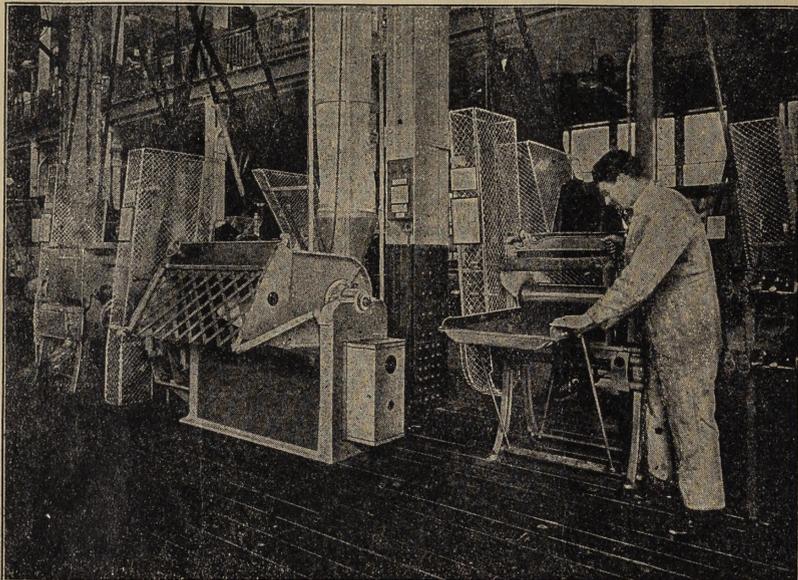


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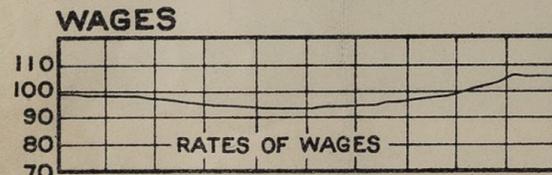
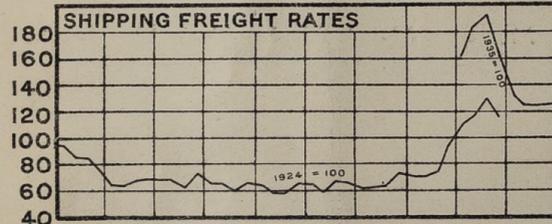
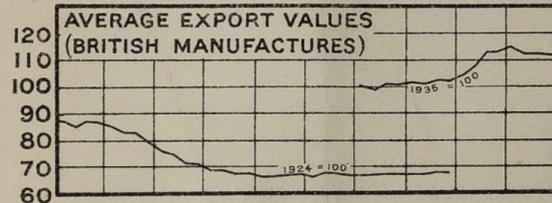
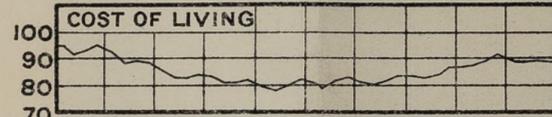
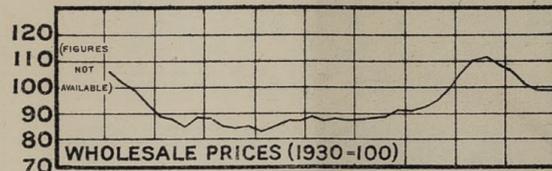
*Contains much information of value to occupiers of factories and
others in regard to prevention of accidents and other matters.*

CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE,

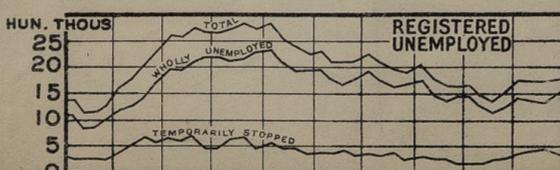
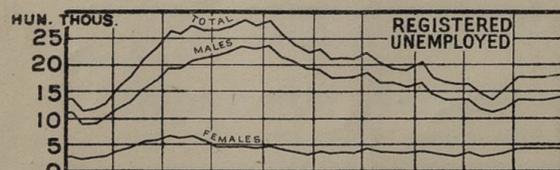
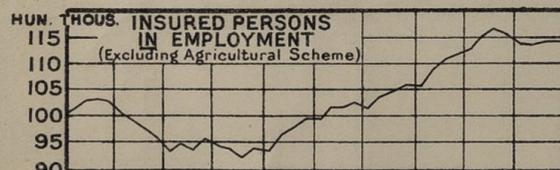
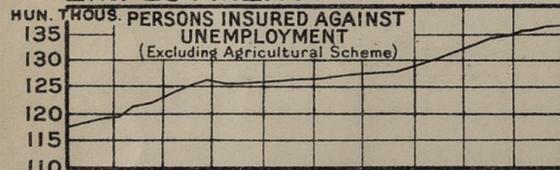
(EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE INDICATED)

1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938

PRICES

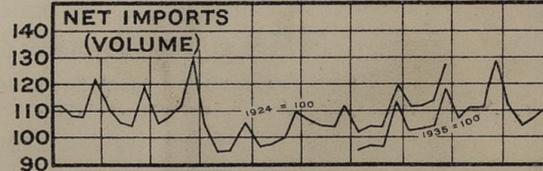
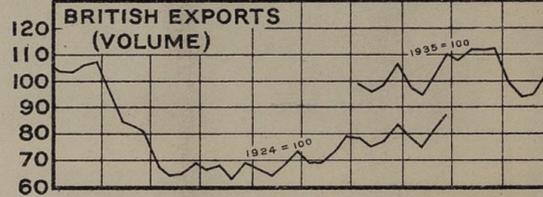
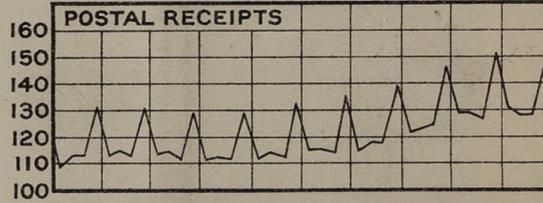
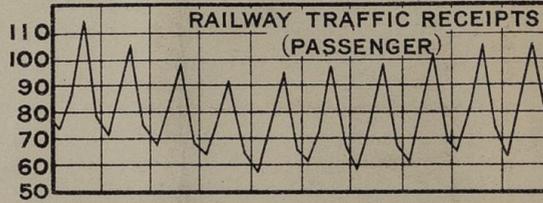
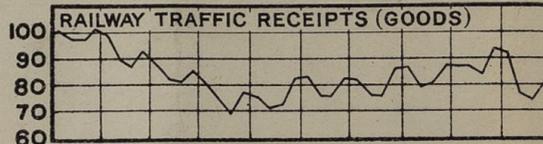
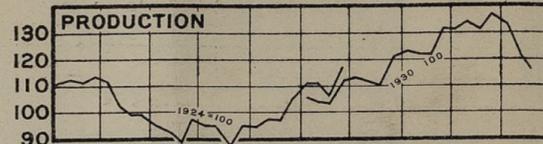


EMPLOYMENT

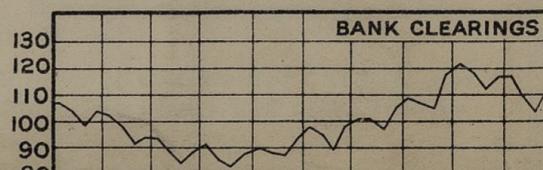
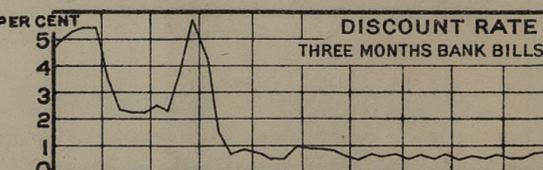
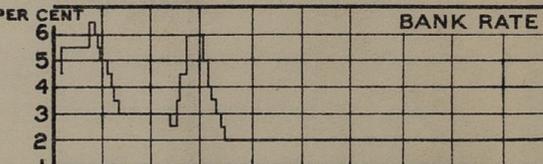


