·2 1·8 1·1	5·8 13·3 6·6 6·1	6·5 7·9 4·8 6·5	5·9 12·5 6·6 6·2	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.6 \\ -0.5 \\ +0.2 \\ -0.5 \end{array} $	+ 0·3 + 2·2 + 2·9 + 0·7	5·9 11·9 6·5 6·1
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Other Metal Industries:	171,920	3,130	175,050	21.1	8.1	20.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	22.7	9.7	22.4	- 0.3	+ 1.1	22.7
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	92,210 39,820 103,560 21,260 16,180 17,350 18,450 21,780	10,070 2,830 76,260 10,910 12,610 11,410 1,340 18,060	102,280 42,650 179,820 32,170 28,790 28,760 19,790 39,840	8·2 9·6 5·7 8·6 6·3 6·4 7·1 5·6	6·7 3·6 6·8 7·8 10·9 8·8 3·2 5·5	8·1 9·2 6·1 8·3 8·3 7·3 6·8 5·5	5·3 0·4 0·5 8·3 7·3 1·4 0·7 2·0	2·3 0·1 0·7 3·1 3·9 1·2 0·3 1·7	5·0 0·4 0·6 6·6 5·8 1·4 0·7 2·0	13·5 10·0 6·2 16·9 13·6 7·8 7·8 7·6	9·0 3·7 7·5 10·9 14·8 10·0 3·5 7·2	13·1 9·6 6·7 14·9 14·1 8·7 7·5 7·5	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.4 \\ +0.1 \\ \\ -0.7 \\ +0.7 \\ -1.2 \\ +0.2 \\ -0.1 \end{array} $	+ 5·6 + 0·8 + 0·9 + 7·0 + 8·3 + 3·8 + 2·3 + 3·4	13·0 9·2 6·7 14·8 14·1 8·6 7·7 7·4
specified Total, Other Metals Textiles :—	174,010 504,620	93,730 237,220	267,740 741,840	7.1	8·5 7·7	7.6	2.6	1.8	1.9	9.7	9.2	9·5 9·5	$-0.8 \\ -0.4$	+ 3·2 + 3·2	9·4 9·5
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk Spinning and Manufacture and	76,700 60,590 137,290 89,810	124,550 131,210 255,760 125,960	201,250 191,800 <i>393,050</i> 215,770	11·0 12·3 11·6 5·8	9·4 18·1 13·9 6·6	10·0 16·2 13·1 6·2	10·6 8·6 9·7 6·8	10·4 8·3 9·3 7·8	10·5 8·4 9·4 7·4	21·6 20·9 21·3 12·6	19·8 26·4 23·2 14·4	20·5 24·6 22·5 13·6	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.0 \\ -2.0 \\ -1.5 \\ -2.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 7.8 \\ +11.1 \\ + 9.4 \\ - 1.9 \end{array} $	20·5 24·6 22·5 13·6
Artificial Silk Weaving, etc. Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hosiery Lace Carpets Other Textiles TextileBleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. Total, Textiles	19,980 16,820 22,150 10,760 7,360 26,890 5,710 13,050 18,680 69,300 437,800	31,780 8,710 51,920 17,220 12,100 91,820 8,430 18,330 39,810 26,980 688,820	51,760 25,530 74,070 27,980 19,460 118,710 14,140 31,380 58,490 96,280 1,126,620	7·8 6·9 23·8 19·0 10·6 3·5 6·8 2·9 7·1 7·5 9·2	8-0 7-9 22-7 22-8 11-9 3-8 5-9 3-8 6-6 9-8 10-8	7·9 7·2 23·0 21·4 11·4 3·8 6·3 3·4 6·7 8·1 10·1	8·8 6·1 4·1 0·7 2·3 2·9 11·6 4·2 1·6 14·3 8·1	13.6 10.6 4.4 0.9 3.3 3.2 8.9 4.3 3.0 12.0 7.3	11·8 7·7 4·3 0·8 2·9 3·1 10·0 4·3 2·6 13·7 7·7	16·6 13·0 27·9 19·7 12·9 6·4 18·4 7·1 8·7 21·8 17·3	21·6 18·5 27·1 23·7 15·2 7·0 14·8 8·1 9·6 21·8 18·1	19·7 14·9 27·3 22·2 14·3 6·9 16·3 7·7 9·3 21·8 17·8	$\begin{array}{c} -0.7 \\ -0.9 \\ +0.2 \\ -0.4 \\ -0.6 \\ -1.1 \\ -1.7 \\ -1.5 \\ -1.0 \\ -1.4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + 9.8 \\ + 7.1 \\ + 1.9 \\ - 4.0 \\ - 0.3 \\ - 2.3 \\ + 3.4 \\ - 5.7 \\ + 0.2 \\ + 3.6 \\ + 3.5 \end{array}$	19·7 14·9 18·6 22·2 13·9 6·9 16·2 7·7 8·2 20·9
Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods Total, Leather	34,340 11,450 45,790	11,440 15,090 26,530	45,780 26,540 72,320	6·6 7·2 6·8	5·4 5·3 5·3	6·3 6·1 6·2	2·9 2·1 2·7	2·2 1·3 1·8	2·7 1·7 2·4	9·5 9·3 9·5	7·6 6·6 7·1	9·0 7·8 8·6	- 0·4 - 0·3 - 0·3	$ \begin{array}{c c} -1.1 \\ +2.3 \\ +0.1 \end{array} $	9·0 7·7 8·5
Clothing: Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Total, Clothing * The figures for these industry grounds.	68,070 11,400 11,970 11,210 7,450 80,890 190,990	148,450 93,090 19,840 97,080 21,510 54,810 434.780	216,520 104,490 31,810 108,290 28,960 135,700 625,770	13.9 6.6 10.6 5.6 6.1 7.9 9.9	5·7 5·0 9·8 7·4 3·0 4·7 5·9	8·3 5·2 10·1 7·3 3·8 6·6 7·1	3·0 0·5 5·8 0·6 6·5 4·1 3·5	6·6 2·8 15·6 4·0 3·4 3·4 5·0	5·4 2·5 11·9 3·6 4·2 3·8 4·6	16·9 7·1 16·4 6·2 12·6 12·0 13·4	12·3 7·8 25·4 11·4 6·4 8·1 10·9	13·7 7·7 22·0 10·9 8·0 10·4 11·7	- 1·0 	+ 0·1 + 0·5 - 4·6 + 0·6 + 0·9 + 0·4 + 0·1	13·1 7·6 22·0 7·9 7·9 10·2 11·0

^{*} The figures for these industry groups now include certain classes of domestic employments which were brought into insurance in April, 1938. These classes were necessarily excluded from the figures for November, 1937 (see article on page 425 of the November, 1938, issue of this GAZETTE). In the case of the individual industry groups so affected (but not elsewhere) the newly insured classes have been excluded from the figures for 14th November, 1938, for the purpose of the comparisons with 15th November, 1937.

† See footnote ‡ on next page.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. December, 1938.

CHRESTORNE	ESTIMA	TED NUM	BER OF		PERCE	NTAGE	S AT 14	ITH NO	VEMBE	IR, 193	8.		INCREASE (+) OR DEOREASE (-) IN		GREAT BRITAIN
INDUSTRY.	INSURE	PERSON AT JULY,	S, AGED	Un (i	WHOLLY EMPLOY ncludin Casuals)	ED		MPORAL OPPAGE			TOTAL.	100	TAG	PERCEN- ES AS ED WITH	ONLY. TOTAL PERCEN- TAGES AT
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	17TH OCT., 1938.	15TH Nov., 1937.	14TH Nov., 1938.
Food, Drink and Tobacco: Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Check Checket and Super Case	107,860 29,130	70,690 3,890	178,550 33,020	9·7 6·0	6·7 4·7	8·5 5·8	0.6	0·7 0·4	0.6	10·3 6·6	7·4 5·1	9·1 6·4	+ 0.2	+ 0·5 + 0·5	9·0 5·9
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Total, Food, Drink, etc.	26,720 72,640 91,110 14,780 342,240	52,660 64,210 26,420 27,900 245,770	79,380 136,850 117,530 42,680 588,010	8·2 9·4 6·7 3·7 8·1	6·4 12·1 9·0 3·4 7·9	7·0 10·7 7·2 3·5 8·0	1.0 0.6 0.3 0.1 0.6	1·7 1·9 1·5 0·3 1·3	1.5 1.2 0.6 0.2 0.9	9·2 10·0 7·0 3·8 8·7	8·1 14·0 10·5 3·7 9·2	8·5 11·9 7·8 3·7 8·9	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 1 \cdot 2 \\ + \ 0 \cdot 2 \\ - \ 0 \cdot 2 \\ + \ 0 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	+ 1·5 + 0·8 + 0·5 	8·4 11·8 7·5 3·5 8·7
Woodworking, etc.:— Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking Total, Woodworking, etc	60,730 9,410 123,140 18,950 212,230	3,160 2,230 27,260 5,760 38,410	63,890 11,640 150,400 24,710 250,640	10·7 12·5 10·9 10·1 10·9	4·3 7·0 6·5 9·1 6·7	10·4 11·5 10·1 9·9 10·2	1·0 2·2 1·1 2·9 1·2	0·4 1·3 1·3 2·9 1·5	0·9 2·0 1·1 2·9 1·3	11·7 14·7 12·0 13·0 12·1	4·7 8·3 7·8 12·0 8·2	11·3 13·5 11·2 12·8 11·5	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 0.1 \\ + \ 0.1 \\ - \ 0.3 \\ - \ 0.2 \\ - \ 0.2 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} + 1.6 \\ + 2.0 \\ + 2.8 \\ + 2.0 \\ + 2.4 \end{array} $	11·0 13·0 11·1 12·3 11·3
Paper, Printing, etc.:— Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	49,740	17,130	66,870	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.6	5.8	4.2	7.4	9.9	8-1	4 0.7	+ 3.7	8.0
Stationery Wall Paper Making	25,730 5,080	47,290 2,480	73,020 7,560	3·8 4·1	4·1 6·1	4.0	0.2	0·9 0·1	0.7	4·0 5·0	5·0 6·2	4·7 5·4	- 0·1 - 0·3	+ 0·9 + 0·5	4·6 5·4
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc	4,910 189,510 274,970	6,120 97,870 170,890	11,030 287,380 445,860	3·5 7·7 6·5	4·8 5·6 5·0	4·3 7·0 5·9	0·3 0·3 0·9	0·2 0·8 1·3	0·2 5·0 1·1	3·8 8·0 7·4	5·0 6·4 6·3	4·5 7·5 7·0	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.8 \\ +0.2 \\ +0.1 \end{array} $	+ 0.6 + 1.4 + 1.6	4·5 7·4 6·9
Building and Contracting: Building Public Works Contracting, etc Total, Building and Contracting	1,037,260 326,510 1,363,770	1,530	1,050,110 328,040 1,378,150	16·9 36·2 21·5	3·1 3·3 3·1	16·8 36·0 21·4	0·6 0·7 0·6	0·2 0·1 0·2	0·5 0·7 0·5	17·5 36·9 22·1	3·3 3·4 3·3	17·3 36·7 21·9	$ \begin{array}{r} + 1.3 \\ + 1.0 \\ + 1.2 \end{array} $	+ 3·2 - 0·8 + 2·6	16·9 36·3 21·5
Other Manufacturing Industries: Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms	37,610 10,830 6,030	25,410 1,750 5,840	63,020 12,580 11,870	7·4 8·5 11·2	9·0 7·7 5·7	8·1 8·3 8·5	1·3 1·3 3·7	2·3 0·8 2·4	1·6 1·3 3·1	8·7 9·8 14·9	11·3 8·5 8·1	9·7 9·6 11·6	- 0·3 - 0·3 - 1·1	$+ 1.5 \\ - 0.2 \\ + 2.1$	9·7 9·4 11·4
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Total, Other Manufacturing	27,510 8,300 8,070 98,350	12,840 2,380 9,890 58,110	40,350 10,680 17,960 156,460	3·3 11·3 7·4 7·0	4·1 11·2 6·2 7·1	3·6 11·2 6·7 7·0	0·3 1·5 2·8 1·3	0·3 1·2 1·4 1·7	0·3 1·5 2·0 1·4	3·6 12·8 10·2 8·3	4·4 12·4 7·6 8·8	3·9 12·7 8·7 8·4	- 0·1 - 0·3 - 0·3	+ 0.8 + 2.7 + 1.9 + 1.1	3·9 12·5 8·7 8·4
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	211,150	11,340	222,490	8-4	2.3	8.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	8.6	2.4	8.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	8.2
Transport and Communication: Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service : Port Transport (Docks, Wharves,	152,100 198,930 40,120 156,430 131,660	8,850 12,130 3,230 4,680 6,690	160,950 211,060 43,350 161,110 138,350	10·3 3·8 15·4 12·9 26·5	4·6 6·0 5·8 2·3 12·7	10·0 3·9 14·7 12·6 25·8	0·7 0·4 0·9 0·8 0·2	0·1 0·7 0·2 0·1 1·0	0.6 0.5 0.9 0.8 0.3	11·0 4·2 16·3 13·7 26·7	4·7 6·7 6·0 2·4 13·7	10·6 4·4 15·6 13·4 26·1		$ \begin{array}{r} + 3.6 \\ + 0.3 \\ + 1.9 \\ + 2.1 \\ + 2.2 \end{array} $	10·5 4·3 15·3 13·0 26·1
etc.) Harbour, River and Canal Service Total Docks, Harbours, etc Other Transport, Communication, etc. Total, Transport, etc	136,860 24,550 161,410 18,390 859,040	1,470 490 1,960 3,090 40,630	138,330 25,040 163,370 21,480 899,670	29·8 9·8 26·8 14·6 15·2	8·0 4·5 7·1 6·0 6·4	29·6 9·7 26·5 13·3 14·8	0.6 0.7 0.6 0.6 0.5	0·4 1·6 0·7 1·0 0·6	0.6 0.7 0.6 0.7 0.5	30·4 10·5 27·4 15·2 15·7	8·4 6·1 7·8 7·0 7·0	30·2 10·4 27·1 14·0 15·3	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 1 \cdot 7 \\ - \ 0 \cdot 4 \\ + \ 1 \cdot 3 \\ - \ 0 \cdot 1 \\ + \ 1 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + 6.7 \\ - 0.2 \\ + 5.6 \\ + 1.1 \\ + 2.6 \end{array}$	29·8 10·1 26·8 13·8 15·1
Distributive Trades Commerce, Banking, Insurance and	1,282,490	813,530	2,096,020	11.1	6.9	9.5	0.5	0-5	0.4	11.6	7.4	9-9	+ 0.1	+ 1.2	9.7
Finance†	180,500	92,760	273,260	5.2	1.7	4.0	0.1	0-0	0-1	5.3	1.7	4.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	4.0
National Government Service* Local Government Service* Professional Services* Entertainments, Sport, etc Hotel, Public House, Restaurant,	154,860 365,330 108,380 89,220	28,880 83,470 107,270 60,930	183,740 448,800 215,650 150,150	11·5 17·5 5·2 22·3	6·1 4·8 3·5 12·6	10·6 15·1 4·4 18·4	0·2 0·4 0·2 0·6	0·2 0·2 0·1 0·5	0·3 0·4 0·1 0·5	11·7 17·9 5·4 22·9	6·3 5·0 3·6 13·1	10·9 15·5 4·5 18·9	$ \begin{array}{r} + 0.6 \\ + 0.7 \\ + 0.1 \\ + 1.3 \end{array} $	+ 0·7* + 0·2* + 0·6* + 0·6	10·6 15·3 4·4 18·7
Boarding House, Club, etc. Service* Laundry Service	195,630 29,750 10,670 126,910 1,080,750	305,570 120,820 19,080 63,940 789,960	501,200 150,570 29,750 190,850 1,870,710	19·0 7·0 10·3 20·3 16·1	13·7 6·4 6·5 7·2 11·1	18·8 6·5 7·8 15·9 14·0	0·2 0·3 1·1 1·1 0·4	0.6 2.1 1.1 0.8 0.7	0·4 1·7 1·1 1·0 0·5	19·2 7·3 11·4 21·4 16·5	19·3 · 8·5 7·6 8·0 11·8	19·2 8·2 8·9 16·9 14·5	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 1.8 \\ + \ 0.4 \\ + \ 0.6 \\ + \ 0.2 \\ + \ 0.9 \end{array}$	+ 2.6* + 1.4 + 1.7 + 3.1* + 1.4*	18·9 8·1 8·8 16·3 14·3
Total, General Scheme†	10,178,100	3,941,900	14,120,000	11.9	8.1	10.8	2.0	2.6	2.2	13.9	10.7	13.0	+ 0.3	+ 2.1‡	12.7
TOTAL, GENERAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES†	10,852,500	3,987,000	14,839,500	11.4	8.2	10.6	2.0	2.5	2.1	13-4	10.7	12.7	+ 0.4	+ 2.1‡	12.4

* See footnote * on the previous page.
† Persons insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries are included in these figures.
† The percentage for all industries and services combined for November, 1937 used for this comparison, is the revised figure based on the estimated num ser insured at that date—see page 424 of the November, 1938, issue of this GAZETTE. The percentages for October and November, 1938, are based on the numbers insured at July, 1938. See also footnote * on the previous page.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in the numbers insured, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed at 14th November, 1938, compared with 17th October, 1938.										
1	Males.	Fe	males.	Total.						
+	13,654	-	14	+	13,640					
+	4,673	+	5,047	+	9,720					
++	2,530 7,907	+	6,541	++	9,071 7,906					
+++	5,290 3,464	+ -	8 13	++	5,298 3,451					
+++	2,625 2,625 2,152 2,203	+++-	155 198 2	++	3,159 2,780 2,350 2,201					
+	2,201	-	21	+	2,180					
-	1,118 2,039 1,177		1,157 264 3,412	111	2,275 2,303 4,589 5,844					
	nur as u co + + + + + + + +	mumbers instas unemployer compared with the comp	numbers insured, as unemployed at 1 compared with 1 Males. Fe + 13,654 - + 4,673 + + 4,673 + + 7,907 - + 5,290 + + 3,464 - + 2,473 + + 2,625 + 2,152 + + 2,203 - + 2,201 1,118 - 2,039 - 1,177	numbers insured, aged 16-das unemployed at 14th Nov. compared with 17th Octo Males. Females. + 13,654 - 14 + 4,673 + 5,047 + 2,530 + 6,541 + 7,907 - 1 + 5,290 + 8 + 3,464 - 13 + 2,473 + 686 + 2,625 + 155 + 2,152 + 198 + 2,203 - 2 + 2,201 - 21 - 1,118 - 1,157 - 2,039 - 264 - 1,177 - 3,412	numbers insured, aged 16-64, re as unemployed at 14th Novembe compared with 17th October, Males. Females. + 13,654 - 14 + + 4,673 + 5,047 + + 2,530 + 6,541 + + 7,907 - 1 + + 5,290 + 8 + + 3,464 - 13 + + 2,473 + 686 + + 2,625 + 155 + + 2,473 + 686 + + 2,625 + 155 + + 2,203 - 2 + + 2,201 - 21 + - 1,118 - 1,157 2,039 - 264 1,177 - 3,412 -					

NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

NOVEMBER, 1938.

	Men	Во	ys.	Women	Gi	rls.	
Division	aged 18-64.	Aged 16 & 17	Aged 14 & 15	Aged 18-64.	Aged 16 & 17	Aged 14 & 15	Total.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	2,471 863 852 790 565 861 306 753 453	1,097 362 376 487 365 509 206 307 272	4,775 1,118 1,257 3,620 2,882 3,355 1,146 2,497 1,091	4,237 1,374 991 1,049 809 1,093 588 831 479	1,117 544 489 479 421 525 355 389 340	4,733 1,104 988 3,536 2,351 3,349 981 2,395 640	18,430 5,365 4,953 9,961 7,393 9,692 3,582 7,172 3,275
TOTAL	7,914	3,981	21,741	11,451	4,659	20,077	69,823
General Scheme	6,902	3,773	20,685	11,193	4,589	19,925	67,067
Agricultural Scheme	1,012	208	1,056	258	70	152	2,756

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYSIS FOR 14TH NOVEMBER, 1938.

TOP CONTROL OF THE CO	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:	138 9	0.00			
(a) General scheme(b) Agricultural scheme2. Unemployment allowances authorized :	759,952 12,460	21,638 603	245,522 4,452	15,824 242	1,042,936 17,757
(a) Excluding insurance benefit claimants*	475,587	2,131	39,119	2,033	518,870
(b) Insurance benefit claims disallowed 3. Claims under con-	4,405	114	1,976	111	6,606
sideration 4. Others not in receipt of benefit or allowances:	32,657	2,153	11,520	1,592	47,922
(a) Aged 16-64 (b) Aged 14 and 15	44,555	2,222 8,892	34,289	3,489 8,563	84,555 17,455
B. Others on Register:— 5. Unemployment allowances authorized 6. Applications under	13,659	458	5,709	915	20,741
consideration 7 Not in receipt of	218	16	182	55	471
allowances: (a) aged 16 and over (b) Aged 14 and 15	23,190	2,734 10,049	17,537	3,849 13,431	47,310 23,480
C. Total on Register	1,366,683	51,010	360,306	50,104	1,828,103
D. Insured Unemployed:— Aged 16-64: 8. Number on Register	E O E		VIII 19		
(items 1-3 and 4 (a)) 9. Two months file † 10. Special Schemes —	1,329,616 33,423	28,861 1,535	336,878 39,178	23,291 1,837	1,718,646 75,973
claimants to benefit	2,462	17	316	12	2,807
Total aged 16-64	1,365,501	30,413	376,372	25,140	1,797,426
11. Aged 14 and 15: (a) Item 4 (b) (b) Two months file	_	8,892 2,163	=	8,563 2,839	17,455 5,002
Total aged 14-64	1,365,501	41,468	376,372	36,542	1,819,883

APPLICANTS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES

DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS-14TH NOVEMBER, 1938.

Division.	Men 18-64.	Boys 16 & 17.	Women 18-64.	Girls 16 & 17.	Total 16-64.								
CLAIM	S ADMITTEL	FOR INSUI	RANCE BEN	EFIT.‡									
The Parket		G	eneral Sche	eme.									
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	133,931 54,054 48,698 95,759 89,734 132,284 61,598 81,800 62,094	2,044 1,344 890 1,987 2,199 4,277 2,458 3,837 2,602	34,610 14,628 10,008 38,824 31,803 74,717 8,141 25,887 6,904	893 1,319 1,023 1,667 1,962 3,217 1,555 2,935 1,253	171,478 71,345 60,619 138,237 125,698 214,495 73,752 114,459 72,853								
Great Britain	759,952	21,638	245,522	15,824	1,042,936								
	Agricultural Scheme.												
London South-Easteru South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	619 2,248 1,615 1,182 1,042 1,220 724 2,391 1,419	13 93 57 30 33 39 81 167 90	563 1,804 130 409 797 155 98 441 55	9 49 9 2 68 6 21 65 13	1,204 4,194 1,811 1,623 1,940 1,420 924 3,064 1,577								
Great Britain	12,460	603	4,452	242	17,757								
APPLICATION	S AUTHORIS	ED FOR UNE	MPLOYMENT	ALLOWANCE	18.§								
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	38,041 15,419 15,121 42,223 47,856 104,852 70,118 91,313 68,708	34 24 30 41 68 632 492 814 568	4,222 1,613 1,218 2,876 3,157 15,987 2,425 12,635 2,671	11 49 50 34 151 342 617 1,036	42,308 17,105 16,419 45,174 51,232 121,813 73,652 105,798 72,716								

^{*} These exclusions represent (a) insurance benefit claimants in receipt of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit (numbering 9,932 at 14th November, 1938); and (b) persons disqualified for short periods from teceiving benefit, who are shown in line 2 (b) of the Table.