1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938

PRODUCTION AND TRADE



FINANCE



1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938

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

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Wholesale Prices, Average of Board of Trade Wholesale Prices Index Numbers (Average of 1930 = 100).	106.5	89.7	88.5	83.7	88.7	87.8	87.8	91.7	104.7	105.9
Cost of Living, Average of Ministry of Labour Cost-of-Living Index Numbers (July, 1914 = 100).	165.2	162.2	150.7	146.2	139.8	140.5	141.3	146.2	151.0	156.5
Do. expressed as percentage of 1924 average.	91.9	88.6	86.2	83.6	79.9	80.5	80.8	83.6	86.3	89.5
Export Values of British Manufactures, Value as declared, Million £.	145.1	128.6	78.4	70.2	69.1	72.4	82.3	82.8	93.8	95.8
Value in Million £ (at 1930 Prices for 1929-34; at 1935 Prices for 1935-38*).	110.3	79.2	87.8	82.5	89.8	82.1	82.1	78.5	93.7	78.1
Index Number of Average Values. (1924 = 100 for 1929-34; 1935 = 100 for 1935-38*).	85.4	77.5	68.5	65.5	66.4	68.4	100.2	100.8	104.0	114.4
Shipping Freight Rates, Average of Chamber of Shipping Index, (1924 = 100 for 1929-36; 1935 = 100 for 1937-38).	93.6	63.6	67.0	65.4	62.0	63.3	60.2	69.5	161.5	131.7
Index Number of Rates of Wages. (Average of 1924 = 100).	99	98	97	95	94	94	95	97	100	105
Estimated Total Numbers aged 16-64 insured against Unemployment in Great Britain, Quarterly Averages, Thousands.	11,786	11,995	12,380	12,572	12,595	12,663	12,745	12,936	13,267	13,537
Estimated Numbers of Insured Persons in Employment in Great Britain (excluding persons unemployed, sick or directly involved in trade disputes), Quarterly Averages, Thousands.	10,048	10,033	9,320	9,421	9,332	9,961	10,128	10,555	11,241	11,552**
Registered Unemployed in Great Britain, Quarterly Averages, Thousands.	1,738	1,962	3,060	3,151	2,663	2,427	2,207	2,381	2,026	2,005**
Total ...	1,135	1,762	2,740	2,714	2,573	2,110	2,030	1,746	1,421	1,776**
Males ...	1,152	2,045	2,734	2,843	2,397	2,115	1,960	1,630	1,376	1,777**
Females ...	281	2,297	2,668	2,757	2,268	2,109	1,901	1,621	1,518**	1,814**
Wholly Unemployed (Males and Females) ...	1,084	1,179	1,993	2,197	2,332	1,967	1,913	1,742	1,468	1,459**
Temporarily Stopped (Males and Females) ...	269	364	629	469	513	336	342	280	171	337**
Industrial Production—Board of Trade Index Number. (1924 = 100 for 1929-33; 1930 = 100 for 1934-38).	110.6	111.0	94.6	95.0	94.8	106.0	113.2	123.1	131.1	132.1
Railway Traffic Receipts—Goods, Average amount weekly—Great Britain, Thousand £.	2,018	2,002	1,759	1,614	1,518	1,669	1,648	1,736	1,746	1,824
Percentage of 1924 average ...	100.3	99.6	87.5	80.3	75.5	83.0	81.9	86.3	86.8	90.7
Railway Traffic Receipts—Passenger, Average amount weekly—Great Britain, Thousand £.	1,257	1,205	1,163	1,090	984	1,038	1,007	1,035	1,113	1,080
Percentage of 1924 average ...	100.0	95.9	92.9	86.8	78.4	82.4	80.8	82.5	88.2	84.3
Postal Receipts, Average amount daily, Thousand £.	124.1	129.2	129.9	127.0	128.2	131.3	132.2	138.4	147.6	149.3
Percentage of 1924 average ...	100.0	104.1	104.7	102.3	103.5	103.8	106.6	111.6	118.2	120.3
British Exports (Volume, all commodities), Value as declared, Million £.	181.2	164.1	103.3	92.3	89.7	94.7	105.5	106.1	121.1	120.9
Value in Million £ (at 1930 Prices for 1929-34; at 1935 Prices for 1935-38*).	129.1	129.6	130.8	127.4	128.5	130.6	135.5	140.1	147.9	147.2
Index Number of Volume (1924 = 100 for 1929-34; 1935 = 100 for 1935-38*).	82.9	64.1	61.9	68.7	73.0	81.9	98.7	102.9	111.6	95.5
Net Imports (Volume, all commodities), Value as declared, Million £.	275.9	259.0	192.5	177.3	146.5	163.8	164.5	184.3	211.2	229.4
Value in Million £ (at 1930 Prices for 1929-34; at 1935 Prices for 1935-38*).	240.4	227.8	226.1	209.1	233.3	165.8	179.5	186.0	195.1	182.9
Index Number of Volume (1924 = 100 for 1929-34; 1935 = 100 for 1935-38*).	110.6	104.7	104.0	96.2	107.3	94.6	102.5	106.2	111.4	104.4
Bank Rate, Date of Change and Rate per cent.	4 1/2	6 Feb. 4	14 May 2 1/2	18 Feb. 5	2	2 (no change)	2 (no change)	2 (no change)	2 (no change)	2 (no change)

* The series of figures compiled by the Board of Trade with values at 1930 prices and index numbers with 1924 as the standard year was discontinued at the end of 1936. The figures shown above, starting with the first quarter of 1935, represent the new series, with 1935 as standard.

† For the purpose of the chart the approximate course of the figures has been estimated.

‡ Published by courtesy of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom. Commencing with January, 1937, a new series of index numbers was started, with 1935 as the standard year.

§ Excluding agricultural scheme and domestic employments brought into insurance in April, 1938, which are not included in the figures for earlier dates. If these classes are included, the figures become:—estimated numbers, aged 16-64, insured, for the third quarter of 1938, 14,528; for the fourth quarter, 14,567; estimated numbers in employment, for the third quarter, and the fourth quarter, 12,272.

¶ The series of index numbers compiled by the Board of Trade with 1924 as the standard year was discontinued at the end of 1934. The figures shown above, starting with the first quarter of 1934 represent the new series, with 1930 as standard.

‡ Figures not yet available.

OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE AND EMPLOYMENT

AVERAGE FOR 1924 IS TAKEN AS = 100.)

		1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Discount Rate. Three Months Bank Bills. Quarterly Average, per cent.	1st Qr.	4.90	3.55	2.47	4.27	0.78	0.97	0.45	0.56	0.56	0.53
	2nd "	5.25	2.32	2.31	1.56	0.53	0.93	0.63	0.63	0.60	0.55
	3rd "	5.48	2.22	3.87	0.77	0.44	0.80	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.66
	4th "	5.41	2.20	5.77	0.93	1.00	0.59	0.64	0.65	0.63	0.76
Bank Clearings (Metropolitan, Country Cheque and Provincial (England and Wales)). Average amount daily, Million £	1st Qr.	22.0	21.2	19.3	18.8	18.6	20.2	20.8	22.4	25.2	24.2
	2nd "	21.4	20.4	18.4	17.6	18.2	19.5	20.8	22.1	24.5	22.7
	3rd "	20.5	18.8	17.3	17.1	18.0	18.6	20.2	21.7	23.2	21.4
	4th "	21.6	19.4	18.3	18.2	19.3	20.4	21.8	24.2	24.3	23.0
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	106.3	102.4	93.2	90.8	89.9	97.6	100.5	108.2	121.7	116.9
	2nd "	103.4	98.6	88.9	85.0	87.9	94.2	100.5	106.8	118.4	109.7
	3rd "	99.0	90.8	83.6	82.6	87.0	89.9	97.6	104.8	112.1	103.4
	4th "	104.3	93.7	88.4	87.9	93.2	98.6	105.3	116.9	117.4	115.5
Coal Mining—Coal Raised. Average quantity of saleable coal raised monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr.	22.0	22.6	19.2	18.7	18.7	19.9	19.4	20.4	20.1	21.0
	2nd "	20.5	19.3	17.9	17.4	16.0	17.5	17.7	17.8	20.2	18.0