2,703 46,804

3,059 546,217

Great Britain ... 493,651

† See explanation on page 480.

‡ Including 9,932 persons for whom payment of unemployment allowances
in supplementation of benefit had been authorised.

§ Including 6,606 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 14th November, 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.

Annliganta	ogod 16 6/	who had been	on Dogiston
ADDITIGATION	. Agen 10-04	t. who had been	On Kepister

E LEE	Арр	neants, age	u 10-04, w	no nad bec	en on Kegn	ster
	Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	but less but less than 6 than 9		12 months or more.	Totals.
Man less	Contract Con	N	UMBERS.			
Men, 18-64 Boys, 16-17 Women, 18-64 Girls, 16-17 Total	812,850 23,309 229,441 18,587 1,084,187	124,256 2,655 37,157 1,622	68,881 800 16,742 488 86,911	54,240 355 9,807 234 64,636	255,248 431 22,463 245 278,387	1,315,475 27,550 315,610 21,176
		PER	CENTAGES	J.		2230
Men, 18-64 Boys, 16-17 Women, 18-64 Girls, 16-17	61 · 8 84 · 6 72 · 7 87 · 7	9·5 9·6 11·8 7·7	5·2 2·9 5·3 2·3	4·1 1·3 3·1 1·1	19·4 1·6 7·1 1·2	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
Total	64.5	9:9	5.2	3.8	16.6	100.0

Of the 1,084,187 applicants who had been on the register for less than 3 months, approximately 825,000, or 49.1 per cent. of the total number of applicants, had been on the register for less than

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND. GREAT BRITAIN.

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

TE AL PROPERTY THE AREA		Four weeks ended 26th Nov., 1938.	Five weeks ended 29th Oct., 1938.	Four weeks ended 27th Nov., 1937.
Miscellaneous Receipts		1,692,000 1,670,000 1,674,000 1,000	£ 2,025,000 2,061,000 2,034,000 56,000	£ 1,411,000† 1,616,000 1,505,000 123,000
Total Income Benefit Cost of Administration Accrued Charge for Debt Ser Miscellaneous Payments Total Expenditure	 vice§	5,037,000 4,103,000 443,000 309,000 40,000 4,895,000	6,176,000 4,847,000 762,000‡ 383,000 42,000 6,034,000	4,655,000 2,745,000 352,000 384,000 13,000
Dobt Outstandings		81,530,000	81,530,000	3,494,000
Exchequer Miscellaneous Receipts		47,000 46,000 46,000	39,000 39,000 38,000	44,000 43,000 43,000 3,000
Total Income		139,000	116,000	133,000
Cost of Administration Miscellaneous Payments		41,000 17,000 —	25,000 15,000 5,000	38,000 16,000 1,000
Total Expenditure		58,000	45,000	55,000

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 26th November, 1938, expenditure on these allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £2,663,000 as compared with £3,240,000 during the five weeks ended 29th October, 1938, and £2,684,000 during the four weeks ended 27th November,

* A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (see H.C. 49 of 1938 for the period ended 31st March, 1937).

† Includes adjustment of contributions from Defence Departments for the period April, 1936, to October, 1937.

Includes adjustment. § Statutory provision was made for the repayment (including interest) of the debt outstanding on 1st July, 1934 (amounting to £105,780,000) by half-yearly payments of £2,500,000 commencing on 30th September, 1934. Under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1938, an additional sum of £20,000,000 was repaid on 31st March, 1938, and thereafter the half-yearly payments are reduced to £2,006,259.

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 14TH NOVEMBER, 1938.

			Boys.		Girls.						
Division.		Aged Aged 14 and 16 and 17.		Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.				
Condon South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales		1,821 716 734 1,055 1,536 3,606 3,277 3,405 2,791	3,104 1,870 1,337 2,773 3,004 6,137 3,587 5,818 4,439	4,925 2,586 2,071 3,828 4,540 9,743 6,864 9,223 7,230	1,709 1,390 1,305 1,136 2,247 3,093 4,227 3,651 3,236	1,849 2,217 1,768 2,407 3,083 4,795 3,377 5,226 3,388	3,558 3,607 3,073 3,543 5,330 7,888 7,604 8,877 6,624				
Great Britain		18,941	32,069	51,010	21,994	28,110	50,104				
N. Ireland		678	2,152	2,830	664	1,821	2,485				
Gt. Britain N. Ireland	and	19,619	34,221	53,840	22,658	29,931	52,589				

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 14TH NOVEMBER, 1938.

	3.3	Boys.		Girls.						
Division.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.				
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Special Schemes	1,891 626 454 750 835 2,019 1,465 2,016 999	3,439 1,853 1,277 2,553 2,746 5,779 3,325 5,486 3,938 17	5,330 2,479 1,731 3,303 3,581 7,798 4,790 7,502 4,937 17	1,922 1,028 788 852 1,102 1,851 1,390 1,795 674	2,067 2,045 1,599 2,268 2,848 4,450 2,814 4,677 2,360	3,989 3,073 2,387 3,120 3,950 6,301 4,204 6,472 3,034				
Great Britain	11,055	30,413	41,468	11,402	25,140	36,542				
N. Ireland	511	2,124	2,635	496	1,837	2,333				
Gt. Britain and	13.500	70.575	44.107	11.000						

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. N. Ireland ... | 11,566 | 32,537 | 44,103 | 11,898 | 26,977 | 38,875

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT FOUR WEEKS ENDED 21ST NOVEMBER, 1938.

Division.		Num	ber of Vac Filled.	eancies	Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.					
COLUMN TOP		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales		7,282 1,441 1,273 2,867 2,168 3,221 1,156 2,036 555	6,235 1,221 1,300 2,579 2,382 3,448 1,180 2,273 523	13,517 2,662 2,573 5,446 4,550 6,669 2,336 4,309 1,078	2,432 191 207 1,157 1,012 1,000 269 473 176	2,254 177 310 1,238 948 1,005 242 746 207	4,686 368 517 2,395 1,960 2,005 511 1,219 383			
Great Britain		21,999	21,141	43,140	6,917	7,127	14,044			

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

	2	Week 23rd No	ended v., 193	8.		Nov.,	Total number of individuals			
Division.	Juni		ruction Classes	Centres		Educa		who have attended Junior In-		
	No. of	No.		erage idance.	No. of Insti-		rage lance.	struction Centres and Classes*		
	Cen- tres.	Classes	Boys.	Girls.	tu- tions.	Boys.	Girls.	since 1st April, 1938.		
London S. Eastern S. Western Midlands N. Eastern N. Western Northern Scotland Wales	2 7 7 4 13 30 34 33 27	5 - 5 1 - 17 3	161 258 147 306 1,163 3,550 3,488 4,243 2,526	49 435 210 123 1,055 1,421 3,007 3,420 1,841	11 5 32 46 57 17 3 84 15	41 28 43 111 88 83 - 246 67	20 15 143 149 177 126 48 349 67	1,853 2,743 2,912 2,703 10,454 26,031 25,293 31,619 14,577		
Great Britain	157†	31†	15,842	11,561	270	707	1,094	118,185		

arable figures for other Educational Institutions are not available. † Of these, two Junior Instruction Centres and two Classes were temporarily closed.

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

THE Table below shows for each industry group, and for the principa industries, the numbers of insured boys and girls under 16 years of age recorded as unemployed in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 14th November, 1938. The figures include insured boys and girls previously in domestic employments which first became insurable on 4th April, 1938:—

Todashar	Great I	Britain.	Great Bri Northern	
Industry.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Topic Transferration to the second				
Agricultural Scheme :— Farming, Forestry, etc	337	91	348	93
Market Gardening Other Employments (including Pri-	125	157	132	157
vate Gardening)	89	4	91	4
Total, Agricultural Scheme	551	252	571	254
Fishing	7	1	7	1
Coal Mining	451	9	451	9
All other Mining, etc	37 488	13	38 489	13
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	33 144	5	34 145	2 5
Glass	35	46	35	46 33
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc Metal Manufacture	88 123	190 46	93 125	191 46
General Engineering; Engineer's Iron	470	100		
and Steel Founding Other Engineering	430 136	109	456 139	112 63
Total, Engineering Construction and Repair of Vehicles:	566	172	595	175
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Other Vehicles	244 62	56	274 62	57 3
Total, Vehicles Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Other Metal Industries :—	306 273	59	336 276	60
Other Metal Industries :— Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	183	260	183	260
All others	564 747	387 647	568 751	391 651
Textiles:— Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc	57	93	57	93
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton	57 114	151 244	57 114	151 244
Woollen and Worsted Hosiery	43 10	94 153	43	94 155
All other Textiles Total, Textiles	103 270	318 809	145 315	491 984
Leather and Leather Goods Clothing:—	60	74	61	75
Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery	67 15	361 251	72 15	387 252
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	15 91	272 86	21 94	397 86
Other Clothing	22 210	110	22 224	110 1,232
Food, Drink and Tobacco :— Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc	167	366	169	384
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	73	318	73	319
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	3 160	15 470	165	16 484
Total, Food, Drink, etc Woodworking, etc. :—	403	1,169	411	1,203
Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc.	234 248	129 56	236	131
Total, Woodworking, etc	482	185	249 485	56 187
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	00	170	0.7	
Stationery Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	22 233	138 336	23 247	144 340
Other Paper, Printing, etc Total, Paper, Printing, etc	28 283	59 533	28 298	59 543
Building and Contracting:	537	17	548	17
Public Works Contracting, etc Total, Building and Contracting	119 656	19	119	2 19
Other Manufacturing Industries: Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	37	72	37	72
All Others	249 286	150 222	250 287	151 223
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Transport and Communication	30 356	11 23	30 361	11 23
Distributive Trades Commerce, Banking, Insurance and	3,581	3,367	3,855	3,448
Finance	82	66	82	67
Professional Services Entertainments, Sport, etc Hotel, Public House, Restaurant,	76 151	206 134	77 163	209 136
Boarding House, Club, etc., Service	233	1,135	243	1,155
Laundry Service Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc	112 68	492 85	119	494 85
All other Industries and Services Total, Miscellaneous	325 965	325 2,377	333	326 2,405
Total, General Scheme	10,504	11,150	10,995	11,644
Total, General and Agricultural				
	11,055	11,402	11,566	11,898

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

December, 1938.

CHANGES BETWEEN JUNE, 1923, AND JUNE, 1938, IN THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE* IN EMPLOYMENT IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

[See Special Article on pages 466 to 469.]

	Industry.	of Insure aged 16	d Number d Persons and over yment at	of Ins	nated Num sured Pers ed 16 to 64 clusive) in ployment a	ons 4			In (See	dex N	umber at foot	s. Ju	ine, 19	23 = page	100.	
	Appendix of the second	June, 1923.	June, 1927.	June, 1927.	June, 1937.	June, 1938.	June, 1927.	June, 1929.	June, 1931.	June, 1932.	June, 1933.	June 1934	June 1935	June 1936	June 1937	June 1938
	Fishing	22,376	25,330	24,500	28,182	26,098	113.2	117-4	120.9	112.0	118.3	118-1	124-6	131.9	130-1	116.
	Mining and Quarrying :			rettasis a												
	Coal Mining	1,211,559 15,906 3,950 30,574 7,781 24,300 11,875	965,610 13,626 5,345 40,619 11,043 16,862 14,782	13,100 5,100 38,900 10,600 16,200	3,902 44,252 9,246 9,676	45,181 9,110	135·3 132·8 142·0 69·4	118 · 4 134 · 2 125 · 2 66 · 1	45·3 136·1 113·9 55·7	38·8 122·2 96·2 47·5	37·3 121·7 118·6 45·4	128 · 0 123 · 9 44 · 6	88 · 6 130 · 2 124 · 1 41 · 8	85·5 141·9 124·7 42·7	102·9 151·2 124·0 41·5	94 · 1 153 · 2 121 · 8 40 · 8
	Total, Mining and Quarrying		1,067,887	1,035,500	794,313	795,406	81.8	76.5	59.5	54.9	56.5	55.9	57 - 1	56.2	62.8	62.
	Manufacturing Industries :—															
1	Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :-	HENRY WHEN	M zuerst													
	Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	13,982 9,039 14,946	10,689 15,158 18,108	14,600	13,049 25,857 15,980	26,934	167.7	174.4	174.6	187 . 5	193 - 8	209 - 9	231 - 2	255 - 6	297 - 7	307-4
	BRICK, TILE, PIPE, ETC., MAKING	56,240	82,861	78,500	98,873									1	100 may	133
	POTTERY, EARTHENWARE, ETC	64,325	62,457	60,200	64,963	61,047	97.1	102.9	80.7	77.8	86.9	93-1	94 · 1	95.8	104.8	97.4
14	GLASS:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles	23,070 12,447	22,926 15,775	22,500 15,200	28,771 17,230	27,379 16,652	99·4 126·7	111·3 122·8	91·8 117·8	92·5 120·0	102·1 126·6	109·6 135·8	108·7 130·4	117·0 137·2	126·9 143·6	120 - 2
	CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, ETC.:— Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	91,959 16,310 12,978 70,932	89,413 17,626 18,038 74,074	86,800 17,100 17,400 70,900	102,625 21,634 23,142 69,620	22,979	108 • 1	111.9	88.6	89.7	91.0	95.5	98.6	110 · 4	137·1 184·6	184 - 2
19	METAL MANUFACTURE: Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc Tin Plates	26,112 166,840 35,006 28,786 20,910	21,800 161,869 36,527 24,125 24,646	156,300 35,000 23,000 24,000	163,687 47,848 24,884 29,820	26,192	97·1 104·3 83·8 117·9	89.6 110.2 87.6 130.0	54·5 80·7 67·8 84·7	54·0 81·9 57·8 80·2	62·7 93·7 79·2 93·4	79·2 99·3 72·5 118·6	77.0 104.9 65.6 126.5	89·4 120·0 69·9 130·9	101·6 142·5 90·6 146·2	127 - 7
24	Wire Wire Netting Wire Rones	21,962 525,737 56,965 51,489 20,414	19,464 542,443 75,672 48,525 25,368	18,500 522,000 74,200 47,500 24,700	585,748 111,585 49,219	591,430 111,422 52,815 42,367	103·2 132·8 94·3	105·8 144·4 105·9	81·6 141·8 57·4	77·3 141·4 42·2	78·4 137·5 46·2	87·7 150·2 65·2	91·0 156·0 66·1	101·8 174·7 86·5	115·8 199·6 97·7	116 · 8 199 · 3 104 · 6
29	Construction and Repair of Vehicles: Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages. Carts, etc Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc	173,541 24,299 48,476 150,964	220,095 19,264 53,245	217,500 18,700 51,400	12,097 48,990	360,836 11,568 55,926 139,968	79·4 109·8	74·0 105·5	84.9	61·9 78·0	60.4	52·2 88·1	52·9 92·5	48·2 101·6	51.3	209·4 49·0 119·4
33	OTHER METAL INDUSTRIES: Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified	70,045 9,924 64,989 25,132 24,641 25,790 5,265 42,943 146,840	81,433 13,841 77,954 29,100 23,463 26,684 7,171 40,997 172,306	77,300 13,400 77,200 28,400 22,900 25,900 6,900 39,900 168,500	98,710 37,285 170,777 31,516 26,696 29,204	86,678 38,169 163,698 26,496 25,216 25,368	116·2 139·5 120·0 115·8 95·2 103·4	120·8 160·8 139·3 118·3 95·5 103·4	104·4 199·6 144·4 84·4 75·7 82·6	99·2 210·6 158·5 88·3 75·8 84·2	108·2 236·2 168·0 98·0 83·3 83·7	122·4 298·0 189·3 106·7 90·2 95·9	122.6 313.2 203.1 106.6 96.3 110.8	135·2 350·9 220·3 114·6 102·8 106·8 273·4	148·4 389·0 265·41 128·6 110·8 116·6	130 · 2 396 · 8
	TEXTILES:— Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk and Artificial Silk Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hosiery Lace Carpets Other Textiles Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	445,422 255,755 34,888 68,772 36,249 16,870 83,732 16,301 24,484 37,022 102,378	529,714 225,179 51,799 78,079 36,026 17,796 94,747 16,766 23,150 40,600 107,693	522,200 216,600 50,400 76,000 34,700 17,300 93,100 16,000 22,800 40,000 102,600	75,368 63,182 23,616 17,346 112,023 13,850 30,113 53,396	17,992 15,414 103,094 11,355 25,884	148.5 113.5 99.4 105.5 113.2 102.9 94.5	199.6 102.1 98.2 102.3 121.2 98.4 98.9 115.1	151·2 81·3 56·8 85·1 109·1 84·9 86·8 101·7	167·1 76·8 56·3 83·3 118·9 89·6 102·2 104·2	173·3 85·0 68·3 87·2 121·3 86·9 104·3 113·1	186·4 93·8 58·6 90·3 126·1 88·1 118·4 123·8	207·7 85·5 64·8 95·4 124·2 92·5 115·5 120·8	215·7 83·7 61·9 99·1 132·7 87·7 119·6 130·3	222 1 94·4 67·7 105·6 136·2 89·2 125·0 146·7	56·8 67·7 187·0 69·4 51·4 93·6 124·4 72·2 106·8 140·0 66·7
	LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS:— Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	36,477 25,686	38,681 24,615	38,400 24,100	44,169 25,612	38,411 23,812	106·0 95·8	103·2 96·0	93·2 76·1	96·1 82·9	107·0 87·6	111·2 93·7	110·7 92·1	118·0 96·3	122·0 101·8	105·4 94·5

^{*} Excluding juveniles under 16 years of age, agricultural workers, and persons in domestic employments brought into insurance as from 4th April, 1938.

† The figures of the numbers in employment for June, 1938, are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, owing to the effect of the revised procedure for counting the unemployed which was introduced in September, 1937 (see the October, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE, page 379). Since that date, persons on the register who are subsequently found to have been in employment on the date of the count are excluded from the unemployment figures of the numbers in employment for June, 1937, and earlier years, have been compiled on the basis of the old procedure for counting the unemployed, and the figures for June, 1938, on the basis of the new procedure. For 13th September, 1937, however (18th October, 1937, for the cotton industry) unemployment figures were compiled by both the old and the new methods, and the figures thus obtained have been used to provide a means of linking the index numbers for June, 1938, with those for earlier years, on a comparable basis. In some of the Tables, on pages 466 to 469, in which agures are given for 1937 and 1938, the numbers in employment in 1937 have been re-computed, for purposes of comparison, on a basis corresponding with that on which the figures for 1938 are calculated (see, for example, the footnote * in the first column on page 466).

‡ See footnote † on page 488 of the December, 1937, issue of this Gazette.

December, 1938. 111			or Or	and the second	A 7 3 A B	OI.	AZI	111.	ш.					40	-
Industry.	Esti mated of Insured aged 16 a in employe	Persons nd over	of Ins	ated Number of Person d 16 to 64* nclusive) in bloyment at	ons	ASI	131	Ind	lex Nu (See	mbers note a	. Jun	e, 192 of Tab	3 = 10le.)	00.	
of Realisable by Ac Leadinger	June, 1923.	June, 1927.	June, 1927.	June, 1937.	June, 1938.	June, 1927.	June, 1929.	June, 1931.	June, 1932.	June, 1933.	June, 1934.	June, 1935.	June, 1936.	June, 1937.	June, 1938.
Manufacturing Industries—contd			ukera Aus	07 34	Servery D assess				10 0 TO	TOLL				Garage State of the State of th	
CLOTHING:— Tailoring	75,947	194,905	192,000	196,922	190,776	110.8	109-9	109.5	107.5	110.9	107-0	107 - 5	109-3	113.6	108-5
Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	110,493 31,802 61,707 29,116 129,070	102,725 32,359 72,801 26,031 132,242	102,000 31,800 72,400 25,500 128,700	98,334 27,721 94,898 28,235 121,608	190,776 98,233 24,206 95,761 26,311 111,792	89.4	91.6	84.1	88.8	90.4	92.3	90.4	99.8	99.0	92.0
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO:-			TEAMSTONIAN THE SHIPTSON												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling	143,233 27,388	138,321 29,220	136,100 27,500	162,923 31,196	163,446 30,699	96.6	96 - 2	97.4	100·3 105·6	104 - 5	106.7	108 - 4	108 - 9	115-6	115.
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confec-	63,532 86,330	69,648 103,323	68,700 100,800	69,681 120,140	71,458 119,349	109.6	104.6	92.7	95.4	99.5	95.7	101.0	102-9	111.1	113.
Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	93,203 41,407	105,379 41,200	102,900 40,600	106,429 40,536	108,869	1113.0	1111.7	107.7	101-7	106 - 8	108 - 8	108 - 4	1112 - 8	3 116 - 9	119.
Woodworking, etc.:-			Duradarens												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc Other Woodworking	50,763 10,610 87,349 23,652	55,306 11,901 109,401 22,250	52,600 11,500 105,100 21,500	57,268 10,338 137,187 21,093	56,764 9,763 132,422 21,391	112 - 2	111·2 135·2	93.7	92.0	90.1	92.7	83-1	91.4	100-9	94.
PAPER, PRINTING, ETC.:-															
Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	51,692	51,433		63,190	58,011		The state of	98.4	ALEGNO SEL	ALCOHOLD STATE		100	100000	1	400
Stationery	50,976 4,428	53,946 5,120	53,600 5,000	69,469 7,037	68,168 6,990	105.8	3 110 - 2	129.8	109.5	130 - 3	120.4	152.	9 153 - 0	163-	162
(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	4,487 215,010	5,537 245,186			10,225 268,564	123.4	136.5	126·1 120·1	130·7 122·1	152.4	181 - 5	183.	185.9	198.	3 232· 6 127·
OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:-															
Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms Scientific and Photographic Instru-	7 007	56,155 13,595 9,733	13,100	12,106	11,100	110 · 4 118 · 9 123 · 3	9 118 - 8	99.6	97.0	114 - 8	8 105 - 1	1 105 -	6 117 - 1	5 109 -	8 100 -
ments and Apparatus Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Other Industries	16,590 10,619 97,711	23,599 11,042 123,458	10,800	16,657	16,372	142·2 104·0 126·4	0 115 - 4	1115 . 5	113.6	121.0	0 144 - 9	9 150 - 1	2 151 -	8 160 .	9 157 -
Total, Manufacturing Industries	5,019,662	5,468,504	5,321,900	5,947,552	5,636,528	108-9	9 110 - 4	93.3	93.5	99.	1 104 - 3	3 106 -	112.	8 121.	7 114.
Building and Contracting :—			AUROSES								-	100			
Building Public Works Contracting, etc	626,440 103,277					126 - 140 - 1	5 126 · 8 8 136 · 6	8 117 · 9 0 213 · 9	9 106 · 2 5 188 · 0	118 - 8	8 132 · ! 6 154 · !	7 159	5 152· 7 178·	8 155· 7 193·	5 153· 8 222·
Total, Building and Contracting	729,717	937,831	893,700	1,119,145	1,141,203	128.	5 128 - 0	0 131 - 8	117 - 8	124.0	6 135 • 6	144-	156 -	160 -	9 163.
Fransport and Distributive Trades :			enbuce order							1000					
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION:— Railway Service (non-permanent															
workers)	178,730 105,087	130,879	127,400	198,557	205,588	8 124.	5 147.	5 162 - 1	2 167 - (0 169 - 1	2 170 - 1	2 176.	3 184.	2 194.0	+ 200·
Other Road Transport Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, River, Canal Service	106 491	123,093	121,200	105,699	107,86	8 115.	6 114 .	3 108 - 3	3 104 - 2	2 99.	1 100 -	9 100 -	3 100 -	9.100	8 102 -
Other Transport, Communication, etc.	20,639	16,711	16,000	19,588	18,460	81.	0 83.	0 76.	1 82.	3 86.	3 98-	7 101.	3 100.	8 99.	0 92.
DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES Total, Transport and Distributive		1,509,307		1,896,395											
Trades	1,855,401	2,212,361	2,163,200	2,693,132	2,690,630	6 119 -	2 125 ·	9 130 •	4 133 · (134.	6 138 -	5 139 ·	2 144.	6 148 -	4 147
as, Water and Electricity Supply	160,027	162,921	155,300	202,661	205,17	7 101.	8 100-	3 104 -	4 101-	8 107-	6 116 -	5 118:	1 126 ·	5 132 •	8 134
Miscellaneous Services :—				batte 3						00000	3 20160				
Professional Services Entertainments, Sport, etc	104,206 51,729					8 109.	3 115.	6 123-	3 126 - 1	2 131.	9 138 -	0 142.	2 148 .	4 156 -	1 161
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service	233,437	294,981	289,300	393,989	394,87	7 126	4 136.	3 142 -	2 141 -	8 149.	8 156 -	7 162-	9 167•	2 172-	2 171
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Total, Miscellaneous Services	100 001														
Gommerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance		12h 1953					0.3			d files	1 100	135			
National and Local Government:—		16	HOROTE SE												
National Government Service	159,964	128,503				8 80.	3 72.	5 71.	6 69.	9 64.	3 63.	5 69.	6 75.	6 85.	0 93
Local Government Service	227,563	246,592	228,800	315,646	317,32	3 108.	4 120.	1 138 •	2 133.	9 138 -	2 139.	6 139	8 145.	0 149	6 149-

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Total, National and Local Government

All above Industries and Services ... | 10,188,101 | 11,061,614 | 10,745,200 | 12,326,790 | 12,075,268 | 108.6 | 110.5 | 101.7 | 100.7 | 105.0 | 109.5 | 111.7 | 117.6 | 124.6 | 121.5

387,527 375,095 352,000 445,985 460,191 96.8 100.3 110.5 107.2 107.4 107.8 110.5 116.0 122.6 126.2

^{*} See footnote † on the previous page.
† See footnote * on page 489 of the December, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE.

NOTE.—For 1928 and later years the available information relates only to persons aged 16-64. Although the figures annually collected for earlier years were in respect of persons aged 16 and over, information which was available as to the proportion of insured workers aged 65 years and over enabled estimates to be made of the total numbers aged 16-64 in 1927, and those estimates have been used to provide a basis for linking up the index numbers for 1923-27 with those for later years on a comparable basis. As, however, figures were not available showing the number of persons aged 65 or over who retired from each industry on obtaining old age pensions in 1927, or the numbers in employment under 16 years of age, it should not be assumed that the index numbers given necessarily represent the changes in the total number of workers, insured and uninsured, employed in any industry.

Claims allowed

THE Table below analyses for Great Britain for the period 1st to 30th November, 1938, inclusive, the decisions of Insurance Officers, of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire on doubtful claims for

A .- DECISIONS OF INSURANCE OFFICERS*.

	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.
Claims allowed :— Grounds on which Insurance Officers				
have power to disallow	4,477	1,322	221	6,020
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow	13,152	16,277	3,072	32,501
Claims disallowed :—				7000
Contributions conditions:— (a) General Scheme	134	28	115	277
(b) Agricultural Scheme	3	2		5
Not unemployed Other grounds on which Insurance	3,470	1,218	409	5,097
Officers have power to disallow	4,008	1,321	324	5,653
Total Claims disallowed	7,615	2,569	848	11,032

B.—Decisions of Courts of Referees*. (1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers.

248

28

1,306 124

5,442 33,330

		THE REAL PROPERTY.		
Claims disallowed :-				
Contributions conditions:— (a) General Scheme	12	3		15
(h) A amigniture 1 Cohome	. 4	_ 3		4
Not unamplemed	2,140	59	7	2,206
Other mounds	527	96	18	641
Total Claims disallowed	2,683	158	25	2,866
(2) Oth	ier Cases.			
Claims allowed	4,575	4,784	1,075	10,434
Claims disallowed :— Contributions conditions :—				
(a) Conoral Cahama	. 6			6
(b) Agricultural Scheme				
Anomalies Orders :-				
Class (b)—seasonal workers		1,359	67	2,532
Class (c)—normal employment no	t	100 mg		
more than 2 days a week	. 62	106	4	172
Class (d)—married women Employment left voluntarily without		4,379	120 miles	4,379
inst course	COCA	4,553	2,674	17 401
Employment lost through misconduct		1,169	1,300	13,491 5,713
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept	t 5,214	2,203	1,000	5,115
suitable employment, or failure to				
carry out written directions	. 1,123	1,700	526	3,349
Not unemployed	. 294	48	6	348

C .- TRADE DISPUTE CASES.

Total Claims disallowed ... 13.144 14.744

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	1,315	2,705	4,020
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees Juveniles		72 5 2	91 5 2
Total Appeals	19	79	98

Cases	dealt with by In	9,568	4,359	13,927				
(1)	dealt with by Co Appeals against ance Officers Other cases	disallov	Referee wances	s:— by II	isur-	148 45	445 128	593 173

E.—DECISIONS BY UMPIRE.

Appeals by the Chief Ins	uranc	e Office	er:-			
(1) Against allowances		•••		 25	92	117
(2) Against disallowan	ces			 38	25	63
Appeals by Associations				 60	83	143
Appeals by Claimants	•••			 39	104	143
Total				162	304	466

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

POOR RELIEF IN NOVEMBER.

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

The number of persons* relieved on one dayt in November in the orty-seven selected areas in Great Britain named below was 567,384, or 1.0 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 1.3 per cent. less than in November, 1937. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 346, 342, and 349 per 10,000 of the estimated population

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number relieved in November was 449,628, an increase of 0.9 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and a decrease of 1.0 per cent. as compared with November, 1937. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 117,756, or 1.2 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 2.4 per cent. less than in November, 1937.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in November numbered 67,762, or $1\cdot 0$ per cent. more than in the previous month, and $6\cdot 1$ per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 499,622, or $1\cdot 0$ per cent. more than in the previous month, and $0\cdot 6$ per cent. less than in November, 1937.

Of the forty-seven areas, thirty-seven showed slight increases in the proportion of the population in receipt of relief in November, as compared with October, seven showed slight decreases, while in three areas there was no change. Compared with November, 1937, thirty-one areas showed increases in the proportion of the population in receipt of relief, and fifteen areas showed decreases; in one area there was no change.

ontain to have a	Num	in ra 10,0 Popula	e (+) or se (-) te per 100 of tion as				
1997 A 8 (00719)	T-1	0.11		Rate per 10,000 of	compared with a		
AND THE SECOND	Indoor.	Outdoor	. Total.	Popula- tion.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.			1000				
County of London	20,806	74,081	94,887	232	+ 1	- 5	
Birkenhead Birmingham Birmingham Bilackburn Bolton Bradford Brighton Bristol Burnley Cardiff Coventry Croydon Derby East Ham Gateshead Huddersfield Kingston-upon-Hull Leeds Leicester Liverpool Manchester Liverpool Manchester Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne Nottingham Oldham Plymouth Preston St. Helens Salford Southampton South Sheilds Stockport Stoke-on-Trent Sunderland Swansea Wallasey Walsall West Ham Wolverhampton	842 4,436 693 814 1,021 563 1,956 326 1,110 357 769 587 650 549 464 1,500 1,062 2,760 3,712 2,760 3,712 2,760 3,712 2,760 1,111 842 449 449 449 449 449 449 449 449 449 4	5,346 14,119 2,551 3,696 6,406 2,401 7,741 8,562 1,880 4,676 2,885 3,600 5,968 1,551 18,130 12,698 4,171 44,531 29,598 4,171 44,531 29,253 3,138 4,405 2,794 1,993 19,824 4,312 2,748 4,604 1,735 8,647 1,7509 12,008 2,902 10,229 10,229 2,665	6,188 18,555 3,244 4,510 7,427 2,964 9,697 2,803 9,672 2,237 5,445 3,472 4,250 6,517 2,015 19,630 13,760 4,951 48,243 32,358 4,118 12,442 5,419 10,364 3,980 4,854 3,636 2,383 6,619 21,144 5,565 3,064 5,205 10,344 5,565 3,064 5,205 10,344 5,205 10,344 5,205 10,344 5,205 10,344 5,205 10,344 5,205 10,344 5,205 10,344 5,265 3,064 5,222 2,289 3,167 12,237	428 285 285 265 257 202 234 313 439 109 225 249 324 554 164 615 280 188 577 439 295 428 441 372 311 142 211 221 328 439 439 439 439 439 439 439 439	$\begin{array}{c} +\ 4\\ -\ 1\\ +\ 6\\ 5\\ +\ 7\\ +\ 4\\ -\ 3\\ +\ 1\\ +\ 4\\ -\ 3\\ +\ 1\\ +\ 4\\ -\ 2\\ +\ 4\\ +\ 6\\ -\ 1\\ -\$	$\begin{array}{c} -26\\ +21\\ 32\\ +13\\ +13\\ +13\\ +20\\ -12\\ -13\\ -13\\ -13\\ -13\\ -13\\ -13\\ -13\\ -13$	
Totals for above 42 County Boroughs	41,166	313,575	354,741	342	+ 4	- 1	
Totals, London and 42 Boroughs	61,972	387,656	449,628	311	+ 3	- 2	
SCOTLAND. Glasgow Edinburgh Dundee Aberdeen Totals for above 4	4,331 684 331 444	85,627 13,453 7,432 5,454	89,958 14,137 7,763 5,898	803 302 433 331	+ 8 + 9 - 3 + 6	- 27 - 9 + 29 + 14	
Scottish Burghs	5,790	111,966	117,756	605	+ 7	- 16	
Totals for all 47 areas above	67,762	499,622	567,384	346	+ 4	- 3	

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

19th November in London, 26th November in the rest of England and s, and 15th November in Scotland

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such officia 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. 472.473 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

GERMANY.

In Germany (excluding Austria and the Sudeten Areas), unemployment decreased during November. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at the end of the month was 152,423* as compared with 163,941† at the end of October, 1938, and 572,621 at the end of November, 1937.

In Austria the number of unemployed registered at the end of November, 1938, was 112,745* as compared with 106,543† at the end of October, 1938. At the end of November, 1937, the available statistics show that there were 319,195 persons registered as appliance.

FRANCE.§

Unemployment increased during November. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 404,957, as compared with 401,936 at the end of October, 1938, and 362,551 at the end of November, 1937.

At the beginning of October, 1938, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings ployed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed an increase of 1·30 per cent., as compared with October, 1937. In 8,249 undertakings in which, at 1st October, 1938, 2,351,441 persons were employed, the percentage of workpeople who were on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly working time below the normal 40 hours was 18·45, as compared with corresponding percentages of 18·31 at 1st September, 1938, and 8·18 at 1st October, 1937. On the other hand the percentages of workpeople in the undertakings concerned who were employed for more than the normal 40 hours were 10·39 at 1st October, 1938, 5·31 at 1st September, 1938, and 4·65 at 1st October, 1937.

BELGIUM

Returns received by the National Employment and Unemployment Office from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 950,560 showed that 12.5 per cent. of these were membership of 950,560 showed that 12·5 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in August, 1938, as compared with 12·1 per cent. in July, 1938, and 9·8 per cent. in August, 1937. In addition 15·7 per cent. were employed intermittently in August, 1938, as compared with 16·1 per cent. in July, 1938, and 9·9 per cent. in August, 1937. In August, 1938, 15·0 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 15·6 and in August, 1937, 11·5.

NETHERLANDS.¶

Unemployment continued at about the same level during Septem-Unemployment continued at about the same level during September. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 490,903 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 24th September, 1938, 20·9 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 3·1 per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 21·0 and 3·2, and in the last week of September, 1937, 22·5 and 3·0. At the end of September, 1938, 318,947 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 301,730 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 319,014 and 301,759, and at the end of September, 1937, 340,865 and 324,261.

SWITZERLAND.**

Unemployment showed a considerable increase during October. At the end of that month 57,405 applications for employment (40·0 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 49,610 (34·5 per thousand) at the end of September, 1938, and 56,804 (39·6 per thousand) at the end of October, 1937. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 1,506, 1939 and 1,655 respectively. 1,939 and 1,655 respectively.

Returns from unemployment insurance funds show that, of a total membership of 545,894, 6·3 per cent. were wholly, and 4·3 per cent. partially unemployed at the end of September, 1938, the corresponding percentages being 6·3 and 4·7 at the end of June, 1938, and 6·8 and 2·1 at the end of September, 1937.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.††

Unemployment increased in November. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 102,232, as compared with 77,331 at the end of October, 1938. Although no comparison with the corresponding months of 1937 is possible, owing to cessions of territory, the figures, it is stated, suggest that the increased unemployment in November, 1938, was attributable, if not wholly, to some extent, at least to seasonal causes. least, to seasonal causes.

* Provisional figure. † Der Arbeitseinsatz im Deutschen Reich, 12th December, 1938. Berlin. § Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 12th November and 9th December, 1938.

Paris.

| Revue du Travail, November, 1938. Brussels.
| Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st October, 1938. The Hague.

** La Vie Economique, November, 1938. Berne.

†† Prager Tagblatt, 8th December, 1938. Prague.

POLAND. †

Unemployment increased slightly during September. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 212,283, as compared with 210,625 at the end of August, 1938, and 251,376 at the end of September, 1937.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased in Denmark during November, in Norway during September and in Sweden during October.

Denmark. —According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 459,000, 22.6* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of November, 1938, as compared with 18.8† per cent. at the end of October, 1938, and 23.5 per cent. at the end of November, 1937.

Norway. —Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 88,650 show that 17·7 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of September, 1938, as compared with 16·4 per cent. at the end of August, 1938, and 17·0 per cent. at the end of September, 1937.

Sweden.¶—Of a total of approximately 612,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 8.9* per cent. were unemployed at the end of October, 1938, as compared with 7.4 per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 8.3 per cent. at the end of October, 1937.

UNITED STATES.**

According to returns received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics from employers, covering over one-half of the aggregate number of wage-earners in manufacturing industries, the number of work-people employed at the middle of September, 1938, showed an people employed at the middle of September, 1938, showed an increase of 3.7 per cent. as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in the establishments covered increased also during the same period by 5.1 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 September, 1938, was 88.9, as compared with 85.7 for the previous month and 109.0 for September, 1937.

At the end of October, 1938, 7,743,043 applicants were registered at the Public Employment Exchanges comprised in, or affiliated to, the United States Employment Service, a decrease of 2.8 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and an increase of 76.3 per cent. as compared with October, 1937. The percentage increase between October, 1937, and October, 1938, is mainly due to the incentive to register provided in a number of States by

due to the incentive to register provided in a number of States by the initiation in 1938 of unemployment compensation payments.

the initiation in 1938 of unemployment compensation payments. Included among the registered applicants are a large number of persons provided with employment on public relief work schemes. Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities showed that, in October, 1938, 15* per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed, as compared with 16 per cent. in September, 1938, and 12 per cent. in October, 1937.

ÉIRE.††

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges rose from 91,280 at 31st October to 93,223 at 28th November, 1938. At 29th November, 1937, the corresponding figure

Industrial employment showed a slight decline at the beginning of November. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st November, 1938, by firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 1,100,263 as compared with 1,119,291 at the beginning of October. 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 November, 1938, was 114-6 as compared with 116·7 at 1st October, 1938, and 125·2 at 1st November, 1937.

1st November, 1937.

At the end of September, 1938, 10·4 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 217,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 11·6 per cent. at the end of August, 1938, and 7·7 per cent. at the end of September, 1937.

NEW ZEALAND.III

The number of unemployed males remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux at 27th August, 1938, was 2,154, as compared with 3,929 at 30th July, 1938, and 27,323 at 28th August, 1937. All the foregoing figures exclude men in full-time employment subsidised by the Employment Promotion Fund. In addition, men in receipt of sustenance pay who are totally unfit for employment are excluded from the figures for 27th August and 30th July, 1938; at both these dates they numbered approximately 8,000.

* Provisional figure. † Revised figure.

† Wiadomości Statystyczne, 15th November, 1938. Warsaw.

§ Statistiske Efterretninger, 6th December, 1938. Copenhagen.

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

¶ Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.

*** Survey of Current Business, November, 1938; information supplied by the Department of Labour; and American Federationist, November, 1938. Washington.

Washington.

†† This series has been revised in accordance with the 1935 Census of
Manufactures.

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

Dublin. §§ The November Employment Situation, and information supplied by the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

|||| Monthly Abstract of Statistics, September, 1938. Wellington.

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

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 November in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an increase estimated at about £10,400 in the weekly full-time wages of 91,800 workpeople and in a decrease of about £12,050 in those of 247,000 workpeople.

The particulars are analysed by industry groups below:—

Industry Group.	Approxima of Wor affect	te Number kpeople ted by	Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
		Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Metal		88,500 1,550 1,750	139,300 106,900 800	£ 10,050 100 250	£ 3,850 8,150 50
TOTAL		91,800	247,000	10,400	12,050

In the mining and quarrying group there were increases for coal miners in Nottinghamshire, Cannock Chase, Leicestershire and Warwickshire, and decreases in Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire) and Scotland, the changes being due to fluctuations in the proceeds of the industry as shown by the district ascertainments. Other workpeople in this group whose wages were increased were those employed in shale mines and oil works in Scotland; while there were decreases in the wages of cokemen and by-product workers in Durham, West Yorkshire, South Wales and Monmouthshire, ironstone miners in Cleveland, North Lincolnshire and Corby, Northamptonshire, and limestone quarrymen in South and West Durham.

In the metal group the principal increases affected iron puddlers and millmen in the West of Scotland, and craftsmen employed on ship-repairing at Falmouth. The decreases affected workpeople employed in steel melting shops and in steel rolling mills in various districts in Great Britain, whose wages were reduced in accordance with sliding scales based on selling prices to the extent generally of a little over $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current rates; tinplate makers in South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire, and blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham, North Lincolnshire and Corby, Northamptonshire.

In the other industry groups the principal increases affected boot and shoe repairers in Northern Ireland, for whom certain of the

on the proceeds of the industry; about £100 was due to arrangements made by joint standing bodies; and the remaining £550 was due to direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

Of the total decrease of £12,050 per week, about £12,000 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry, and the remainder to sliding scales based on the cost of living.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-NOVEMBER, 1938.

Industry Group.	of Worl	ate Number kpeople† d by Net	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
THE PRINCE OF STREET	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Coal Mining Other Mining and	241,900	232,800	£ 9,000	£ 19,325	
Quarrying Glass,	47,650	-	10,200	-	
Chemical, etc Iron and Steel	90,800 111,450	100 16,000	9,650 20,250	5 5,250	
Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal	22,200 107,600 62,150		2,000 10,700 7,650	3,690	
Textile Clothing	55,100 96,250	79,650	4,050 8,300	3,170	
Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking, Furniture,	36,750	2,300	3,600	170	
etc Paper, Printing, etc Building, Public Works	16,900 1,300		2,050 100		
Contracting, etc Gas, Water and Elec-	898,750	600	94,150	50	
tricity Supply	10,950 271,400	150 500	1,050 38,350	10 30	
Public Administration Services	84,150	200	8,900	15	
Other	127,800	6,550	20,150	725	
TOTAL	2,283,100	367,700	250,150	32,450	

In the corresponding eleven months of 1937, there were net increases of £723,250 in the weekly full-time wages of 4,928,000 workpeople, and net decreases of £180 in those of 2,400 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

and shoe repairers in Northern Ireland, for whom certain of the minimum rates prescribed under the Trade Boards Acts were increased, and cinema employees in Plymouth. The decreases affected workpeople employed in the silk dyeing and finishing trades at Macclesfield, and skip and basket makers in Lancashire and Cheshire.

Of the estimated total increase of £10,400 per week, about £9,750 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Coal Mining	Nottinghamshire Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire). Cannock Chase Leicestershire Warwickshire Scotland	} 1 Nov. 1 Nov.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters. Workpeople employed in and { Workpeople employed in and {	Increase of 8.72 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 58.82 per cent. above the basis rates.‡ Decrease of 0.06 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 2.70 per cent. above the basis rates.‡ Increase of 0.84 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 45.98 per cent. above the basis rates for shopmen, mechanics and surface workers not handling coal, and 43.98 per cent. for all other workers.§ Increase of 1.04 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 47.11 per cent. above the basis rates.‡ Increase of 3 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 75 per cent. above the basis rates at the majority of the collieries and 70 per cent. at three other collieries. Subsistence wage payable to adult able-bodied surface workers increased by ¾d. per shift (7s. 8¼d. to 7s. 9d.)§ Decrease of 2.71 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 113.99 per cent. above the basis rates, and corresponding decreases for work-people (e.g., enginemen, boys and girls) in receipt of consolidated rates.‡
Coke, etc., Manufacture.	Durham West Yorkshire South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1 Nov. lst full pay in Nov. lst full pay in Nov.	Cokemen and by-product workers Cokemen and by-product workers Cokemen and by-product workers (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in the coal mining industry).	Decrease¶ of 1 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 43 per cent. above the basis rates. Decrease¶ of 13 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 57 per cent. above the basis rates.** Decrease¶ of 14 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 72 per cent. above the standard rates.
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Cleveland North Lincolnshire Corby, Northamptonshire. South and West Durham.	14 Nov. 6 Nov. 6 Nov. 14 Nov.	Ironstone miners Ironstone miners and quarrymen Certain ironstone miners and quarrymen. Limestone quarrymen	Decrease ¶ of 2 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 41·25 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change for labourers, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 1½d. per shift plus 41·25 per cent., plus 4d. per shift. Decrease ¶ of 1·5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 70·75 per cent. above the standard rates. Decrease ¶ of 2·5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 50 per cent. above the standard rates. Decrease ¶ of 2 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 41·25 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change for labourers, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 1½d. per shift plus 41·25 per cent.

*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.

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 159,000 workpeople whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

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

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

¶ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

**Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per shift to workers 21 years and over and of 6d. per shift to other workers, subject to the proviso that when the percentage addition to basis rates is more than 32 the cost of the flat-rate advance shall be set off against such increased percentage and only any balance then shown paid as a further increase in wages.