	3rd "	20.8	18.8	17.1	15.5	15.7	17.0	17.4	18.0	19.2	17.5
	4th "	22.2	20.5	19.3	18.2	18.6	19.2	19.9	19.9	20.9	19.6
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	98.9	101.7	86.1	83.8	84.1	89.4	87.0	91.6	90.1	94.2
	2nd "	92.0	86.8	80.4	78.1	72.0	78.5	79.4	80.1	90.9	81.1
	3rd "	93.6	84.4	75.6	69.5	70.5	76.6	78.0	80.9	86.2	78.5
	4th "	99.8	92.1	86.6	81.9	83.3	86.5	89.5	89.6	93.9	88.1
Coal Mining—Coal Exported.* Average quantity of coal exported monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr.	4.4	5.0	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.9
	2nd "	5.0	4.5	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.3	3.0
	3rd "	5.3	4.4	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.0
	4th "	5.4	4.4	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.5	3.2
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	85.2	97.4	67.6	61.4	61.2	60.4	61.0	51.9	56.0	55.5
	2nd "	97.1	87.8	70.5	67.2	61.8	65.7	62.3	53.7	64.5	58.0
	3rd "	104.0	85.8	67.1	60.6	64.2	66.1	65.3	59.3	73.4	57.9
	4th "	104.7	85.1	72.2	63.2	66.3	65.0	62.6	59.2	68.0	61.3
Coal Mining—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	15.9	13.5	23.1	27.6	29.4	25.7	24.4	20.5	15.1	11.4†
	2nd "	17.6	20.8	29.8	35.3	36.1	30.6	27.4	25.7	16.7	16.6†
	3rd "	24.9	24.0	40.6	44.5	36.7	30.5	28.2	22.9	14.8	19.3†
	4th "	14.8	22.4	26.9	29.4	25.5	25.8	21.0	18.0	12.1†	14.6†
Iron and Steel—Crude Steel Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	1st Qr.	799.8	793.5	462.9	457.7	501.6	751.0	789.7	943.4	1,034.8	1,084.9
	2nd "	827.8	665.0	420.5	436.5	486.5	751.4	810.7	971.0	1,078.0	890.6
	3rd "	802.0	553.4	395.5	410.1	459.9	706.6	805.4	957.9	1,070.0	698.9
	4th "	788.7	430.1	447.3	448.0	677.4	744.2	874.0	1,027.0	1,138.6	790.2
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	117.0	116.1	67.7	67.0	73.4	109.9	115.6	138.0	151.4	158.8
	2nd "	121.1	97.3	61.5	63.9	81.8	109.9	118.6	142.1	157.7	130.3
	3rd "	117.4	81.0	57.9	60.0	87.2	103.4	118.0	140.2	156.6	102.3
	4th "	115.4	62.9	65.5	65.6	99.1	108.9	127.9	150.3	166.6	115.6
Iron and Steel—Pig Iron Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	1st Qr.	558.0	640.6	337.5	329.7	296.5	453.1	519.5	604.6	644.9	723.0
	2nd "	641.3	598.7	331.2	314.5	336.7	513.0	538.2	645.0	692.1	612.1
	3rd "	672.8	442.2	280.3	270.8	355.4	510.6	540.1	650.7	723.3	460.2
	4th "	654.4	382.6	303.7	275.9	385.8	516.1	544.4	661.6	771.9	458.9
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	81.6	105.2	55.4	54.1	48.7	74.4	85.3	99.3	105.9	118.7
	2nd "	105.3	98.3	54.4	51.7	55.3	84.2	88.4	105.9	113.6	100.5
	3rd "	110.5	72.6	46.0	44.5	58.4	83.9	88.7	106.9	118.8	75.6
	4th "	107.5	62.8	49.9	45.3	63.3	84.7	89.4	108.7	126.8	75.4