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

December, 1938.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Shale Mining	Scotland	9 Nov.	Workpeople employed in and about shale mines and oil works (except pieceworkers).	Adoption of uniform rates of wages for certain classes workpeople, resulting generally in increases of varic amounts: restoration of the 3d. per shift deducted from the state of city workers in October 1903 *
Glassworking	Belfast	1 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the leaded light section of the glass working industry.	wages of oil workers in October, 1923.* Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.).
	Cleveland and Durham.	6 Nov.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Decrease† of 2 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 49.75 cent. above the standard rates.
	Tees-side	6 Nov.	Cokemen and by-product workers Workpeople (excluding those en- gaged on maintenance work)	Decrease of 1.5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 70.75 cent. above the standard rates.
many of states	North Lincolnshire	6 Nov.	employed at blastfurnaces. Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work at blastfur- naces and at iron and steel works.	Decrease† of 2·5 per cent. on basis rate, leaving wages 50 per cabove the basis rate. Rate after change, 45s. plus 50 per caplus tonnage bonus.
inchesse with and many to the	Bilston, Staffs	5 Nov.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Decrease of 2 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 49.75 cent. above the standard rates.
transfer on the	Corby, Northamp- tonshire. North-East Coast Area.	6 Nov. 6 Nov.	Workpeople employed at blastfur- naces. Semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling fur- naces and rolling mills, whose wages are based on a 47-hour	Decrease† of 2·5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 50 cent. above the standard rates. Decrease† of 2·5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 50 cent. above the standard rates.
Samuel et lie	West of Scotland	28 Nov.	week, also boys under 21 years. Workpeople employed at iron pudd- ling forges and mills and sheet	Increase† of 2·5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 70 cent. above the standard rates.
	Great Britain‡		mills. Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled	Decrease† of 2·5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 50 cent. (basic process) and 25 per cent. (acid process) above standard rates.
STATE OF THE STATE	North - East Coast Area (except cer- tain men employed at Gateshead).		workers and labourers, etc.). Men employed on direct production in steel rolling mills.	Part of the All Control of the A
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Barrow-in-Furness Workington		Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemen, cranemen, etc. Steel millmen and labourers (datal	
Manuacoure.	Scunthorpe		workers). Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers.	Decreaset of 2.5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 50 cent. above the standard rates.
	Bilston, Staffs		Steel millmen, maintenance men, etc.	and the second s
	West of Scotland		Millmen, gas producermen, engine- men, cranemen, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed in steel rolling mills.	AND THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY
	Cleveland, Cumberland and North Lincolnshire. England and Scotland	6 Nov. 3	Bricklayers employed at blastfur- naces. Bricklayers employed in iron and	Decrease† of 2·5 per cent. on the basis rate, leaving wages 56 cent. above the basis rate. Rate after change: 1s. 1·5d. hour plus 50 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.
of at made	North - East Coast		steel works in England and steel works in Scotland. Bricklayers' labourers employed at blastfurnaces and at iron and	Decrease† of 2·5 per cent. on the basis rate, leaving wages 50 cent. above the basis rate. Rate after change: 10·5d. per
	Area. North - East Coast Area.		steel works. Skilled and semi-skilled craftsmen 21 years and over employed at blastfurnaces and at iron and	plus 50 per cent. Decrease† of 2·5 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 5 cent. above the basis rates. Rate after change for Class 6 or skilled men, 1s. 0·25d. per hour plus 50 per cent. plus to
	North - East Coast Area.		steel works. Joiners, wagonwrights and wagon repairers employed at certain iron	bonus. Decrease of 2.5 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 50 per above the basis rates. Rates after change: joiners and w
	Scotland, North-East Coast and South Yorkshire district.		and steel works. Roll turners employed in steel works	wrights, 1s. 0·15d. per hour; wagon repairers, 11·89d. hour; plus in each case 50 per cent. plus tonnage bonus. Decrease† of 2·5 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 50 cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change; Scot. 1s. 1·2d. per hour; North-East Coast and South York district, 1s. 0·75d. per hour; plus in each case 50 per cent. tonnage bonus.
[Bradford	1st pay day following	Smiths' strikers	Adoption of a minimum basic rate of 34s. per week, plus, it case of timeworkers, a bonus of 20s. per week.
Engineering	Sheffield and district	18 Oct. Beginning of last full pay period commencing in Oct.	Smiths' strikers	Adoption of minimum rate whilst engaged, along with sm on maintenance of firm's own plant, of 3s. per week a the recognised district rate. Rate after change: 38s. per plus a bonus of 20s. for timeworkers.
Ship-repairing	Falmouth	Beginning of pay week commencing 27 Oct.	Fitters, turners, coppersmiths, brass finishers and patternmakers employed on ship-repairing.	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week (71s.—composed of 63s. basis plus 8s. bonus—to 73s. 6d.—composed of 56s. basis rate 17s. 6d. bonus).
Orop Forging and Stamping.	Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Stafford districts.	Commence- ment of 1st full pay in week beginning 21 Nov.	Drop forgers and stampers	Adoption of basic rates of 52s. per week for drop stam 60 cwt. and under 4 tons, of 56s. per week for drop stam 4 tons and under 5 tons, and 60s. per week for drop st of 5 tons and over—in lieu of the previous basic rate of 52 week for drop stamps of 60 cwt. and over—plus a bon 20s. for timeworkers.
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Mon- mouthshire and Gloucestershire.	6 Nov.	Workpeople (excluding those en- gaged on maintenance work) employed in tinplate manufac- ture.	Decrease† of 5.25 per cent. on standard basis rates, leaving 13.125 per cent. above the standard basis rates.§
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield	Pay day in week ending 12 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the silk dyeing and finishing trade.	Cost-of-living wage decreased from 59 to 55 per cent. on basis Minimum weekly rates after change: men 21 years and 49s. 7d.; women 18 years and over, 31s.
Mill Sawing	Liverpool	12 Nov.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers.	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.).
Packing Case Making.	Liverpool	1 Nov.	Woodcutting machinists	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 9½d.).

In addition, the allowances for overtime and week-end labour at mines (other than piecework) which were withdrawn in 1923 have been restored

† Under seliding-scale arrangements.

† Under seliding-scale arrangements.

† This decrease affected mainly the employees of firms affiliated to The Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts affected being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, the Midlands, South Wales and West of Scotland.

§ Adult male datal workers whose basis rates are 6s. 10½d. per day or less received a special ex gratia bonus of 2·125 per cent. (making a minimum percentage addition of 15·25) whilst the ex gratia bonus of 7·5 per cent previously paid to these workpeople remained unaltered.

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

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)				
Boot and Shoe Repairing and Making.	Boot and Shoe Northern Ireland 14 Nov.		Timeworkers:— Male workers other than learners Male learners Female workers in areas outside the County Boroughs of the Cities of Belfast and Londonderry.	Adoption of general minimum time rate of 60s. per week resulting in increases of various amounts according to age and area.* Increase in general minimum time rates of 1s. to 5s. per week according to age and area.* Increases in general minimum time rates of 1s. 6d. to 3s. per week according to age.*				
of the Paragraph	Canal Assembly Consequences of the Consequence of t		Pieceworkers in areas outside the County Boroughs of the Cities of Belfast and Londonderry.	Adoption of revised schedule of piecework prices resulting in increases for some operations and no change for others; and increases in piecework basis time rates of 1d. per hour for male workers and 4d. per hour for female workers.*				
Printing {	England and Wales (except London).	1 Nov.	Male-feeders of two-revolution machines over 8-crown, assistants directly employed in connection with the running of fully auto- matic feeders of letterpress mach- ines above quadcrown, brake- hands and assistants on reel-fed rotary presses, first hands and assistants of four-colour Cottrell	Scales of rates introduced varying according to type and size of machine, resulting in increases of various amounts. Minimum weekly rates include: male-feeders of two-revolution machines over 8-crown, 56s. 6d. to 66s. 6d.; brake-hands of reel-fed rotary presses, 59s. 6d. to 74s. 6d.; first hands of four-colour Cottrell sheet-fed rotaries, 56s. 6d. to 66s. 6d.; assistants, 52s. 6d. to 66s. 6d. according to experience and Grade of town in each case.†				
	Scotland	Pay day in week com- mencing 7 Nov.	sheet-fed machines. Compositors, letterpress machinemen and auxiliary workers.	Extra payment introduced for double-day-shifts as follows:—6-day week—where normal weekly hours are 41½, paid 50½ hours wages; 5-day week—where normal weekly hours are 37½, paid 45 hours wages or where 41½ hours, paid 50½ hours.‡				
Building	Yorkshire Elgin, Lossiemouth and Forres.	lst pay day in Oct. 7 Nov.	Plumbers' apprentices Plasterers	Adoption of scale of rates of 9s. per week at 14-15 years, increasing to 28s. 6d. at 20-21 years. Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.).				
	Dumfries	7 Nov.	Plasterers	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d, per hour (1s, 8d, to 1s, $8\frac{1}{2}$ d.).				
Civil	England and Wales	1st full pay week after	Watchmen employed by civil engineering contractors.	Rates adopted as follows: watchmen, day or night—County of London, 8s. per shift; Classes 1 and 1A districts, 7s. 6d.; 2 and 2A, 7s. 0d.; 3 and below, 6s. 6d.§				
Engineering.	Great Britain	10 Nov. 1st full pay week after 10 Nov.	Drivers of light petrol cranes and hoists employed by civil engineering contractors.	Rates adopted for drivers of light petrol crane, hoist or mechanical Jack Roll ("Neal's" crane or similar type) up to and including 1-ton capacity, and up to and including 2-tons capacity, of 1d. and 2d. per hour above labourers' rate respectively.				
	Chester-le-Street	1st pay in Nov.	Manual workers employed by the Rural District Council.	Cost-of-living bonus reduced from 56 to 55 per cent., making, with special 5 per cent. on basic rates, a total of 60 per cent. above basic rates. Rate after change for scavengers: 65s. 3d. per week				
	Whitley and Monk-seaton.	18 Nov.	Manual workers, excluding paviors and craftsmen, employed by the Urban District Council.	inclusive of bonus. Rates of wages of the Joint Industrial Council adopted, resulting in increases of various amounts. Hourly rates after change: general yard labourers and road scavengers, 1s. 2d.; refuse collectors, 1s. 3d.; road labourers, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3\frac{3}{4}d.				
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Westmorland Northamptonshire	30 Nov. 28 Oct.	Manual workers employed by the County Council. Lengthmen employed by the County					
	Soke of Peterborough	9 Nov.	Council. Manual workers employed by the County Council.	Increase of 1s. per week. Rates after change: road labourers, 6s. 1d. per day; road scavengers, 6s. 1d. to 6s. 5d.; road				
	Surrey	23-24 Nov.	Certain road workers employed by	paviors and masons, 6s. 9d. Increase of 2s. per week. Basic rate after change for road labourers, lengthmen, etc., 52s. 6d.				
	Gloucester	2 Nov.	the County Council. Manual workers employed by the Corporation.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change include: general yard and road labourers and road scavengers, 1s. 2d.; refuse collectors, 1s. 2½d.; road paviors and masons, 1s. 6½d.				
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	7 Nov.	Skip and basket makers	Decrease of 1 per cent. on list prices, leaving wages 82½ and 72½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.				
	Birmingham (certain theatres).**	31 Oct.	Workers employed in theatres	Adoption of scale of rates according to the theatre, resulting in increases of various amounts. Minimum rates include: stage managers, chief electricians and property master making properties, 84s. per week; daymen, firemen and hallkeepers, 55s. or 57s.; box office staff—chief, 40s. or 50s., assistants 35s. or 40s.; telephonists, 25s.; casual daymen, 1s. 3d. per hour. Adoption of scales of minimum rates according to grade of				
Entertainments {	Plymouth	7 Nov.	Workers employed in cinema theatres.	Adoption of scares of minimum rates according to grade of theatre, resulting generally in increases of various amounts. Minimum weekly rates include: projectionists—chief, 60s. to 90s., others, 32s. 6d. to 75s.; head attendants or foremen, 45s. to 60s.; main doormen, 45s. to 52s. 6d.; utility men and doormen—20 years and over, 40s. to 47s. 6d., under 20 years, 25s. to 30s.; cashiers, 22s. 6d. to 30s.; female attendants and usherettes, 20s. to 23s. 6d.††				

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER.

Agriculture {	East Riding of York-shire. West Riding of York-shire. Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire.	24 Nov. 24 Nov. 20 Nov.	Male workers Male workers 21 years of age and over (except those employed wholly or mainly as stockmen, teamsters, carters or shepherds).	Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable fixed at 50 in summer and 48 in winter in lieu of 52½ in summer and 48 in winter as previously fixed.‡‡§§ Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable fixed at 50 in summer and 48 in winter in lieu of 52½ in summer and 48 in winter as previously fixed.‡\$§§ Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable fixed at 52 in summer and 50 in winter in lieu of 52 throughout the year as previously fixed.‡‡
Entertainments	Plymouth	7 Nov.	Workers employed in cinema theatres.	Adoption of a normal working week of 48 to 52 hours for projectionists, of 48 to 54 or 55 for other males, and of 48 or 50 for females.

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

 † These rates were fixed by an agreement between the British Federation of Master Printers, the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, and the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, and Paper Workers.

 ‡ These rates were fixed by an agreement between the Scottish Alliance of Employers in the Printing and Kindred Trades and the Scottish Typographical Association.
- § These rates were agreed upon by the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board. For classification of places, see June, 1936, issue of this GAZETTE (page 227) and the August, 1936 issue (pages 304-5) for England and Wales, and the November, 1937, issue (page 452) for Scotland. In a few cases, reported in various issues of this GAZETTE, the classification has been altered since these dates.

 | Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
 | This increase is the result of affiliation to the Northumberland and Durham Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services
- (Manual Workers).

 ** The theatres affected are the Theatre Royal, Hippodrome and Empire.

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

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

 §§ Subject to the provisions in regard to care and attention to stock in the case of certain special class workers.

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN NOVEMBER.*

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in November in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 81, as compared with 64 in the previous month and 91 in November, 1937. In these 81 new disputes about 21,000 workpeople were directly involved, and 7,400 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 2,400 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 13 disputes which began before November and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 94, involving 30,800 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, design. during November, estimated at 90,000 working days.

December, 1938.

In the following Table is given an analysis, by groups of industries,

		er of Disp gress in Mo	Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.	
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	efore Started egin- ng of Month.			
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and	3	35	38	16,400	40,000
Shipbuilding	1	20	21	9,600	29,000
Transport		5	5	1,900	4,000
Other	9	21	30	2,900	17,000
Total, November, 1938	13	81	94	30,800	90,000
Total, October, 1938	11	64	75	23,200	90,000
Total, November, 1937	26	91	117	55,100	152,000

Causes.—Of the 81 disputes beginning in November, 13, directly involving 2,700 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 3, directly involving 900 workpeople, out of proposed wage reductions, and 18, directly involving 4,700 workpeople, on other wage questions; 30, directly involving 7,600 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 10, directly involving 1,800 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 7, directly involving 3,300 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during November have been effected in the case of 69 new disputes, directly involving 19,300 workpeople, and 11 old disputes, directly involving 1,800 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 16, directly involving 3,100 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 43, directly involving 12,200 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 21, directly involving 5,800 workpeople, resulted in the case of 69 new disputes, and 21 and in a compromise. In the case of 3 other disputes, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR JANUARY-NOVEMBER, 1938 AND 1937.†

	January	to Novem	ber, 1938.	January	to Novem	ber, 1937.
Industry Group.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Coal Mining	343	166,300†	684,000	439	383,900†	1,516,000
Other Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery,	11	700	4,000	13	1,100	7,000
Glass, Chemical, etc Engineering and	21	3,000	23,000	37	2,500	16,000
Shipbuilding Other Metal	74 57	29,700 12,700	152,000 85,000	117 96	91,200 15,800	691,000 72,000
Textile	38 35	6,700 6,700	82,000 33,000	81 32	23,100 9,900	155,000 71,000
Food, Drink and	20	4,100	12,000	16	1,900	6,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	33	1,900	31,000	57	2,800	30,000
Building, etc Transport	100 46	11,900 14,200	104,000	87 46	7,100 52,200	37,000 747,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance Other	18 30	2,100 3,300	10,000 40,000	11 44	800 6,600	7,000 51,000
Total	826	263,300+	1,300,000	1,076	598,900†	3,406,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING NOVEMBER.

Occupations; and Locality.	Number	ximate of Work- involved.	Date who	en Dispute	Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	In- directly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING:— Colliery workpeople—Gilfach Goch,	1.740	ſ	3 Nov.	12 Nov.§	Dispute respecting payment of minimum wage.	Minimum wage dispute to be referred to two arbitrators.
Glamorganshire (one colliery).	1,349	1	18 Nov.	18 Nov.	Dispute respecting bonus payment to afternoon shift workers.	Colliery closed down for an indefinite period.
Colliery workpeople — Stepps, Lanarkshire (one colliery).	9	75	9 Nov.	12 Nov.	Against suspension of a stripper who had refused to carry out instructions.	Work resumed on advice of officials of workpeople's trade union.
Colliery workpeople—near Port Talbot (one colliery). POTTERY MANUFACTURE:—	1,	416	17 Nov.	19 Nov.	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Non-unionists joined trade union.
Workpeople employed in pipe and sanitary ware manufacture — Halifax (one firm).	202		21 Nov.	3 Dec.	Against introduction of a new system of wage payment, in place of existing piecework system, alleged to involve a reduction in earnings.	New system accepted for certain workpeople; the majority to remain on previous piece rate pending new terms to be agreed between firm and workpeople's trade union.
Engineering:— Toolroom and other workpeople employed in aero engine manu- facture—Coventry (one firm)	1,200		16 Nov.	21 Nov.	For minimum rate of 2s. 2d. per hour for all skilled toolroom workers.	Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage.
facture—Coventry (one firm). Clerks and other employees of aircraft manufacturing firm—Dumbarton.	66	1,063	18 Nov.	23 Nov.	For reinstatement of a discharged progress clerk.	Discharged clerk to be given employment in another grad of clerical work.
Fitters, turners, machine operators, etc.—Sheffield (one firm).	1,688	506	24 Nov.¶	29 Nov.	Objection to transference of certain rough machining operations from skilled men to apprentices.	Work resumed on condition existing prior to stoppage (ar prentices remaining on work i question).
OTHER METAL INDUSTRIES:— Workpeople employed in motor-car body, etc., manufacture—Oxford	1,798	1,504	1 Nov.	1 Nov.	Against dismissal of an employee for alleged disobedience.	Work resumed on conditions ex isting prior to stoppage.
(one firm). Workpeople employed in the manufacture of batteries, etc.—Erith, Kent (one firm).	500		3 Nov.	16 Nov.	Against proposed withdrawal of a time-keeping bonus in the case of female workers.	Scale of guaranteed minimum rate adopted for a 47-hour week pieceworkers not to suffer reduction in earnings.
Carpet Manufacture:— Carpet weavers, creelers, pickers, etc.—Kidderminster (one firm).	772	140	18 Oct. and later dates.	9 Nov.	Claim by weavers for compensation for the performance of extra work resulting from alleged shortage of creelers, and other alleged grievances on the part of employees concerning wages, work-timing, etc.	Firm's offer regarding extra pay ments to weavers in the absenc of a creeler accepted by work people; agreement reached of certain other matters in dispute
Fransport:— Dockers, carters, etc., employed by coal importers—Belfast.	1,800**		28 Nov.	30 Nov.	Against employment of non-union foremen.	Work resumed pending negotic tions; amicable settlement sub- sequently reached.

* 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 112,000 in 1938, and 210,000 in 1937. For all industries combined the net totals were approximately 202,000

workpeople involved was approximately 112,000 in 1938, and 210,000 in 1937. For all industries combined the net totals were approximately 202,000 in 1938, and 414,000 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.

§ About 600 of the workpeople involved resumed work on 8th November.

|| Only toolroom workers, numbering 65, were involved from 16th to 19th November.

|| The dispute began with the night shift on the previous day.

** Estimated maximum number involved.

FACTORIES—continued.

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items	included		•••	56%
Food only	an arebit priest	on some sale of		39%

FOOD.

At 1st December the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was slightly lower than at 1st November. This was due to decreases in the average prices of eggs, bacon, butter and flour.

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 39 per cent. at 1st December, 1938, as compared with 40 per cent. at 1st November, 1938, and 46 per cent. at 1st December, 1937.

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

Article.	other	Price (per l wise indica he nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st December, 1938, as compared with		
	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1938.	1st Dec., 1938.	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1938.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilledor Frozen—	s. d. 0 10 0 6½	s. d. 1 2½ 0 7½	s. d. 1 21 0 71	d. + 41 + 1	<u>d.</u>
Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 7½ 0 4¾	0 9½ 0 5	0 9½ 0 5	+ 21 + 01	18967
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	0 10½ 0 6½	1 31 0 71	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 3\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 7\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	+ 4 ³ / ₄ + 1	=0
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 68 0 4 0 111	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	0 10½ 0 4 1 3	+ 3½ + 3¾	$\begin{array}{cccc} - & 0\frac{1}{4} \\ - & 0\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Flea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter—	0 10½ 0 5¾ 1 6¼ 0 2 0 3½	$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & 4\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 7 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 2\frac{3}{4} \\ + & 10 \\ + & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	- 0 1
Fresh Salt Sheese t	1 2½ 1 2¼ 0 8¾ 0 7 0 1¼ 0 4¾	1 4½ 1 3¼ 0 10¾ 0 6½ 0 2½ 0 5½	1 4½ 1 3 0 10¾ 0 6½ 0 2¼ 0 5½	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-01 -01 -01

The following Table gives a percentage comparison of the level of retail prices at the same dates:—

	SA KOUDO (SI ASSESS (SERVICES)	Average I Decrease 1938, as co	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) at 1st December, 1938, as compared with July, 1914.					
Article.		Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	General Average for 1st Nov., 1938.			
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank		Per cent. 42 13	Per cent. 44 16	Per cent. 43 15	Per cent. 43 15			
Thin Thank	en—	30 - 2	34 7	32 2	32 2			
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—		42 13	48 16	45 14	45 15			
Breast Bacon (streaky)*		52 - 6 32 114	49 7 34 94	50 33 104	52 			
Bread		30 47 52	34 47 55	32 47 53	34 47 54			
Sugar (granulated) . Milk Butter—		25 91	19 106	22 99	22 99			
Salt		9 4 24 - 7	17 8 25 —10	13 6 24 — 9	14 8 24 — 7			
Eggs (fresh) Potatoes All above articles o		93 23	94	94 16	100			
	centage }	38	40	39	40			

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 December, 1938, was approximately 53 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled working-class rents (including rates) is approximately 61 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase shown below for "all items."

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to the variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices. Information which has been collected, however, from retailers in the principal towns as to the prices of clothing bought by working-class families indicates that for articles of, as far as possible, similar quality at each date, the average increase in retail prices between July, 1914, and 1st December, 1938, was between 105 and 110 per cent.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal were, on the average, between 95 and 100 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas was approximately 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 December, as compared with July, 1914, was between 80 and 25 per cent. 85 per cent.

ALL ITEMS

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are 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 December, 1938, is approximately 56 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 56 per cent. at 1st November, 1938, and 60 per cent. at 1st December, 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 commedities it is resolved. 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	1 161	164	176	1 16
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	9
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	8
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	7
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	8
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	7
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	1
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	1
928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	1 6
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	1 6
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	1 5
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	4
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	4
1933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	4
1934	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	43	44	4
1935	43	42	41	39	39	40	43	43	43	45	47	4
1936	47	47	46	44	44	44	46	46	47	48	51	
937	51	51	51	51	52	52	55	55	55	58	60	1
1938	59	57	56	54	56	55	59	56	56	55	56	5

NOTE.

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.-FOOD.

Percentage Increase in Retail Food Prices in the Various Countries as compared with July, 1914.*

There is a second of the secon	Pe	rcentage	Increase July,	as com	pared w	ith	
Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.		
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	Rise.	Date.	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1938 1 Dec.	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Czecho-Slovakia (Prague) Egypt (Cairo)† Finland† France (Paris) (other towns) (Vienna) Netherlands (Amsterdam) Norway Portugal† Sweden† Switzerland	585 19 809 325 305§ 23 2 18¶ 40 1,899 32 15	575 14 792 362 352§ 24 0 19¶ 45 1,963 35 20	579 10 870 500 477§ 25 0 30 61 1,998 41 31	582 865 588 554§ 24 0 30 68 1,928 45 29	587 10 898 642 554 21 -2§§ 30 63 1,907 45 30	Aug. July '37 Sept. Nov. Aug. Nov. Nov. Sept. Oct. Oct. Oct. Oct.	
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C. Australia‡‡ Canada Éire New Zealand South Africa	25 3 40§ 18 2	27 9 45§ 25 1	31 17 54§ 36 2	39 17 59§ 41 7	39 15 59 41 6	Oct. Oct. Aug. Oct. Oct.	

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.*

Car existation	Items on	Pe	ercentag w	ge Incre	ase as 67, 1914.	compar *	ed
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figur available.	
	based.**	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	Rise.	Date.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent. 55	Per cent. 59	Per cent. 56	1938 1 Dec.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.					Fig. Ter-		and disapp
Belgium Czecho-Slovakia	A.C.D.E	554	574	640	655	669	Oct.
(Prague)	A.B.C.D.E A.B.C.D.E	617	609 74	623	648 82	650 82	Aug.
Egypt (Cairo)	A.B.C.D.E	30	30	28	31	30	Sept.
Finland‡	A.B.C.D.E	896	888	952	961	986 589	Oct.
France (Paris) Germany	A.B.C.D.E A.B.C.D.E	369††	404††	530††	589††	25	3rd Qr.
,, (Vienna)	A.B.C.D.E	5	4	5	4	2	Nov.
Netherlands (Amsterdam)	A.B.C.D.E	36¶	31¶	39	39	39	Sept.
Italy (Rome)	A.B.C.D.E	300"	324	363	399	402	Aug.
Norway	A.B.C.D.E	51	55	68	73	70	Oct.
Sweden	A.B.C.D.E	56	58 30	62 37	66	67	Oct.
Switzerland	A.B.C.D	28	30	31	31	37	Oct.
BRITISH							
DOMINIONS, &c.							- 10
Australia	A.B.C.D.E A.B.C.D.E	22††	25††	28††	31††	31	3rd Qr. Oct.
Canada Éire	A.B.C.D.E	56§	26 59§	708	32 73§	32 76	Nov.
New Zealand	A.B.C.D.E	33	37	47	51	52	Ort.
South Africa	A.B.C.D.E	16	16	18	23	22	Oct.

* Exceptions to this are: Finland, Italy (Rome), January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Portugal, South Africa, 1914; Egypt, Germany (other than Vienna), 1913-1914; Netherlands, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all items are weighted averages for the six capital cities. The percentages are calculated, at Vienna, on prices converted at the rate of 1.44 Schilling equals one pre-war Krone, and, in the other cities or countries, on prices in the ordinary currency.

† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

‡ The method of calculation was revised in 1937.

§ Figure for August.

| The figures for 1936 and subsequent years are on a revised basis.

† Figure for June.

**A = Food; B = House-rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light;

E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.

†† Figure for 3rd Quarter.

‡ The method of calculation was revised during the latter half of 1936.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whose deaths from accidents in the course and Northern Ireland, whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in November*, was 196, as compared with 138† in the previous month*, and with 196† in November, 1937. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in November numbered 45, as compared with 41 in the previous month, and with 54 in November, 1937

RAILWAY SERVICE.

Brakesmen, Goods Guards	2	Other Metal Trades 1
Engine Drivers, Motormen		Cotton
Firemen	1	Wool, Worsted, Shoddy 3
Guards (Passenger)	1	Other Textile Manufacture
Permanent Way Men	5	Textile Printing, Bleaching
Porters	1	
Shunters		Tanning, Currying, etc 2
Mechanics	2	and Dyeing 2 Tanning, Currying, etc 2 Food and Drink 3
Labourers		General Woodwork and
Other Grades	3	
Contractors' Servants	2	I dilliodicotti
Contractors Servants	Section 1	Paper, Printing, etc
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	17	Rubber 1
TOTAL, MAILWAY DERVICE		Citab II Gilla III
MINES AND QUARRIES.*		
Under Coal Mines Acts:—		Other Industries 2
Underground	56	THE RESERVE TO THE PROPERTY.
Surface	6	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER
35 1 11:0 35:		SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES
	8	Аст, 1937.
Quarries	0	Docks, Wharves, Quays and
moment armed two outlables	70	
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES	10	Ships 11 Buildings 30
FACTORIES.		Works of Engineering Con-
		struction 6
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery		CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE
and Glass		TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 109
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc	5	
Metal Extracting and Re-	7	Total (excluding Seamen) 196
fining	1	Total (Cacatanis Pountary = 5
Metal Conversion and		CHANT
Founding (including Roll-		SEAMEN.
ing Mills and Tube	0	Trading Vessels— Sailing 1
Making)	8	
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking,		Cooking the control of the control o
Building, Boilermaking,		Fishing Vessels— Steam and Motor 7
etc	6	Steam and Motor 7
Railway and Tramway		TOTAL SEAMEN 45
Carriages, Motor and		TOTAL, SEAMEN 45
other Vehicles, and Air-	_	T . 1 (1 1) C > 041
craft Manufacture	7	Total (including Seamen) 241
Shipbuilding	8	The month and a lost a filled astron
the device and concentrate contract to the contract of the con	The second second	

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE table below shows the number of cases and deathst in Great

Britain and Northern Ireland rep	orted during November, under the
Factories Act, 1937, or under t	he Lead Paint (Protection against
Poisoning) Act:—	
I. Cases.	I. Cases—continued.
LEAD POISONING.	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION
Among operatives engaged in-	(SKIN CANCER).
Smelting of Metals	Pitch 5
Plumbing and Soldering	Pitch 5 Tar 3
Shipbreaking	- 00
Printing	Oil 8
Tinning of Metals	
Other Contact with	TOTAL 16
Molten Lead	Santa and the sand of the sand and
White and Red Lead	CHROME ULCERATION.
Works 1	Manufacture of Bichromates 5
Vitreous Enamelling	Dyeing and Finishing
Electric Accumulator	Chrome Tanning 3
Works	Chromium Plating 3 Other Industries 2
Paint and Colour Works 1	Other industries 2
India-rubber Works	TOTAL 10
Coach and Car Painting	TOTAL 10
Shipbuilding	Total, Cases 35
Other Industries 1	Total, Cases 55
The latest with the same the same	II Dd-
TOTAL 4	II. Deaths.
O Possesses	LEAD POISONING.
OTHER POISONING. Mercurial 1	Pottery 1
	Pottery
Aniline 1	The sales have a consequence with the
TOTAL 2	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION
TOTAL 2	(SKIN CANCER).
Anthrax.	Pitch 1
117 1	Tar 2
Handling of Horsehair 1	100
Handling of Horsehair 1 Other Industries 1	TOTAL 3
other musules 1	
TOTAL 3	Total, Deaths 4
101AL 0	Local, Douchon

* For mines and quarries the figures (calculated weekly since August, 1938) cover the 5 weeks ended 3rd December, 1938, and comparison is with the 4 weeks ended 29th October and the calendar month of November, 1937.

† Revised figure.

‡ Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.

[•] If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the prices f 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.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

NOVEMBER, 1938.

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

The returns received from these 144 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,451,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given the total figures for November, 1937, in respect of the same 144 Authorities:—

District.	Dwelling- Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses and Other Business Pre- mises.	Churches Schools and Public Build- ings.	Other Buildings; and Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES—	C		£			
Northern Counties	£ 88,100	£ 6,700	20,500	£ 42,900	£ 31,300	£ 189,500
Yorkshire	311,700	20,200		9,100	86,500	
Lancs.andCheshire	392,600	39,500	37,000	4,100	127,600	
North and West-	000 000	700 000	104 100	040 000	150 100	1 070 000
Midland South-Midland &	928,000	180,800	164,100	249,200	150,100	1,672,200
Eastern	205,100	9,800	32,800	22,000	28,100	297,800
Outer London †	997,200	112,200		30,900		1,384,500
South-Eastern	342,600	76,100		50,600	80,300	
South-Western	76,100	3,000	3,900	25,100	16,700	
Wales and Mon.	73,100	34,200	2,300	25,100	19,600	154,300
SCOTLAND	267,500	136,500	89,300	310,600	118,800	922,700
TOTAL, Nov., 1938	3,682,000	619,000	622,300	744,500	794,600	6,462,400
Total, Nov., 1937	5,204,400	412,600	824,800	932,100	790,800	8,164,700

For all classes of buildings combined the total for November, in respect of the above 144 Authorities, shows a decrease of 21.0 per cent. as compared with the corresponding total for October, 1938, and a decrease of 20.8 per cent. as compared with that for November,

OCTOBER, 1938.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE figures were given for 141 Local Authorities in respect of plans approved during October, 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 £8,368,400 compared with £7,041,400 in September, 1938, and £8,698,000 in October, 1937. Of the total for October, 1938, and £8,598,000 in October, 1937. Of the total for October, 1938, dwelling houses accounted for £4,685,000; factories and workshops, £1,895,600; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises, £689,400; churches, schools and public buildings, £342,300; other buildings and additions, and alterations to existing buildings, £756,100. The number of dwelling houses for which plans were approved by the 146 Authorities in October was 9,841, as compared with 8,851 in September, 1938, and 11,377 in October, 1937.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR. Workmen's Compensation Act. 1925.

Workmen Injured whilst using Employers' Canteen-Whether ACCIDENT AROSE OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF HIS EMPLOYMENT.

This was an appeal by the employers against a finding of the County Court Judge that the workman (a boy of 15 employed as a machine driller) had been injured by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment. On the top floor of the employers' factory there was a canteen owned by the employers but run by an independent contractor for his own profit. In the canteen were a number of tables and games were played there, such as table tennis, draughts and darts. The workmen could take food there and eat it, or buy a hot meal, but were under no compulsion to use the canteen and were not obliged to buy anything when using the canteen. On the day in question the workman, who used the canteen regularly, was sitting at a table in the canteen during his lunch-time when a boy got up to play at a dart board about 5 ft. away and a dart flew off the dart board and hit the workman's eye. The County Court Judge held that the canteen formed part of the premises on which the workman was employed; that the workman met with an accident whilst lawfully using the canteen and by the playing of darts which was a normal and usual feature of the use to which the canteen was put by the employers' work-people; that the taking of his meals by the workman in the canteen was incidental to his employment and the risk from a dart was incidental to that user and employment. The County Court Judge accordingly awarded in favour of the workman for 13s. 2d. a week compensation. The Court of Appeal (Slesser, Finlay and Luxmoore L. JJ.) in dismissing the employers' appeal, agreed with the County Court Judge in holding that the workman had proved as a matter of law that the accident arose out of and in the course of his employment.—Knight v. Howard Wall, Limited. Court of Appeal. 6th December, 1938.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

FAILURE TO KEEP MACHINERY PROPERLY FENCED.

These proceedings arose out of an accident which occurred on 28th September, 1937, in the factory of J. J. Lane, Limited, of Cranbrook Street, Old Ford Road, London, E., whereby an employee Jack Albert Foster, a lad of 16 years, sustained bodily injury. Foster was operating a milling machine of which a cutting tool formed a part; a guard was available for use on the machine but on the day in question it was not on the machine. Whilst operating the machine Foster had to keep the cutter wet by dripping water on it with a brush in his left hand. The cutter had a broken off and Foster's overall sleeve, in the absence of a guard, caught on the cutter and his left wrist was dragged on to the cutter and badly cut. An Information was preferred by a factory inspector against the Company under sections IO (1) (c) and 136 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, for not having the cutting tool securely fenced or in such position or of such construction as to be equally safe to every person employed or working in the factory as it would be if securely fenced, whereby Foster sustained bodily injury. The summons against the Company obtained on the Information of the factory inspector was dated 16th December, 1937. On 22nd December, 1937, the Company laid an oral Information against Foster. On this Information a summons was obtained against Foster under sections 10(1)(c) and 136 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as being the occupier of the factory in Cranbrook Street, Old Ford Road, for neglecting to have the machinery fenced whereby he himself suffered bodily injury. At the hearing before the magistrate the Company asserted that their Information was intended to be and was one charging Foster as the actual offender under section 141 (1) of the said Act, and they asked for leave (which was granted) to present the Information was reported by the present was the Information was reported. granted) to proceed upon the Information under section 141 (1) accordingly. The summonses against the Company and against Foster were both heard on 31st December, 1937. The summons against the Company was taken first and the factory inspector called Foster as a witness and asked him questions directed to show that the cutter was unfenced at the time of the accident. Foster by his counsel objected to answering these questions as tending to incriminate him. The magistrate upheld this objection and dismissed the summons against the Company. The factory inspector now appealed by way of case stated on the question whether in dismissing the summons against the Company the magistrate came to a correct determination in point of law

The Lord Chief Justice (Lord Hewart) in the course of his judgment referred to the summons obtained against Foster by the Company on 22nd December, 1937, and said: "The date of the summons based upon the Information of the factory inspector was 16th December, 1937, so that six days after the summons against the employers under the Factory Act the employers obtained an Information dated 22nd December against the boy charging the boy with being an occupier of the factory and being the author of the offence. Now that summons has been described and accurately described by learned Counsel as manifest nonsense. A still stronger term might have been applied to it. In fact that manifest nonsense was not pursued. The Information had been obtained and the document is here, but it was not pursued." His Lordship stated that section 141 (1) was, of course, "the section which provides in a proper case the power of the occupier to exempt himself from a fine on conviction of the actual offender so that if there were any degree of good faith in this matter at all—and personally I doubt if there were—the suggestion was that the employers really and bona fide intended to charge the boy as being the actual offender within section 141." After dealing with what took place at the hearing before the magistrate, when Foster's objection to answering certain questions was upheld, his Lordship proceeded: "Now that is really a shocking state of affairs; I repeat it—a shocking state of affairs. No argument having been addressed to the magistrate on that matter, we have it over his hand that he advised this lad that he was not bound to answer any question directed to show that the machine was unfenced. What possible ground could there have been for suggesting honestly that the answer to that question could incriminate the lad? The well-known principle upon which witnesses may in a proper case decline to answer questions is too well established to need discussion at this stage. Fifty-six years ago in the case of Ex Parte Reynolds, reported in Vol. 20 Chancery Division, Sir George Jessel, then Master of the Rolls, said this at page 299:
'To entitle a party called as a witness to the privilege of silence, the Court must see, from the circumstances of the case and the nature of the evidence which the witness is called to give, that there is reasonable ground to apprehend danger to the witness from his being compelled to answer? Subject to this reservation, a Judge is, in our opinion, bound to insist on a witness answering, unless he is satisfied that the answer will tend to place the witness in peril.' On the next page Sir George Jessel added with reference to several prior cases: 'They also state this, which is obvious, several prior cases: that if you allowed the witness merely on his own statement of his belief that an answer to the question would tend to criminate him (for that is all, he is only bound to believe that) to refuse to answer it, it would enable a friendly witness, who wished to assist one of the parties, to escape examination altogether, and to refuse to give his evidence,' and it was ostensibly upon the ground that this lad was unwilling to answer this question that he was advised that he was not bound to answer the question; the question was thereupon dropped and notwithstanding the uncontradicted evidence in the case the magistrate found himself able to dismiss the Information.

"It is quite obvious to me that these proceedings by the employers against the boy were neither instituted nor, so far as they were maintained, were they maintained in good faith. They were maintained as they were instituted in bad faith, the purpose being

so to intimidate the boy by fear of some fantastic suggestion against him in an Information now stigmatised and rightly stigmatised as perfect nonsense so that he might be prevented from giving the evidence which everybody knew he was in a position to give and willing to give for the purpose of proving the offence under the

"This is, I repeat, a deplorable state of affairs, for which, so far as I can see, there is no shadow of justification, and it is to be hoped that all persons concerned in their suitable measure and at some suitable time will be called upon to answer for it.

"In the meantime, it is clear on this statement of the facts that there was only one course open to this magistrate, and that was to find that the offence was proved, and the case will go back to him with the direction so to find."

Mr. Justice Charles and Mr. Justice Macnaghten having concurred the case was sent back to the magistrate with a direction to find that the offence charged against the Company was proved. Macleod v. J. J. Lane Limited. High Court of Justice: Divisional Court (The Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Charles and Mr. Justice Macnaghten) 24th October, 1938.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909 1918.

LAUNDRY TRADE (GREAT BRITAIN).

An employer pleaded guilty to under paying 11 female workers and causing to be made a false record of wages. She was fined £10 10s. (viz., 10s. on each underpayment charge and £5 on the records charge). She was ordered also to pay £95 1s. 6d. arrears of wages. Her husband pleaded guilty to producing a false record of wages paid and was fined £5. The Ministry was granted one guinea as advocate's fee.—Rex v. Sarah Jane Crawford and Herbert Crawford. Bromsgrove Police Court. 15th November, 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

as not unanimous.

The following recent decision is of general interest:—

Case No. 4458/38. (21.11.38).

SECTION 23 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935—CON-TINUOUSLY UNEMPLOYED—RECOGNISED OR CUSTOMARY HOLIDAYS INTERPRETATION OF "WORKING DAYS" AS USED IN THE TWELVE DAYS' RULE.

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

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claimant is not entitled to receive benefit in respect of 30th July, and 1st and 2nd August, 1938, nor can those days count for continuity of unemployment.

'The claimant was a hewer employed at a colliery in County Durham. Under the terms of the 'Supplemental Agreement,' which are to be found in Decision 3930/38,† the claimant received on Friday, 29th July, 1938, the 'annual holiday allowance'. The 'holiday of three days' mentioned in that agreement was, at the colliery at which he was employed, Saturday, 30th July; Monday, 1st August; Tuesday, 2nd August, 1938. In respect of those three days the Insurance Officer has decided, and his decision has been upheld by the Court of Referees, that the claimant was not unemployed and was not entitled to benefit.

The claimant's association has appealed against the decision of the Court of Referees.

'The collieries in the district in which the claimant was employed have, owing to slackness of trade, been working on a rota system, which seems to be, according to the evidence given to the Court of Referees, two weeks of working and one week of 'play' in each period of three weeks. Furthermore it appears that Saturday is ormally a non-working day at the colliery at which the claiman

* Selected decisions of the Umpire are published: (i) in monthly pamphlet—U.I. Code &B. (The latest pamphlet is that for October, 1938, price 2d. net; the pamphlets are also obtainable by annual subscription of 2s. &d. 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 & containing specially selected decisions prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net); (b) U.I. Code &A, containing specially selected decisions from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price &s. net); and (c) U.I. Code &C 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.

† Not printed.

'The claimant was unemployed from 16th July to 2nd August, 1938, for the following reason

Saturday 16th July Normally a non-working day. Monday Tuesday 19th Jul Wednesday 20th July Play ' week under the rota system. 21st July 22nd July Thursday Saturday 23rd July Miners' gala day which is a recognised Monday 25th July Tuesday 26th July Wednesday 27th July Colliery idle because of mechanical breakdown. Thursday Friday 29th July Saturday 30th July 'Holiday of three days' under the Monday 1st August supplemental agreement. Tuesday 2nd August

"On Wednesday, 3rd August, the claimant resumed work at the

"Whether or not the claimant was unemployed and entitled to receive benefit in respect of 30th July, 1st and 2nd August, 1938, depends upon the application of the twelve days' rule enunciated in

"The rule is framed in these words 'Where the total period of suspension amounts to two weeks, or 12 working days, in addition to the holiday period, it should generally be considered that the employment has come to an end before the holiday; but that where the period of suspension is less, an applicant for benefit should generally be considered as only temporarily suspended and not finally discharged, and therefore not entitled to benefit in respect of the holidays

If each weekday in the period, 16th to 29th July, 1938, can be counted as a 'working day' in applying the rule, the claimant is entitled to benefit in respect of 30th July, 1st and 2nd August of that year. If any one of such weekdays cannot so be counted the claimant is not entitled to receive benefit in respect of, nor to count for continuity of unemployment, those three days.

"The question which was argued on this appeal was whether miners' gala day was a 'working day' within the meaning of those words in the twelve days' rule.

"A similar question was raised in Case 8698/34† wherein a colliery worker completed a week's work on Saturday, 5th May, 1934. As he was working only one week in each period of three weeks he would in normal circumstances have resumed work on Monday, 21st May, 1934. Monday, 7th May, 1934, was a day of recognised holiday, being the May Day holiday and the question arose whether that days and he included as a weekling day, for the purpose of that day could be included as a 'working day' for the purpose of applying the twelve days' rule.

'In deciding that case the Umpire said 'Monday, 7th May, was a day of recognised holiday at the mine, being May Day holiday. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 21st, 22nd and 23rd May respectively were the customary and recognised Whitsun holiday. In these circumstances the claimant was unemployed for twelve days preceding the Whitsun holiday if Monday, 7th May, can be counted as one of those days. In my view it cannot so be counted as the twelve days referred to in Decision 7712, must be "twelve working days in addition to the holiday period ", and 7th May was a period of recognised holiday. . . . The test applied by the twelve days' rule has always been: Are there twelve days apart from a holiday period on which the claimant has had no employment? swer to this question is in the negative, as it is in the present case, the claimant is not entitled to receive unemployment benefit in respect of days of recognised holiday. If it is in the affirmative, he is so entitled, as his employment is presumed to have come to an end before the holiday period or periods.'

"In Decision 7357/29,‡ it is said 'The expression "working days" means "normal working days"; so that in the computation of the 12 working days it will be necessary to exclude days of recognised holiday but to include days of suspension due to economic causes, for example, short time working owing to slackness of trade.

"Sunday may be a 'working day' for the purpose of applying the twelve days' rule if that day of the week is for the claimant a working day. In Decision 2761/37,‡ it was said 'The claimant was employed as a deckhand on a trawler which was engaged in fishing voyages and his employment was continuous throughout the voyage. "Twelve working days", therefore, in his case included Sundays."

"The expression 'working days' in a charter party was considered by the Court of Appeal in Neilson v. Wait (16 Q.B.D. 71) wherein the Master of the Rolls said 'If by the custom of the port certain days in the year are holidays so that no work is done in that port on those days, then "working days" do not include those holidays.'

"A recognised holiday is the very opposite of a working day, and it would be a contradiction in terms to describe it as such (cf. the opening paragraphs of Decision 22096/31).§

"Decision 18420/31,|| which may at first sight appear to conflict with Decision 8698/34, related not to a day of customary or recognised holiday but to a day on which the claimant did not normally work owing to his being a five shift worker. The question to be decided in Case 18420/31 was whether the day in question was to be treated as a 'working day' for the purpose of applying the twelve days' rule, and it was held that it should so be treated. The

^{*} The outstanding returns were distributed as follows:—Northern Counties (one); and Lancs. and Cheshire (one.)
† Particulars are not available for the London County Council area.

^{*} Vol. III, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 14, Pamphlet No. 43. † Vol. VIII, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 280, Pamphlet No. 10/1929.

Vol. X, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 233, Pamphlet No. 11/1931

expression 'working days' in the twelve days' rule means days on which work is normally performed as opposed to days of customary or recognised holiday on which work normally is not performed. In that sense, as is pointed out in Decision 8698/34, the day in question in Decision 18420/31 was a 'working day' as that expression is used in the twelve days' rule.

is used in the twelve days' rule.
"Reference should also be made to Cases 3610/37* and 4588/37.†

"These two cases were concerned with three well-established inciples. The first was enunciated in Case 228† (Benefit (1911) Cases). 'I do not consider that a workman has been continuously unemployed when his non-employment is due to recognised annual holidays which form part of the accepted terms of his employment.' The second principle is 'It has been well-established by Umpire's Decisions that when an applicant has worked the number of days or shifts which constitute his full normal working week he is not provided to along unemployment benefit in respect of any day in entitled to claim unemployment benefit in respect of any day in that week upon which he does not in fact work' (Decision 3387/29).‡ The third principle is that if, owing to a recognised holiday in the week in question, the number of shifts normally worked is reduced by the number of days of holiday, he has worked his full normal number of shifts in that week if he has worked the number of shifts so reduced (Decision 16672/31).§

"In each of the last mentioned cases there was a day of recognised holiday which, owing to the operation of the night work regulation, was also normally a day on which the claimant was unemployed; neither of the claimants being a six shifts a week worker. Neither claimant had worked his full normal number of shifts in the week in question even when regard was had to the holiday. In these circumstances it was held that the claimant's non-employment on the day of recognised holiday was not due to the holiday but to the fact that it was for him a day on which he was unemployed under his normal system of working, and that was the sole point decided

"It will thus be seen that the two last mentioned cases do not touch the point decided in Case 8698/34, and they have no bearing on the interpretation of the expression 'working days' as used in the twelve days' rule.

"Following Decision 8698/34, I am unable to disturb the decision of the Court of Referees."

SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEME FOR THE BUILDING INDUSTRY.

The National Joint Council for the Building Industry has submitted to the Minister of Labour for approval under section 72 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, a Scheme entitled the Building Industry Supplementary Unemployment Insurance Scheme. The Scheme is designed to provide for the payment of "wet-time benefit" to workers in the building industry in respect of time lost owing to inclement weather, such payments to be made out of a fund formed by the compulsory collection of contributions from employers and workpeople in the building industry. The Minister desires to afford persons who would be affected by the Scheme an opportunity

to express their views.

Copies of the Scheme may be obtained from the Secretary,
Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W.1, to whom
representations should be submitted in writing as soon as possible
and in any case before 7th January, 1939.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

NOTICE OF REPORT ON UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

In accordance with the provisions of section 59 (3) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, and section 8 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936, the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee give notice of their intention to make a report to the Minister of Labour, not later than the end of February, 1939, on the financial condition of the general account of the Unemployment Fund and of the agricultural account of that Fund on 31st December, 1938. 31st December, 1938.

The Committee will take into consideration any representations made to them on this subject which are received on or before 6th January, 1939. Representations should be addressed to the Secretary to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, Queen Anne's Chambers, 28, Broadway, London, S.W.1.

W. H. BEVERIDGE,

6th December, 1938.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937. NEW REGULATIONS.

THE Home Secretary has made the following Regulations, under the Factories Act, 1937, to have effect from 1st January, 1939:—

The Factories (Notification of Diseases) Regulations, 1938, extending the provisions of section 66 of the Act to compressed air illness.

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

XVI, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 66, Pamphlet No. 8/1937... XVI, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 89, Pamphlet No. 11/1937... VIII, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 118, Pamphlet No. 5/1929. X, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 167, Pamphlet No. 8/1931.

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

INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

PAINTER, GRADE II: CIVIL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, Painter, Grade II: Civil Engineering Department, Shrewsbury, Great Western Railway.—The National Union of Railwaymen claimed that a painter, grade II, employed by the Great Western Railway at Shrewsbury should be regraded as painter, grade I, on the grounds that he had served an apprenticeship to the trade, that during his employment with the Company he had gained further experience in its various branches, and that he was qualified to do work of the highest class. The Company contended that the proportion of high class work performed was very small and that a claim for regrading should be determined largely on the work a man is called upon to perform rather than his ability to perform on occasions work of a higher class. The Court decided that the nature of the duties of the painter concerned entitled him to be regraded as painter, grade I.—Award No. 1715; dated 7th November, 1938.

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, LIMITED.—A difference having arisen between the parties to Award No. 1691, as to whether the Society's employees at their bacon and packing factories at Trafford Park, Manchester, and their butter factories situated in London, Bristol and Cardiff, are entitled to the wages increases London, Bristol and Cardin, are entitled to the wages increases provided under that Award, the Court was requested to give a ruling. The Court ruled that the provisions of Award No. 1691 are not applicable to the warehouse workers and packers in question.—

Award No. 1716; dated 7th November, 1938.

CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARD.

ATTENDANTS AND ASSISTANTS: BRITISH MUSEUM.—The Civil Service Clerical Association and the Government Galleries Established Officers' Association claimed revisions in the salary scales of attendants and assistants (class II and class I) and in the hours of attendance, annual leave and overtime payments for attendants. The Tribunal awarded increased salary scales for attendants and assistants (class II and class I) but made no alterations in the hours of attendance, annual leave or overtime rates.—Award No. 38; dated 16th November,

OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

TYNE TUGBOATMEN.—Differences having arisen between the Tyne Tugowners' Association and the North-East Coast Tugboatmen and Tugowners' Association and the North-East Coast Tugobatmen and Fishermen's Association concerning conditions of employment of certain grades of workpeople engaged in towing and assisting vessels and craft in, out and about the river Tyne and at sea, the parties agreed to refer the matter to arbitration. After Mr. John Forster, who was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as arbitrator, had heard preliminary evidence, it was arranged that certain matters should be further discussed at meetings between the parties. In the course of these meetings they were able to conclude an agreement settling the points at issue, and the reference to arbitration was accordingly withdrawn.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued. NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Laundry Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.L.(N.9), dated 14th November, 1938, to fix general

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.B.S.(N.27), dated 15th November, 1938, to fix minimum rates of wages for male and female workers newly brought within the scope of the trade by the Trade Boards (Boot and Shoe Repairing) Order (Northern Ireland), 1938.

CONFIRMING ORDER

Fur Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order Z(31), and (31A), dated 14th November, 1938, confirming the variation of general minimum piece rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and specifying 28th November, 1938, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

REGULATIONS.

Milk Distributive Trade Board (England and Wales).

November, 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 Milk Distributive Trade Board (England and Wales). Amending Regulations (S. R. & O. 1938, No. 1385) dated 15th

Boot and Floor Polish Trade Board (Great Britain).

Regulations (S. R. & O. 1938, No. 1344) dated 9th November, 1938, made by the Minister of Labour under section 11 of the Trade Board Act, 1909, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Boot and Floor Polish Trade Board (Great Britain).

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. December, 1938.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED. [Note.—The prices are net, and do not include postage.]

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—Analysis of agricultural production, prices and supplies in England and Wales. Agricultural Statistics, 1936. Vol. LXXI. Part II. Ministry of Agriculture. [S.O. publication; price 2s. 6d.]

CHOICE OF CAREERS.—Choice of Career Series: No. 23 (revised). Retail Distribution. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication;

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL POPULATION.—Royal Commission on the Geographical Distribution of the Industrial Population. Minutes of evidence: twenty-seventh day, 28th October, 1938. [S.O. publication; price 2s. 6d.]

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.—Proposed action by H.M. Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regarding the draft convention concerning the regulation of certain special systems of recruiting workers and the recommendation concerning the progressive elimination of recruiting. [Cmd. 5886; price 1d.]

TINPLATE FACTORIES.—Report on conferences concerning fencing of machinery, other safety precautions and health and welfare in tinplate factories. Home Office. [S.O. publication; price 2d.]

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of October, 1938. U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet No. 10/1938. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. pubication; price 2d.1

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, NOVEMBER, 1938.

ADMIRALTY.

Air Compressors: Bellis & Morcom, Ltd., Birmingham; Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich. Sub-contractors for Motors: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-contractors for Switchgear: Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.—Alternators, Motor: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Aluminium Ware: White Bros. & Jacobs, Ltd., London, N.W.; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Amplifiers: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.— Birmingham.—Amplifiers: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Armature, etc.: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Batteries: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell; Young Accumulator Co., Ltd., New Malden.—Bays, Steel Shelving: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Block, Thrust, Reduction, etc.: David Brown & Sons (Hudd.) Ltd., Huddersfield.—Blocks, Geared: Vaughan Crane Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Blocks, Overhead, etc.: Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Reddish; Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—Blocks, Steel: Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine.—Boards, Control: Igranic Electrical Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Boards, Distributing, etc.: Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham; G. H. Williams & Co., London, S.W.; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.—Boiler Plant: Yarrow & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Boilers: Abbot & Co. (Newark), Ltd., Newark. Sub-contractors Boilers: Abbot & Co. (Newark), Ltd., Newark. Sub-contractors for Mountings: W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham. Sub-contractors for Safety Valve: J. A. Grant & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-contractors for Injector: Holden & Brooks, Ltd., Manchester.—Boots, Leather: J. Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds; Tebbut & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds; Owen Smith (Raunds), Ltd., Fatanwick; Smith & Foster, Ltd., Kettering; Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.—
Boots, Rubber: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—BottleRack Stowage: Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Boxes, Condenser, etc.: L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—Boxes, Fuse: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton.—Boxes, Junction, Boards, etc.: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Boxes, Lamp and Control: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Boxes, Mercury: Albans; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Boxes, Mercury: Bell Punch Co., Ltd., Uxbridge.—Breakers, Branch: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.—Brushes, Painters: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Rigby, Battcock, Ltd., London, E.; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse; Percy P. Baker, London, N.; J. T. Millwood & Sons, London, S.E.; Webb & Foulger (Brush Manufacturers). Ltd., London, E.; Davis Barrow & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham; J. Root & Son, Bletchley.—Brushes, Steel Wire: A. Luson & Sons, Ltd., London, N.W.; Mechanical Appliances Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; J. & R. Whyte. Glasgow; W. Riddell Cousland & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; John Sanders (Brushes), Ltd., Cardiff.—Buoys: Steel Barrel Co., Ltd., Uxbridge; Goole Shipbuilding & Repairing Co., Ltd., Goole.—Cable, Electric: (Brushes), Ltd., Cardiff.—Buoys: Steel Barrel Co., Ltd., Uxbridge; Goole Shipbuilding & Repairing Co., Ltd., Goole.—Cable, Electric: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works, Co., Ltd., London, E.; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Britannic Electric Cable Construction Co., Ltd., Iver; Metropolitan Electric Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Chadwell Heath; Conollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Hooper's Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Ward & Goldstone, Ltd., Manchester.—Calico: James Kenyon & Son, Ltd., Bury.—Cambric: John H. Gillet & Sons, Ltd., Chorley; Downeys' (Textiles), Ltd., Manchester; Stonebridge

Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Colne; C. W. Wilcox & Co., Manchester; Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester.—Caps, Cloth: Army & Navy Hat & Cap Co., Portsmouth; Hobson & Sons, (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Capstan: Clarke. Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead, London, S.E.—Capstan: Clarke. Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead, Sub-contractors for Engine: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Chain Cable and Gear: Samuel Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill; Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; R. Sykes & Son, Cradley Heath; Henry Reece, Cradley; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; Edge & Sons, Ltd., Shifnal.—Chairs, Table: Francis East & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—Chokes: Aeronautical and General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—Chutes: Robey & Co., Ltd., Lincoln.—Clocks: Smith's English Clocks, Ltd., London, N.W.—Closets, Water: Shanks & Co., Ltd., Barrhead.—Clothing, Oilskin, Heavy: James Williamson & Son, Ltd., Lancaster; Edward Macbean & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; M. Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Chamberlins, Ltd., Norwich.—Clumps, Anchor: N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley.—Cocks: W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—Collars, White: R. H. & S. Rogers, Ltd., London, S.E.—Compass Gear: George Kent, Ltd., Luton; Sperry London, S.E.—Compass Gear: George Kent, Ltd., Luton; Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford; W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W —Condenser Units: Sparklets, Ltd., London, N.; W. H. Dorman & Co., Ltd., Stafford.—Condensers: L.M.K. Manufacturing Co., & Co., Ltd., Stafford.—Condensers: L.M.K. Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Brentford; Muirhead & Co., Ltd., Beekenham; Telegraph Condenser Co., Ltd., London, W. Sub-contractors for Paper: Brittains, Ltd., Manchester.—Containers, Phosphide: Holmes' Marine Life Protection Association, Ltd., Barking.—Cooking Apparatus: Henry Wilson & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield.—Cranes: Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich; Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle; Clyde Crane & Engineering Co. (Proprietors Clyde, Crane & Booth) Ltd., Mossend; Thos. Smith & Sana (Padlay), Ltd., Padlay, Habbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough; Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Rodley; Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough; J. M. Henderson & Co., Ltd., Aberdeen. Sub-contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich; English Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham and Rugby; Bull Motors (Branch of E. R. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham and Rugby; Bull Motors (Branch of E. R. & F. Turner, Ltd.), Ipswich. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Crompton, Parkinson & Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Boilers: Clayton, Sons & Co., Ltd., Leeds. Sub-contractors for Injectors: Gresham & Craven, Ltd., Manchester; Holden & Brooks, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Mountings: Smith Bros. & Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Hayward, Tyler & Co., Ltd., Luton; W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull; Dewrance & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cushions: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Cutlery: Sheffield Steel Products, Ltd., Sheffield; Ralph Hawley & Sons, Sheffield; W. R. Humphreys & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; R. T. Mosley & Co., Sheffield; S. & J. Kitchin, Ltd., Sheffield; Walker & Hall, Ltd., Sheffield; Elkington & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Dixon & Sons, Sheffield; Elkington & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Dixon & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield.—Gutters, Motor: Philip & Son, Ltd., Dartmouth; Rowhedge Ironworks Co., Ltd., Colchester; Sittingbourne Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne; Leo. A. Robinson, Lowestoft; Risdon Beazley Marine Trading Co., Ltd., Southampton; Brooke Marine Construction Co., Ltd., Lowestoft. Sub-contractors for Machinery: W. H. Dorman & Co., Ltd., Stafford; J. I. Thornyeroft & Co., Ltd., Southampton. Sub-contractors for Metal Fittings: H. P. Trend & Co., Devonport; East Kent Ironworks Co., Sittingbourne; R. Wood & Sons, Portsmouth.—

Detectors, Coils, etc.: A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.—Die-castings:
Lightalloys, Ltd., London, N.W.—Dinghies, Motor: British Power
Boat Co., Ltd., Southampton; Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton;
W. & J. Tod, Ltd., Weymouth; Hills Construction Co., South Shields; M. W. Blackmore & Sons, Bideford; Wearside Boat-building Co., Sunderland. Sub-contractors for Machinery: Morris Motors, Ltd., Cowley; Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—

Drawers, Vests and Singlets: M. C. Foister, Clay & Ward, Ltd., Derby; E. H. P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh; Edward R. Buck & Sons, Ltd., Manchester and Stockton.—Driers, Liquid: Lewis, Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd., Hull.—Drums, etc.: Jukes, Coulson, Stokes & Co., London, E.; Drums, Ltd., Grays; Lewis, Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Electrical Installations: G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C.—Electro Plate: John B. Chatterley & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; H. Bushell & Co. (1925), Ltd., Birmingham; Walker & Hall, Ltd., Sheffield; Gladwin, (1923), Ltd., Birmingham; Walker & Hall, Ltd., Sheffield; Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield; Elkington & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Exchanges: Alfred Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Fans: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—Fearnought and Kersey: John Horsfall & Sons (Greetland), Ltd., Greetland, near Halifax; Thomas Ratcliffe & Co., Ltd., Mytholmroyd; L. Harwood & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot. & Co., Ltd., Mytholmroyd; L. Harwood & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot.

—Fingers, Springs, etc.: Allen, West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Wm.

McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Flags and Bunting: Speedings,
Ltd., Sunderland; E. Riley & Co., Ltd., Leeds; J. W. Plant & Co.,
Ltd., Leeds; Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.; Livett,
Frank & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Silver & Edgington, Ltd., London,
S.E.—Floats: Joseph Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Wellington.—Forges:
William Allday & Co., Ltd., Blackheath, Staffs.—Frames and
Brackets: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Lightalloys, Ltd.,
London, N.W.; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Fuses:
Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; L. Weekes
(Luton), Ltd., Luton. Sub-contractors for Paper: O'Neill & Sons, Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton. Sub-contractors for Paper: O'Neill & Sons, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.—Gearing, Reduction, etc.: David Brown & Sons (Hudd.), Ltd., Huddersfield.—Generating Sets: Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham; Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough; Harland Engineering Co., Ltd., Alloa. Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment: W. H. Allen. Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Glands for Junction Boxes, etc.: L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton; Gilbert Austin, Ltd., Glasgow; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans. Sub-contractors for Castings: Robert Currie & Sons, Glasgow; Wm. Mills, Ltd., Birmingham; Aluminium Plant & Vessel Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Sub-contractors for Extruded Bar: Delta Metal

Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-contractors for Insulation: Ellisons Insulation, Ltd., Birmingham. Grease, Mercurous: Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—Handkerchiefs: J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Headers, Boiler: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrew.—Heating System: Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—Hose Fittings: T. C. Enstone & Co. (Successors), Ltd., Birmingham; Highton & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Thomas Wilson & Sons (Swalwell), Ltd., Swalwell; Nunan & Stove, Ltd.; Helders Ltd. Edinburch Metal. Introduction Metal. Holders, Ltd., Edinburgh.—Hoses, Flexible: Interlock Metal Hos Co., Ltd., Bedford; Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.— Ingots, Manganese Bronze: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Jackets and Trousers, Fearnought: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E. and/or Swindon.—Jerseys: D. Payne & Son, Ltd., Hinckley.—Jute Goods Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee; Ogilvy Bros. (Kirrieniur), Ltd., Kirriemiur; J. &. D. Wilkie, Ltd., Kirriemiur.—Kingstons and Panels: MacTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Loanhead.—Lagging, Asbestos: Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd., Barking; Dick's Asbestos Co., Ltd., London, E. Sub-contractors for Plyboards: Venesta, Ltd., London, E. Sub-contractors for Plyboards: Venesta, Ltd., London, E. Sub-contractors for Veneers: John Wright & Sons (Veneers), Ltd., London, E.—Lampholders: Sperryn & Co., Birmingham. Sub-contractors for Insulating Material: George Wingrove & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Lamps, Searchlight: Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—Lanterns and Gear: W. T. George & Co. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Lathes: Churchill-Redman, Ltd., Halifax; Ward, Haggas & Smith, Ltd., Keighley; Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Stratford; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Halifax; George Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax. Sub-contractors for Motors: Metro-politan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford; Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton. —Lead, Red: London Lead Oxide Co., Ltd., Gravesend; Blacklock & Macarthur, Ltd., Glasgow.—Lenses, Projection: G. B. Equipments, Ltd., London, W.—Lift, Turntable, etc.: Wm. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd., Bolton.—Lighting Fittings: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Liners, Cylinder: North-Eastern Marine Engineering Co., Ltd., Wallsend.—Locomotives: Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Machinery, Cooling: Haslam Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Starters: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Machines, Boring: Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry. Sub-contractors for Motors: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Guiseley. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.—Machines, Grinding: A. A. Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester. Sub-contractors for Motors and Control Gear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Machines, Litho: Furnival & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Soldans, Ltd., London, W.C. Machines, Prince Prince, Machines, Ltd., Expirace Prince Prin London, W.C.—Machines, Pipe Bending: Hydraulic Engineering Co., Ltd., Chester. Sub-contractors for Motors: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Machines, Shaping: Ormerod Shapers, Ltd., Hebden Bridge.—Machines, Whisking, Mixing and Beating: Atlantic Engine Co. (1920), Ltd., Wishaw. Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Mallets: H. Williams & Sons, Ltd., St. Albans.—Mattresses, Pillows and Covers: Stott & Smith, Ltd., Manchester; Siddall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Microscopes: C. Baker, London, S.W. Monochlornaphtheline: Clayton Aniline Co., Ltd., Manchester. Motors: Klaxon, Ltd., Birmingham.—Mouldings, Resin: H. Ashdown (Birmingham), Ltd., St. Helens; Birkbys, Ltd., Liversedge Ashdown (Birmingham), Ltd., St. Helens; Birkbys, Ltd., Liversedge; Mica Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bromley; Plasmic, Ltd., London, N.—
Oil Paste: Blacklock & MacArthur, Ltd., Glasgow; Librex Lead Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Paint Powder, Aluminium: English Metal Powder Co., Ltd., West Drayton.—Panels, Transmitters, etc.:
H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—Panels, Transparent, Released: British Engraving & Nameplate Manufacturing Co., London, W.—Panels, W/T.: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—Plates, Locking and Shackles: Old Hill Co. (Powke Lane), Ltd.: Old Hill; W. H. Tildesley, Ltd., Willenhall.—Plugs, Telephone: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby.—Ply Boards, Fireproofed: Saro Laminated Wood Products, Ltd., East Cowes; Aeronautical & Panel Plywood Co., Ltd., London, E.; Venesta, Ltd., London, E.; Flexo Plywood Lindustries Ltd. Industries, Ltd., London, E.; Tyne Plywood Works, Ltd., Willington Quay. Sub-contractors for Veneers: J. Wright & Sons (Veneers), Ltd., London, E.—Press, Flanging: John Shaw & Sons (Salford), Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors for Motors: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Pumps and Heating Plant: Sturtevant Enerthe Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Pumps and Heating Flant: Sturrevant Engineering Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—Pumps and Pumping Units: Gwynnes Pumps, Ltd., London, W.; Harland Engineering Co., Ltd., Alloa.—Pyjama Suits: Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.; Lloyd Attree & Smith, London, E. Sub-contractors for Buttons: W. H. Betts, London, E.C.—Racks, Storage: Constructors, Ltd., Birmingham.—Peals Hauser: Sir Lames Laing & Sons Ltd. Sunderstanding Constructors. Betts, London, E.C.—Racks, Storage: Constructors, Ltd., Birmingham.—Reels, Hawser: Sir James Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; A. & D. Turner, Ltd., Glasgow; Westmoor Engine Works Co., Ltd., Sunderland.—Repeaters, Compass: W. E. Knorr & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Resistance Units: Cressall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Ropes, Steel Wire: British Ropes, Ltd., Rutherglen.—Sailcloth, Canvas: An derson & Chalmers, Arbroath; Francis Webster & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath.—Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—Scarves, Silk: Josiah Smale & Son, Ltd., field.—Screws, Brass and Iron: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds Ltd., Birmingham; Henry Cox Screw Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Thomas Haddon & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Thomas Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham.—Scuttles, Side: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Sextants: Henry Hughes & Son, Ltd., Ilford.—Sheet, Tape, etc., Rubber: India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; William

Warne & Co., Ltd., Barking.—Sheeting, Asbestos: Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale; James Walker & Co., Ltd., Woking; Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd., Barking; Richard Klinger, Ltd., Sidcup; Beldam Asbestos Co., Ltd., Hounslow; British Belting & Asbestos, Ltd., Cleckheaton.—Sheets, Zinc, etc.: Locke, Lancaster & W. W. and R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; London Zinc Mills, Ltd., Enfield; W. Barnes & Son, London, N.—Shirts: Salisbury Manufacturing Co., London, E.; Bridgwater (Somerset) Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bridgwater. Sub-contractors for Buttons: Heaton & Taylor, Ltd., Birmingham.—Shoes, Canvas: R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; John Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds; Adam Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.—Shorts, Drill: "Wescot" Overall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Egham; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd. London, E. and/or Swindon; J. B. Hoyle & Co., Halifax and/or Hangingroyd; John Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.—Shutters Roller: Shutter Contractors, Ltd., Enfield.—Silica Parts: Thermal yndicate, Ltd., Wallsend.—Slippers, Leather: G. T. Hawkins, Ltd. Syndicate, Ltd., Wallsend.—Slippers, Leather: G. T. Hawkins, Ltd., Northampton; Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.—Soda: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, E. and Cheshire.—Solder: Tyne Solder Co., Felling; C. Burley & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London. E.—Sounding Gear: Kelvin Bottomley & Baird, Ltd., Glasgow.—Spectograph, etc.: Adam Hilger, Ltd., London, N.W.—Steering Gear: Thomas Reid & Sons (Paisley), Ltd., Paisley; Brown Bros. & Co. Ltd. Edinburgh.—Stockings: Alfred Votes & Co. Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Stockings: Alfred Yates & Co., Sileby; L. H. Burridge & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—Stoppers: Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—Suits, Combination: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E. and/or Swindon, Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; J. B. Hoyle & Co., Hebden Bridge and Halifax; Wm. Sugden & Sons, Ltd., Wakefield; Redman Bros., Todmordon Switches Blues at a Canacal Electric Co. Ltd. Todmorden.—Switches, Plugs, etc.: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham and Wembley; Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; G. H. Carter & Sons, Romford; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Carter & Sons, Romford; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—Switchgear: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford; English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford.—Telephones and Telephone Apparatus: Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Telescopes, Electron, etc.: Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., Mitcham.—Telescopes, Modification of: Ross, Ltd., London, S.W.—Tender, Overhaul of: British Power Boat Co., Ltd., Southampton.—Timber, English: G. F. Griffiths, Totnes; Frank Davis & Co. (Timber Merchants), Ltd., Ashford & Canterbury; Charles R. Claridge & Sons, Ltd., Cirencester and Crewkerne; J. Stenning & Son (London), Ltd., Newport, Essex, East Grinstead and Robertsbridge; George Blay, Ltd., Honiton; Baynes (Reading). Ltd., Frome; E. C. White & Son, Ltd., Basingstoke; A. Turner & Son, Ltd., Lewes; H. Longley & Sons, Ltd., East Grinstead; G. Randle & Son, Ltd., Bridgwater; J. D. Foster, Ltd., Esmsworth; Wm. Ivens & Sons, Rugby and Welton.—Tomatoes, Tinned: G. Randle & Son, Ltd., Bridgwater; J. D. Foster, Ltd., Esmsworth; Wm. Ivens & Sons, Rugby and Welton.—Tomatoes, Tinned: G. Costa & Co., London, S.E.; George Harker & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Torsionmeters: E. R. Watts & Son, Ltd., Liverpool.—Transformers: Parmeko, Ltd., Leicester.—Transmitters: Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—Truck, Electric: Wingrove & Rogers, Ltd., Liverpool.—Trucks, Bogie: Hurst, Nelson & Co., Ltd., Motherwell; R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley.—Twine: Wm. Waites, Sons & Atkinson (1922), Ltd., Leeds; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Francis Webster & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath.—**Tubes, Brass**: Manganese Bronze Webster & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath.—Tubes, Brass: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Tubes, Condenser: Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—Tubes, Steel: Newport & South Wales Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Tubing, Canvas Hose: F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Wm. Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Manchester; George Angus & Co., Ltd., Lancaster.—Tubing, Rubber: David Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; William Warne & Co., Ltd., Barking; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Valves, Wireless: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E. and Sidcup; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W., Wembley and Birmingham. Sub-contractors for Filaments: Contacts, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-contractors for Bulbs: Graingers, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Ventilators: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Bilston; Thos. Marshall & Son, Ltd., castle-on-lyne.—Ventilators: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Bilston; Thos. Marshall & Son, Ltd., Leeds.—Watchcoats and Overcoats: Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E. or Benfleet; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Wedges, Beech: Chas. R. Claridge & Sons, Ltd., Exeter; J. D. Foster, Ltd., Emsworth; Frank Davis & Co. (Timber Merchants), Ltd., Ashford; John Stenning & Son (London), Ltd., Weston Common and Widworthy.-Welding Sets: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich, Sub-contractors for Trucks: H. E. Slingsby, Bradford. Sub-contractors for Starters: Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Winches: Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath; Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead. Sub-contractors for Control Gear: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—Wire: British Ropes Southern (Sales), Ltd., Cleck heaton.—Wire, Aerial: Thomas Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor.— Works and Civil Engineering Contracts: Speirs, Ltd., Glasgow; J. Baxter & Sons (Contractors), Ltd., Dunfermline; Wakeham Bros., Ltd., Plymouth; R. G. Odell, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, E.; J. M. Evans, Caermarthen; James Dredging, Towage & Transport Co., Ltd., Southampton; Geo. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Le Grand Sutcliffe & Gell, Ltd., Southall.— Ltd., London, W.; Le Grand Sutcliffe & Gell, Ltd., Southall.—Works Materials: Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; Guest Keen & Baldwins Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Crosthwaite Furnaces & Scriven Machine Tools, Ltd., Leeds; Woodfield Hoisting & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.; E. C. & J. Keay, Ltd., London, S.W.; Perry & Perry, Ltd., Beaminster; Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Garland & Roger, Ltd., Leith; Harry Peers & Co., Ltd., Bolton; Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, W.C.; Darlington Railway Plant & Foundry Co., Ltd., Darlington.—X-Ray Apparatus: Philips Industrial, Ltd., London, W.C.

December, 1938.

Air Cleaners: Vokes, Ltd., Putney.—Aprons: D. Gurteen & Sons, Ltd., Haverhill.—Attachments, Towing: J. Brockhouse & Co., Ltd., W. Bromwich.—Axes: W. Hunt & Sons (The Brades), Ltd., Birmingham.—Bags, Pin: Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.—Balances: L. Oertling, Ltd., London, S.E.—Barrows, Drum: J. Hustler & Son, Ltd., More-cambe.—Barrows, Truck: Crewe & Co., Leds.—Barrows, Wheel: A. Hingley, Derby; W. E. Eaton, Manchester.—Batteries and Cells: Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; British G.W.Z. Battery Co., Ltd., Slough; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Ferguson Battery Co., Ltd., Birmingham; British G.W.Z. Battery Co., Ltd., Slough; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Ferguson Battery Co., Ltd., Slough.—Batteries, S.P. Boxes: Watkins, Sporne & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Bearings: Hoffman Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Pollard Bearings, Ltd., Birmingham.—Bedplates: Newton Chambers & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Bedsteads: Fitter Bros., Ltd. Birmingham.—H. Manlow: Ltd. Dullow. Siddell & Hilton Ltd., Birmingham; H. Marlow, Ltd., Dudley; Siddall & Hilton, Ltd., Sowerby Bridge; S. F. Turner, Ltd., Dudley; Ace Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham; W. Rhodes, Ltd., Nottingham; facturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham; W. Rhodes, Ltd., Nottingham; Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; A. Phillips, Ltd., Birmingham.—Bicycle Parts: B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—Bins, Steel: Sargeant, Turner & Son, Ltd., Stourbridge; Davies Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Blankets: Rawden Briggs & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; Dodgson & Hargreaves, Ltd., Leeds; Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury; J. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury; T. & D. Lee & Sons, Ltd..—Blocks, Glass: Triplex Safety Glass Co., Ltd., London, W.—Boards, Charging: Crypton Equipment, Ltd., London, N.W.—Boats, Folding and Parts: Saunders Shipyard, Ltd., I.O.W.; Folding Boats & Structures, Ltd., Hounslow; Tucker Armoured Plywood Co., Ltd., Crayford.—Bolsters: E.H.P. (Hadleigh). Ltd., Hadleigh.—Boots: British Tyre & Rubber Co. Tucker Armoured Plywood Co., Ltd., Crayford.—Bolsters: E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—Boots: British Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Boring Machines: Urquhart Lindsay & Robertson Orchar, Ltd., Dundee; Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport.—Bottles, Water: Anglo-Enamelware, Ltd., Stourport.—Boxes, Connector: Oliver Pell Control, Ltd., London, S.E.—Boxes, Corrugated, Board: Medway Corrugated Paper Co., Ltd., Larkfield.—Boxes, Stationery: C. Eastgate & Son, Birmingham.—Brass Bar: Vickers Armstrongs, Ltd., Elswick; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—Brushes: C. H. Leng & Son, Birmingham; Addis, Hertford; Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham; C. F. Marshall & Son, London, E.; Davis, Burrow & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; David Hayward, Ltd., Bloxwich; Root & Son, Bletchley; Briton Brush Co., Ltd., Wymondham; Bradnark & Son, Walsall; W. R. Tilbury & Son, London, E.; Rigby Battcock, Ltd., London, E.—Buckets, etc.: Hyde Bros. & Timings, Birmingham; S. Turner & Sons, etc.: Hyde Bros. & Timings, Birmingham; S. Turner & Sons, Ltd., Lye; National Galvanizers, Ltd., Sunderland; Walker Bros., Ltd., Walsall; Bird Stevens & Co., Ltd., Quarry Bank.—Buckles: S.D. Rivet Cc., Leicester; Newey Bros., Ltd., Birmingham.-Bulbs, Electric: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.-Buttons: Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cable and Wire: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook; Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Leigh; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton.—Cable, etc.: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Prescot; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; Aberdare Cables, Ltd., Aberdare; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Bootle.—Gable, Telephone, etc.: Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock; Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Calico: J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Be Ltd., London, S.E.—Calico: J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Bacup.—Cans: Valor Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Rippingilles, Ltd., Birmingham.—Canvas-Backed Rubber Sheet: Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough.—Car: Prima Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Cases, Bolster: E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—Chains: Kennedy & Kempe, Ltd., Longparish.—Chairs, etc.: Rosebury Metal Works Co., London, E.C.; Owen Haines & Sons, High Wycombe; Wake & Dean, Ltd., Yatton; A. & F. Howland (Wycombe), Ltd., High Wycombe; Thos. Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe.—Charging Plant: R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley.—Chassis: Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester; Morris Commercial Cars. Ltd., Birmingham; Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow; mercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow; Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland.—Chevrons: Sunderland Mantle & Gown Co., Ltd., Sunderland; R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, Gown Co., Ltd., Sunderland; R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.—Gloth, Blue, Red and Scarlet: J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley; H. Booth & Sons, Ltd., Gildersome; P. Womersley & Sons, Parsley; W. & T. Huggan, Ltd., Bramley; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; J. D. Johnstone, Ltd., Leeds; W. Lupton & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Cloth, D.M.: Brown Bros., Galashiels; J. E. Crother, Ltd., Huddersfield; W. F. Stewart & Co., Galashiels; G. & T. Stubley, Ltd., Batley; J. T. & J. Taylor, Batley; W. Baines Sons, Ltd., J. Leeds.—A. M. Heinsgardt. Stubley, Ltd., Batley; J. T. & J. Taylor, Batley; W. Baines Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; A. A. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. Harper & Sons, Leeds; W. & T. Huggan, Ltd., Leeds; J. D. Johnston, Leeds; G. H. Hirst, Batley; J. Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield; H. Booth, Leeds; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot; P. Womersley Sons, Pudsey; R. Noble & Co., Hawick; H. Hamer & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury.—Cloth, Lasting: W. & H. Foster, Ltd., Denholme; J. Murgatroyd & Son, Ltd., Luddenden; Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot; Ireland and Wishart, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; R. Wilman & Sons, Ltd., Hadfield.—Clothing, Magazine: Arthur Miller, London, E.: Westcot Overall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Miller, London, E.; Westcot Overall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Egham.—Combs: John Dobson (Milnthorpe), Ltd., Westmorland Aberdeen Combworks Co., Ltd., Aberdeen.—Compasses, Prismatic: Francis Barker & Sons (1932), Ltd., London, E.C.—Concrete Mixers and Spares: Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath; Benford, Ltd., Warwick.

—Containers, Cooking: Fisher & Ludlow, Ltd., Birmingham.—

Containers, Water: Valor Co., Ltd., Birmingham. - Cookers, Port-Containers, Water: Valor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Cookers, Portable:—Components: Hydran Products, Ltd., Staines.—Copper Ingot: Brandeis Goldschmidt & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Copper Rings: Hudson & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cordage: British Ropes, Leith.—Corrugated Sheets: Llanelly Steel Co. (1907), Ltd., Llanelly.—Cotton: W. Evans & Co., Ltd., Derby; Central Agency, Ltd., Paisley.—Covers, Mess Tin: Kings (Sunderland), Ltd., Sunderland; Frank Lane, Ltd., London.—Covers, Waterbottle: Bridgwater Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bridgwater.—Cranes: Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough; Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich; Stothert & Pitt Ltd. Bath—Cutlery: Cladwin, Ltd. Sheffield: Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Dixon & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Dixon & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Elkington & Co., Sheffield; Sheffield Steel Products, Ltd., Sheffield; F. Greaves & Sons, Sheffield; W. R. Humphreys & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Cylinders: British Oxygen Co., Ltd., Wembley and Chesterfield.—Decking for Bridges: Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Liverpool—Denim: J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd. Summarseat: F. Claure & Chesterfield.—Decking for Bridges: Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Liverpool—Denim: J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd. Summarseat: F. Claure & Chesterfield.—Decking for Bridges: Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Liverpool—Denim: J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd. Summarseat: F. Claure & Chesterfield.—Decking for Bridges: Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Liverpool—Denim: J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd. Summarseat: F. Claure & Chesterfield.—Decking for Bridges: Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Liverpool—Denim: J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd. Summarseat: F. Claure & Chesterfield.—Decking for Bridges: Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Liverpool—Denim: J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd. Summarseat: F. Claure & Chesterfield.—Decking for Bridges: Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Liverpool—Denim: J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd. Summarseat: F. Claure & Chesterfield.—Decking for Bridges: Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Liverpool—Denim: J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd. Summarseat: F. Claure & Chesterfield.—Decking for Bridges: Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Liverpool—Denim: J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd. Summarseat: F. Claure & Chesterfield.—Decking for Bridges: Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Liverpool—Decking for Bridges: Harlan pool.—Denim: J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Summerseat; E. Clegg & Son, Ltd., Littleborough; J. Booth & Co., Ltd., Walkden; J. & J. Ashton, Ltd., Hyde; Barker & Swift, Ltd., Swinton; Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester; Rylands & Sons, Ltd., Swinton.—
Diaphragms, Respirator: W. Riddell Cousland & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Diaphragms, Respirator: W. Riddell Cousland & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Chas. Topham & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; A. Carus & Sons, Ltd., Darwen; G. Christie, Ltd., Glasgow; N. Greening & Sons, Ltd., Warrington; G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; R. Johnson, Clapham & Morris, Ltd., Warrington; F. W. Potter & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; T. Locker & Co., Ltd., Warrington; Patent Process Wire Weaving Co., Edinburgh.—Dishes: Orme Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Dowlas, etc.: Durham St. Weaving Co., Ltd., Religiotate A. Pilitch & Co. Kinkelder, W. Lyncolog, & S. P. Brenching. Belfast; A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; W. Lumsden & Son, Freuchie and Kirkcaldy.—Drawers, Cellular: E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh; Kings (Sunderland), Ltd., Sunderland; Sunderland Mantle & Gown Co., Sunderland; J. MacFarlane & Co. (Pollokshaws), Ltd., Glasgow; E. R. Buch & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Drill, etc.: Fothergill & Harvey, Littleborough; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Drilling Machines: F. Town & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester.—Drill, Jackets, etc.: J. Smith & Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester.—Drill, Jackets, etc.: J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E., and Swindon; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.; J. Haighton & Sons, Ltd., Nantwich.—Drives, Electric Motor: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Griseley and Chelmsford.—Drums, Cable: J. Sankey & Son, Ltd., Bilston; Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton; W. H. Beal, Ltd., Hull; Hearl Heaton & Sons, Ltd., Liversedge—Duck, Cotton: Oswald & Duncan, Rochdale; James Stott, Ltd., Oldham; J. Bright & Bros., Ltd., Rochdale; Tanner Bros. (Greenfield), Ltd., Oldham; Sir E. Armitage & Sons, Ltd., Patrigroft & Pendleton: Haldsworth & Gibb Ltd. Swinton— Patricroft & Pendleton; Holdsworth & Gibb, Ltd., Swinton.—
Dynamos: Lanes Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., London, N.W.—Eyelets: Geo. Tucker Eyelet Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Eyepiece, Glass Discs: Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens.—Fan: Davidson & Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Filter Pads: Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd., Barking.—Fireplaces, Barrack Room: Dobbie Forbes & Co., Ltd., Larbert.— Fireplaces, Barrack Room: Dobbie Forbes & Co., Ltd., Larbert.—
Floor Polish: Fortune & Co., Ltd., Preston.—Forceps, Artery:
S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Forges: Alldays & Onions, Ltd., Birmingham.—Forms, Barracks:—Legs, etc.: B. C. Barton & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—Forms, Barrack, Tops: J. Stanworth & Bros., Ltd., Burnley.—Forms, Dining, Tent: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich.—Full Dress Clothing: C. Webber & Co., Exeter; C. White, Bromley; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Gauges: Mollart Engineering Co., Ltd., Thames Ditton; S. G. Jones, Ltd., London, N.W.—Generators: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Gloves: J. Ward & Sons, Stourbridge.—Grinding Machines: Turner Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Snow & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; S. G. Jones, Ltd., London, S.W.; B.S.A. Tools, Ltd., Birmingham; A. A. Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester; Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath.—Gulley Empters: Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland.—Hair, Curled: S.W.; B.S.A. 10018, Ltd., Birmingham; A. A. Johes & Shiphiah, Ltd., Leicester; Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath.—

Gulley Empters: Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland.—Hair, Curled:
J. Fraser & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; McCrae & Drew, Ltd., Glasgow.—

Hammers: J. H. Smith & Sons (Oldbury), Ltd., Birmingham.—

Haversacks, etc.: Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Waring & Gillow (1932), Ltd., London, W.; Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.—Helmets, Linings: Helmets, Ltd., Wheathampstead; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; E. W. Vero & Co., London, S.E.; Barrow, Heburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—

Hessian, Packing: J. Lowson Jnr. & Co., Ltd., Forfar; J. & D. Wilkie, Kirriemuir; Craiks, Ltd., Forfar.—Insulators, Cooking, Containers: Dorset Industries, Ltd., Poole.—Jacks, Screw Lifting: Lake & Elliott, Ltd., Braintree; M. Spencer & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Jerkins, etc.: J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; S. Schneiders & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Wareings (Northampton), Ltd., Northampton.—Kettles, Camp: F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Knives, Clasp: W. & S. Butcher, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Allen & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Rodgers & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Needham, Veall & Tyzack, J. Rodgers & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Needham, Veall & Tyzack, Ltd., Sheffield; Hale Bros., Ltd., Sheffield; G. Wostenholm & Son. Ltd., Sheffield; H. M. Slater, Sheffield; G. Butler, Sheffield; Harrison Bros. & Howson, Sheffield; J. Clarke & Son, Ltd., Sheffield; Brookes & Crookes, Ltd., Sheffield; T. Ellin & Co., Sheffield; E. M. Dickinson, Sheffield; E. Blyde & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; E. M. Dickinson, Sheffield; E. Blyde & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; C. Johnson & Co., Sheffield.—Knives, Cooks, Carving, etc.: S. & J. Kitchin, Ltd., Sheffield.—Laces, Leather: North British Boot Lace Co., Ltd., Johnstone.—Lamps: Siemens Electric Lamps and Supplies, Preston; Cryselco, Ltd., Bedford; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Lamps, Signalling: Utility Electrical Co., Wolverhampton.—Lathes: Willson Lathes, Ltd., Halifax; Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport; B.S.A.-Tools, Ltd., Birmingham; E. H. Jones (Machine Tools), Ltd., London, N.W.; Churchill-Redman, Ltd., Halifax; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; P. & W. McLellan, Ltd., London, S.W.; Colchester Lathe Co., Colchester; Oldfield & Schofield Co., Ltd.,

Ltd., Dudley.—Tanks, Mixing: M. & W. Grazebrook, Ltd., Dudley.—
Tanks, Stainless Steel: W. P. Butterfield, Ltd., Shipley.—Tables:—
Barracks, Trestles: C. R. Tipping & Co., Ltd., Lecds; Douglass
Bros., Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne.—Tartan, Highland: D. Ballantyne
Bros. & Co., Ltd., Peebles; J. & J. Crombie, Ltd., Aberdeen.—
Telephone Sets: Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.;
Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Nottingham.—Tent Parts: J. McIlwraith
& Co., Ltd., Glasgow; J. Hawley & Co. (Walsall), Ltd., Walsall;
T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.; Wm. Smith (Poplar), Ltd.,
London, E.; Piggot Bros. & Co., Ltd., Stanford Rivers; Gabriel
Wade & English, Ltd., Wisbech; P. M. Combes, Ltd., Andover and
Eastleigh.—Thread: W. & J. Knox Ltd., Kilbirnie; H. Campbell
& Co., Ltd., Belfast; York Street Flax Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast;
W. Barbour & Sons, Ltd., Lisburn.—Tins, Mess: Bulpitt & Son,
Ltd., Birmingham; Elkington & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Sellman
& Hill, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Titles: Firmin & Sons, Ltd.,
London, W.—Tools, Screwcutting: T. Carrington & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Tools, Screwcutting: T. Carrington & Co., Ltd., W. Bromwich; British Tap & Die Co., Ltd., London, N.—Trailers: Hands (Letchworth), Ltd., Letchworth; R. A. Dyson & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Reliance Trucks, Ltd., Heckmondwick; Cranes (Dereham), Ltd., Dereham; Taskers of Andover (1932), Ltd., Andover; J. Brockhouse & Co., Ltd., W. Bromwich.—Transformers: Bryce, Ltd., Hackbridge.—Trucks: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Valises: J. Smith (London), Ltd., Romford.—Valves, Inlet: Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland.—Valves, Outlet: South Wales Brattice Cloth & I.R. Co., Ltd., Valves, Outlet: South Wales Brattice Cloth & I.R. Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.—Vests: S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; Moore, Eady & Murcott Goode, Derby & Leicester; Turner & Jarvis, Ltd., Leicester; Wolsey, Ltd., Leicester; Stevenson & Co., Ltd., Newtownards.—Vices: C. & J. Hampton, Ltd., Sheffield; Steel Nut & Joseph Hampton, Ltd., Wednesbury.—Washers, Copper and Asbestos: Hall & Hall, Ltd., Hampton.—Washing Tanks: M. & W. Grazebrook, Ltd., Dudley.—W.T. Sets and Parts: Stratton & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Zinc Oxide: Taylor Bros. & Cox, Ltd., Felling-on-Tyne.—Zinc Sheets: London Zinc Mills (1935), Ltd., Brimsdown. Works Services.—Boiler House, Tidworth: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Re-conditioning Stores at R.O.F., Nottingham: S. H. Burgess, Ltd., London, S.W. Improvements to Married Soldiers' Quarters, Bordon: E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Modernisation of Barrack Blocks at Glen Parva Barracks, Leicester: Rudd & Son, Ltd., Grantham. Sandhurst Blocks at Catterick Camp: Stewart & Grantham. Sandhurst Blocks at Catterick Camp: Stewart & Partners, Ltd., London, W. Electrical Distribution System at Central Ordnance Depot, Chilwell: Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton. New Road at Bramley: Wilson, Lovatt & Sons, Ltd., London. Foundations for Garages, Topsham Barracks, Exeter: Gardiner Sons & Co., Ltd., Bristol. Regimental Institute, Dept. Leavest Management of Sons and Management Sons & Co., Ltd., Bristol. Regimental Institute, Dept. Leavest Management of Sons Ltd. Kingston. Royal Herbert Hospital, Woolwich: Limpus & Sons, Ltd., Kingston on-Thames. Boiler House Plant, Fenham Barracks, Newcastle-on-Tyne: Steel & Co., Ltd., Sunderland. Mill Hill Ordnance Depot, Erection of Garage and Workshop: Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth. Redesdale, Northumberland, Steelwork for Cinema and Dance Hall: Wright, Anderson & Co., Gateshead. Sandhurst Block at Reed Hall, Colchester: F. Hutton & Son, Ltd., Colchester. Married Soldiers' Quarters, Colchester: H. Smith & Son, Clacton-on-Sea. Erection of Ranges, etc., at Tidworth: W. E. Chivers & Son, Devizes. Semi-permanent Camp at Catterick: Lawson & Boddy, Darlington. Boiler House at Larkhill: Brightside Foundery & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Grocery Establishment Halifax: Ruid & Son, Ltd., Grantham. Periodical Services in th East Anglia Sub-Area: S. Lupton & Sons, London, S.W. Sewage Disposal Works at Shrivenham: Edeaster, Ltd., London, S.E. Structural Steelwork at Okehampton: Edward Cockey & Sons, Ltd., Frome. Central Boilerhouse at Hedge End: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Barrack Block, Old Park, Dover: Richard Costain, Ltd., London, W.C. Pump House, etc. at Winterbourne Gunner: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes Permanent Construction at Ballykinler: Steward & Partners, Ltd Belfast. Building Work at Various Sites in Southern Command: W. J. Simms, Sons & Cooke, Ltd., Nottingham. Alterations to Leith Fort Workshops: Robertson & Carrick, Ltd., Edinburgh. Execution of Stop Butts at Henley Park and Storey Castle: A. Monk & Co., Ltd., Warrington. Road Laying at Barlow near Selby: Tarslay (1923), Ltd., Wolverhampton. Alterations to Malplaquet and Oudenarde Barracks, Aldershot: Haymills (Contractors), Ltd., London, W. Steelwork at North Frith Barracks, Blackdown: T. W. Palmer & Co., London, S.W. Catterick: New Drill Shed and Conversion of Drill Shed to Garage: G. Dougill & Son, Ltd., Darlington Catterick: Garages for Single Officers: Pearson & Blackwell (Doncaster), Ltd., Doncaster. Catterick: Periodical Painting: A. Sharrocks, Rochdale. Derby Ordnance Depot. E.L. etc. to M.T. Sheds: C. A Newton & Co., Ltd., Derby. Chichester Barracks. Provision of E.L. Cables etc.: H. J. Cash & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Provision of E.L. Cables etc.: H. J. Cash & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Woolwich—Royal Military Academy—Provision of Class Rooms: Old Forge Estates, Ltd., Sideup. Guildford and Kingston Barracks—External and Internal Painting: Fred. Holdsworth, Shipley, Yorkshire. Aldershot—Salamanca Barracks—Improvements to Regimental Institute and Grocery Shop: Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham, Surrey. Sandhurst—Royal Military College—Reconstruction No. 6 The Terrace: W. J. R. McLean Keil, Camberley. Bourley—Water Tanks: Lester Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Aldershot—Lille Barracks, Sports Pavilion: J. Chuter, South Farnborough, Hants. Blackdown Sergeants' Mess. Dettingen Barracks—Altera-Hants. Blackdown Sergeants' Mess, Dettingen Barracks—Alterations and Improvements: H. W. Fisk, Godalming. Aldershot & R.A.O.C. Workshops, New Office Block: Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth. Thornhill—Inspection Pits: G. Kemp Stroud & Co., Ltd., Aldershot. Aldershot—Sawmill and Store: Supply and Erection of Steelwork: D. Rowell & Co., Ltd., London, Chatham-Central Heating, Chatham Gymnasium: G. N.

AIR MINISTRY. Accumulators: Oldham & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Aero Engines, Accessories, Jigs, Spares, Tests, Tools and Work on: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol. Aero Engines and Spares: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aero Engines and Spares: De Havinand Michael Co., Ltd., Hatfield.—Aero Engines, Spares, Tests and Tools: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Aero Engines, Spares, Tests and Work on: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Aero Engines and Tests: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Aircraft: North Eastern Airways, Croydon; Phillips and Powis Aircraft, Ltd., Reading; Percival Aircraft, Ltd., Luton.—Aircraft and Spares: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield; General Aircraft, Ltd., Hanworth.—Aircraft Accessories and Spares: W. G. Armstrong Whitworth, Ltd., Coventry.—Aircraft Equipment: British Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Aircraft Equipment and Spares: Short Bros. (Rochester & Bedford), Ltd., Rochester.—Aircraft Modifications, Spares and Tests: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd. Bristol.—Aircraft Spares: Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Southampton; Saunders-Roe, Ltd., E. Cowes; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucelecote; Morris Motors, Ltd., Oxford; Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Westland Aircraft, Ltd., Yeovil.—Aircraft Spares and Work on: Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft, Work on: Airspeed (1934), Ltd., Portsmouth.—Airscrews: Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—Airscrews and Spares: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware.—Airscrew Conversion Pads: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Alternator Sets: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Ambulance Bodies and Cabs: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—Ammeters: Baldwin Instrument Co., Ltd., Dartford.—Ammeters and Voltmeters: E. Turner Electrical Instruments, Ltd., High and Voltmeters: E. Turner Electrical Instruments, Ltd., High Wycombe.—Articulated Attachments: Taskers of Andover, Ltd., Andover.—Bags, Sand: E.H.P. (Hadleigh, Ltd.), London, E.C.—Barographs: Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E.—Batteries, Dry: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Hellesens, Ltd., London, W.C.—Bedsteads: Chas, Bryant & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Evered & Co., Ltd., Smethwick; Albert Phillips, Ltd., Birmingham. —Blind Landing Equipment: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd. London, W.C.—Blocks, Snatch: Ansell Jones & Co., Ltd., Walsall London, W.C.—Blocks, Snatch: Ansell Jones & Co., Ltd., Walsall.—Blueing and Browning Plant: Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—Bolts: British Mechanical Productions, Ltd., London, S.W.—Boxes, Selector and Receivers: D. H. Bonnella & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.—Boxes, Smoke Float: Sheepbridge Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield; Jewson & Sons, Ltd., Norwich; Hampshire Car Bodies, Ltd., Southampton.—Brushes: Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham.—Buzzers, Valve: Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—Cable Cutters, Sawtooth: Vickers-Armstruments, Ltd., Croydon.—Cable Cutters, Paratenay, Ltd., Hebburn.—Cable. Weybridge.—Gable, Electric: Pyrotenax, Ltd., Hebburn.—Gable, Rubber Sheathed: St. Helen's Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough.—Camera Items: Williamson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Canvas, Rot-proof, Green: J. T. Inglis & Sons, Ltd., Dundee.— Caps, Field Service: L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.—Carburettors and Tests: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Cartridges, Signal: J. Pain & Sons, Mitcham.—Cases, Packing: Lep Transport, Ltd., London, E.C.—Cases, Packing Wood: Automobile & Genera Packing Co., London, S.W.—Chocks, Wood: East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.—Cleaners, Oil: Tecalemit, Ltd., Brentford.—Clips, Hinged: Marion & Foulger (1933), Ltd., Bedford.—Clocks, Dashboard: S. Smith & Sons, Ltd., London, N.W.—Colour Identification: Docker Bros., Birmingham.—Compressor Air Spares, Repairs of: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Compressor, Portable Diesel Engine Driven: Holman Bros., Ltd., Camborne.—Containers: Thames Board Mills, Ltd., Purfleet; Hawley Products, Ltd., London, N.; Hugh Stevenson & Son, Ltd., Manchester; Spicers, Ltd., London, E.C.—Containers, Fibre: MacEchern Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Goliath Box Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Containers, London, S.E.; Goliath Box Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Containers, Flying Ration: Midland Gear Case Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Copper Conduit and Fittings: Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds.—Gouplings: National Fire Protection Co., Ltd., Richmond.—Couplings, Instantaneous and Branch Pipes: Airfoam Fire Protection, Ltd., London, S.W.—Grane, Petrol Electric, Modification of: Henry J. Coles, Ltd., Derby.—Cranes, Revolving, Jib: Taylor & Hubbard, Ltd., Leicester.—Granes, Electric Operated Overhead Travelling: H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—Curtains, Mosquito: Donald & Co., Nottingham.—Cutlery: Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Sheffield; Elkington & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield.—Dinghies: R. F. D. Co., Ltd., Guildford.—Direction Finding Equipment: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Disinfectors, Portable: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Drying and Glazing Machines and Accessories: Kodak, Ltd., London, W.C.—Dynometer, Torque London, W.C.—Disinfectors, Portable: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Drying and Glazing Machines and Accessories: Kodak, Ltd., London, W.C.—Dynometer, Torque Reaction: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Enamelware: Anglo Enamelware, Ltd., West Bromwich; Edward Hill & Son, Ltd., Lye, Worcs.—Enlargers, Vertical: Williamson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Equipment Lighting: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Fencing and Gates, Unclimbable: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Files: Henry Rossell & Co., Sheffield; Austin & Dodson, Sheffield; J. J. Saville & Co., Sheffield; English Steel Corporation, Sheffield; J. J. Saville & Co., Sheffield.—Fillers: H. Miller & Co., London, N.W.—Fire Extinguishers: Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford; General Fire Appliance Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Floats, Smoke: Rippingilles, Birmingham; Corfield & Buckle, Ltd., London, S.W.; Pianoforte Supplies, Ltd., Roade.—Fuzing Units: Garrard Engineering & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Swindon.—Galvanised Ware: Davies Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Garnished Hessian: W. G. Grant & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Woods, Sons & Co., London, E.C.; J. & D. Wilkie, Ltd., Kirriemuir; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—Gas, Carbon Di-oxide: Walter Kidde Co., Ltd., Northolt.—Gas Turbine Power Plant: Richardson, Westgarth & Co., Ltd., Hartlepool.—Gauges, Fuel Pressure: Negretti and Zambra, London, E.C.; Short & Mason,

London, E.; Korect Depth Gauge Co., Ltd., Croydon.—Gauges, Pressure: W. H. Bramall & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Gear Boxes: S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—Grease: Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Gruss Air Springs and Swivel Assemblies: J. MacDonald & Co., Glasgow.—Handles Control, Ring Type: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Heads, Pressure: Kelvin, Bottomley & Baird, Ltd., Basingstoke.—Hessian, Canyas: J. & D. Willia Ltd. Kirnionary. Leaf Coart. Common Six Wholese. Wilkie, Ltd., Kirriemuir.—Hoist Gear: Carrimore Six Wheelers, Ltd., London, N.—Hydrogen Cylinder Cradles: Brockhouse Engineering Co., Ltd., Southport.—Ignition Accessories: Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Illustrated Spare Part Schedules: Airspeed (1934), Ltd., Portsmouth.—Indicators and Generators: Kelvin, Bottomley & Baird, Ltd., Basings & C., Ltd., London, F.C. and Generators: Kelvin, Bottomley & Baird, Ltd., Basingstoke.—
Insecticide Spray: British Fumigants Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—
Jablo Blades: Rotol Airscrews, Ltd., Gloucester.—Kite Balloon
Equipment: Dashwood Engineering, Ltd., Penge; R.F.D. Co., Ltd.,
Guildford.—Lamps, Filament: General Electric Co., Ltd., London,
W.C.—Lamps, Identification: H. E. Ashdown (Birmingham), Ltd.,
St. Helens; British Mechanical Productions, Ltd., London, S.W.—
Lamps, Navigation: D. H. Bonnella & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.—
Lamps, Signalling: Aldis Bros., Ltd., Birmingham.—Lathes: St. Helens; British Mechanical Productions, Ltd., London, S.W.—

Lamps, Navigation: D. H. Bonnella & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.—

Lamps, Signalling: Aldis Bros., Ltd., Birmingham.—Lathes:
Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Lift, Goods and Passenger: W. J. Furze & Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—Lockheed Brake
Fluid: Automotive Products Co., Ltd., Leamington Spa.—Magnetos: Simms Motor Unit, Ltd., London, N.—Magnetos, Handstarter Spares and Repairs of: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd.,
Coventry.—Mast Sections: Talbot Stead Tube Co., Ltd., London,
W.C.—Mattresses: Stockport Bedding Co., Stockport; Birmingham Royal Institute for Blind, Birmingham; Papworth Industries, Cambridge; United Workshop for Blind, London, S.W.;
William Rhodes, Ltd., Leeds.—M/T Bodies: Crossley Motors, Ltd.,
Manchester; Park Royal Coachworks, Ltd., London, N.W.—

M/T Breakdown Equipment: Harvey Frost & Co., Ltd., Bishop's
Stortford.—M/T Cabs: Strachans Successors, Ltd., London, W.—

M/T Chassis: Ford Motor Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—M/T Electrical Locomotives: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—M/T Electrical Spares:
C. A. V. Bosch, Ltd., London, W.—M/T Lifts: H. Miller & Co.,
Ltd., Dagenham; Saloon Cars: Rootes, Ltd., London, W.; Saloon
Car: Morris Motors, Ltd., Oxford.—M/T Wheels: Dunlop Rubber
Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Nets: Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast.

—Oil Varnish: Llewellyn, Ryland, Ltd., Birmingham.—Paint
Spraying Plants: B.E.N. Patents, Ltd., London, N.W.; Henry
Miller Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Air Industrial Developments, Ltd.,
Shenstone; Aerograph Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Panels, Flying
Instrument: British Electric Motors, Ltd., Mitcham.—Parachutes
and Equipment: Irving Air Chute of Great Britain, Ltd., Letchworth.

—Parachute Equipment: J. B. Brooks & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—

Pickets, Screw: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—

Pipes, Asbestos Gement: Universal Asbestos Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,
London, W.C.—Pipes, Soil: Turner's Asbestos Cement Co., Ltd.,
London, W.C.—Pipes, Gomponents for: Weeches, Ltd., Clevedon.—

Racks, Pla Racks, Plane, Storage, Components for: Weeches, Ltd., Clevedon.—Racks, Metal Storage Components for: Weeches, Ltd., Clevedon.—Racks, Metal Storage Components for: Alfred Allen & Son, Ltd., Lower Gornal; Ironsides Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Radiators: Worcester Sheet Metal Pressing Co., Worcester.—Rectifiers, Metal: Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, W. Radiators: Worcester Sheet Metal Pressing Co., Worcester.—Rectifiers, Metal: Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, W.—Remote Controls: A. C. Cosser, Ltd., London, N.—Rules, Keyseat: I. & D. Smallwood, Birmingham.—Safes, Office: Chatwood Safe Co., Ltd., Shrewsbury.—Screws, Wood: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham.—Searchlights: Arthur Lyon & Co., London, W.C.—Shear Legs: Alfred Allen & Son, Ltd., Lower Gornal.—Shoes, Canvas, Black: British Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Shorts, Gymnastic, Twill: Ed. R. Buck & Son, Ltd., Manchester.—Soda Crystals: Hope Chemical Works, London, E.—Spanners, Box: Angular Hole Drill and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts.—Sprayers, Electric Paint: Westool, Ltd., London, S.W.—Spreaders, Hollow Spar: Tucker Armoured Plywood Co., Ltd., Crayford, Kent.—Stands for Tilting Carboys: Alfred Allen & Son, Ltd., Lower Gornal.—Stops, Bowden: Herbert Terry & Sons, Ltd., Redditch.—Stretcher Gear: Projectile Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Switches, Auto Selector: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Switches, Dimmer: Kolster-Brandes, Ltd., Sideup.—Switches, Dimmer and Jettison: D. H. Bonnella & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.—Switches, Jettison: British Mechanical Productions, Ltd., London, S.W.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Tanks, Oil Heater: T. Morley & Co., Birmingham.—Tanks, Water: W. P. Butterfield, Ltd., Slicials. Stretch Payer, Co., Hybridge Tannafay: Burroughs Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Tanks, Oil Heater: T. Morley & Co., Birmingham.—Tanks, Water: W. P. Butterfield, Ltd., Shipley; Steel Barrel Co., Uxbridge.—Tannafax: Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London, E.C.—Tapes, Measuring: Rabone & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Thermometers: Cambridge Instrument Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Tractors, Modification: W. J. Reynolds, Ltd., Dagenham.—Transmitters and Spares: Radio Transmission Equipment, London, S.W.—Trolleys for Three-bladed Airscrews: Alfred Allen & Son, Ltd., Lower Gornal.—Tubing, Brass: Wm. Bayliss, Ltd., Birmingham.—Unions: British Mechanical Productions, Ltd., London, S.W.—Vices: C. & J. Hampton, Ltd., Sheffield.—Voltimeters: Walsall Electrical Co., Ltd., Walsall.—Watches, Stop: Venner Time Switches, Ltd., New Maldon.—Watches Units Walsall Electrical Co., Ltd., Walsall.—Watenes, Stop: Venner Time Switches, Ltd., New Maldon.—Watches Units for Cameras: Cinetra Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Winch Spares: M. B. Wild & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Windows, Steel: Rea Metal Casements, Ltd., Liverpool.—Work on Superchargers: General Electric Co., Ltd., Erith.—W/T Switches: Isenthal Automatic Controls, Ltd., London, N.W.—Buildings and Works Services: Carlton Miniott, Yorks.—Construction of Station: Stewart & Partners, Ltd., London, W. Blackpool, Lancs.—Obstruction Lights on Tower: Blackpool Tower Co., Ltd., Blackpool. Crichel Down, Dorset—Various Buildings: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich. Wyton, Hunts—Squash Courts: Thomas Lowe & Son, Ltd., London, W. Cottesmore, Rutland, and Upwood, Hunts—

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Squash Courts: J. Chapman & Sons, Ltd., Leicester. Cranfield, Beds., and Honington, Suffolk—Squash Courts: John Laing & Sons, Ltd., London, N.W. Stradishall, Suffolk—Kerridge (Cambridge), Ltd., Cambridge. Various Stations—Tennis Courts: En Tout Cas, Ltd., Syston. Leeming, Yorks.—Construction of Station: Tout Cas, Ltd., Syston. Leeming, Yorks.—Construction of Station: A. M. Carmichael, Ltd., Edinburgh. Digby, Lines.—District Heating: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Marham, Norfolk, and Feltwell, Suffolk—Squash Courts: R. G. Carter, Ltd., Drayton, Norfolk. Yeadon, Yorks.—Drill Hall and Class Rooms: F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. London Hirings—Artificers' Works: Haymills (Contractors), Ltd., London, W. Honington, Suffolk—Artificers' Works: W. Hayward, Bury St. Edmunds. Croydon, Surrey—Purchase and Erection of Hanger: Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Cannock Chase, Staffs.—Transportation Shed: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich. Norwich, Norfolk—Construction of Station: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Man-Transportation Shed: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich. Norwich, Norfolk—Construction of Station: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors: E. Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Steelwork; Alpha Manufacturing & Electrical Co., Ltd., London, S.W., for Electrical Work; Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Birmingham, for Heating. Northolt, Middlesex—Builders' Work: F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Bassingbourn, Cambs.—Artificers' Works: Kerridge (Cambridge), Ltd., Cambridge. Kirton Lindsey, Lincs.—Construction of Station: John Laing & Son, Ltd., London, N.W. Sub-Contractors: Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co. Ltd. London, S.W. for Steelwork: Electrical Installations ing Co., Ltd., London, S.W., for Steelwork; Electrical Installans, Ltd., London, S.W., for Electrical Work; Matthew Hall & Ltd., London, N.W., for Heating, Little Rissington, Glos.—ifficers' Works: Charles Lamburn, Ltd., Dry Sandford, Berks. Artificers' Works: Charles Lamburn, Ltd., Dry Sandford, Berks. South Farnborough, Hants—Steel Structure for Bending Tests: Dawnays, Ltd., London, S.W. Wittering, Northants—Builders' Work: F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. Hawkinge, Kent—Builders' Work: R. J. Barwick, Dover. Duxford, Cambs.—Builders' Work: H. C. Janes, Ltd., Luton. Kemble, Glos.—Builders' Work: Downing Rudman & Bent, Ltd., Chippenham, Wilts. Rochford, Essex—External Services and Finishings to Hutted Camp: Demolition and Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Henlow, Beds.—Alterations to Buildings: M. & F. O. Foster & Co., Ltd. Hitchin, Norwich Norfolk—Hutting: Boulton & Paul Ltd. Henlow, Beds.—Alterations to Buildings: M. & F. O. Foster & Co., Ltd., Hitchin. Norwich, Norfolk—Hutting: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich. Various Stations—Bulk Petrol Storage Installations: Avery Hardoll, Ltd., London, N.W.; Beck & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Aldergrove Co., Antrim—Re-roofing of Hangar: James Miskimmin & Sons, Ltd., Belfast. Carew Cheriton, Pembrokeshire—Landing Ground: Tichfield Construction Co., Coombe, Oxon.

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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Parkinson & Son, Shipley, Yorks; Guillotine Shearing Machines: Harrild & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Universal Precision Milling Machine: Cincinnati Milling Machines, Ltd., Birmingham; Electrically driven Heavy Duty Planing Machines, Ltd., Birmingham; Electrically driven Heavy Duty Planing Machines: Swift-Summerskill, Ltd., Halifax; Platen Printing Machines: Waite & Saville, Ltd., Otley, Yorks; Sliding, Surfacing and Screwcutting Lathes: Churchill Redman, Ltd., Halifax; High Precision Locating and Jig Boring Machines: Société Genevoise, Ltd., London, W.C. Bridgend and Chorley Royal Ordnance Factories—Pressure Bar Apparatus: "Argus" Engineering Co., London, S.E.; Air Dehydration Plant: L. Sterne & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Chorley Royal Ordnance Factory—Flameproof Buxton Tested Prismatic Bulkhead Fittings: Holophane, Ltd., London, S.W.; Walsall Conduits, Ltd., West Bromwich; Motor Ambulances, etc., Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Euton; Anit-Static Belting: Gandy Belt Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Seacombe, Cheshire; Canteen Cooking Equipment: J. Stott & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, E.C. Glascoed Royal Ordnance Factory—Hydraulic Oil Lifts: Glasgow Engineers, Ltd., Glasgow; Lightning Protector System; F. H. Wheeler & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Weighbridge: W. & T. Avery, Ltd., London, E.C. Mirfield (Yorks) Post Office and Telephone Exchange—Heating and Hot Water Service: Leeds Marble & Heating Works, Leeds. Whitehall Area—Auxiliary Fire Service: O. C. Summers, London, N.—Miscellaneous: Adaptors: G. & W. Purser, Ltd., Birmingham; F. Kidd & Son, Stockton-on-Tees. Axminster, Wilton and Hair Rugs: Carpet Trades, Ltd., Kidderminster; Carpet Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Kidderminster. Bookcases—Steel: Art Metal Construction Co., London, S.W. Bronze Breechings: J. Webb & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Canvas Bags for Canvas Dams: Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, S.W. Bronze Breechings: J. Webb & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Canvas Bags for Canvas Dams: Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, S.W. Chairs—Tubular Steel: Pel Ltd., Birmingham. Milling Machine: J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley, Yorks; Guillotine Shearing Machines: Harrild & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Universal Distilleries, London, W.C. Dust Bins: Walker Bros., Ltd., Walsall. Earthenware: W. Adams & Sons (Potters), Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Booths, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Mintons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent. Fire Buckets, Aluminium: W. T. French & Son, Ltd., Birmingham. Fitters' Benches: Fletcher & Son, Crewe. Floor Door Springs: R. Adams Victor, Ltd., London, W.C. Galvanised Ironware: Pratt Bros., Ltd., Birmingham. 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