Iron and Steel—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	18.8	22.9	44.1	46.5	45.9	28.7	23.8	18.8	11.7	14.5†
	2nd "	17.8	29.1	45.0	48.2	40.9	25.5	23.1	16.9	11.6	20.2†
	3rd "	18.6	35.5	47.2	48.2	35.9	21.2	14.9	14.9	10.2	25.4†
	4th "	20.5	44.4	44.7	46.5	31.5	23.5	18.8	12.8	10.2†	22.9†
General Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	10.0	12.7	25.8	27.8	29.4	19.2	14.3	10.7	6.2	6.4†
	2nd "	9.1	15.1	27.4	28.3	26.1	16.0	13.2	8.8	5.3	7.2†
	3rd "	9.5	18.4	29.4	30.3	23.9	14.4	12.1	7.6	4.8	7.7†
	4th "	10.1	22.8	27.7	29.8	20.9	13.9	11.1	6.6	5.1†	8.0†
Electrical Engineering. Average of "BEAMA" Index of new orders expressed as percentage of 1924 average.†	1st Qr.	104.1	116.4	84.1	59.9	64.1	62.0	119.9	121.6	195.9	111.1
	2nd "	105.4	109.0	82.0	62.8	65.2	69.0	121.6	145.1	186.8	111.1
	3rd "	107.6	109.4	75.7	56.8	64.8	92.2	105.5	168.2	174.9	111.1
	4th "	111.1	97.5	65.2	58.9	64.1	112.5	105.5	181.9	111.1	111.1
Electrical Engineering—Unemploy- ment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	5.1	5.7	14.5	17.2	18.9	11.3	7.7	5.6	3.5	4.5†
	2nd "	4.6	7.2	14.6	16.3	16.7	8.8	6.9	4.4	3.1	5.2†
	3rd "	4.0	9.1	14.6	16.0	13.7	7.1	6.0	3.6	2.7	5.1†
	4th "	4.2	10.9	15.0	16.2	11.4	6.9	5.4	3.3	3.1†	5.0†
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels under construction at end of Quarter. Million gross tons.	1st Qr.	1.36	1.61	0.69	0.37	0.25	0.48	0.56	0.84	1.01	1.09
	2nd "	1.45	1.39	0.56	0.28	0.29	0.59	0.56	0.85	1.20	1.04
	3rd "	1.45	1.12	0.42	0.24	0.30	0.60	0.53	0.93	1.18	0.89
	4th "	1.56	0.91	0.40	0.23	0.33	0.60	0.74	0.96	1.13	0.78
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	94.3	112.2	48.2	25.9	17.5	33.4	38.6	58.5	70.5	75.7
	2nd "	101.0	96.7	38.6	19.5	20.0	40.8	38.9	59.0	83.4	72.1
	3rd "	100.7	77.6	29.0	16.6	21.1	42.0	36.9	64.5	82.3	61.5
	4th "	108.4	63.2	27.8	15.7	23.0	41.5	51.6	67.0	78.2	54.2
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels com- menced during Quarter. Thousand gross tons.	1st Qr.	362.4	426.6	32.7	25.7	77.3	203.0	144.4	232.5	253.5	173.0
	2nd "	428.4	230.5	23.4	28.0	50.1	146.7	108.1	282.3	357.7	157.0
	3rd "	360.1	160.7	38.7	10.8	39.7	76.9	119.0	293.2	218.6	87.5
	4th "	499.0	132.0	104.8	7.4	74.7	93.4	311.1	272.5	217.5	87.6
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	138.0	162.5	12.4	9.8	29.4	77.3	55.0	88.6	96.5	65.9
	2nd "	163.1	87.8	8.9	10.6	19.1	55.8	41.2	107.5	140.0	59.8
	3rd "	137.1	61.2	14.7	4.1	15.1	29.3	45.3	111.7	83.2	33.3
	4th "	190.0	50.3	39.9	2.8	28.4	35.6	118.5	103.8	82.8	33.4
Shipbuilding, Ship Repairing and Marine Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	23.5	22.4	46.8	57.2	59.6	50.1	42.1	32.8	22.2	17.7†
	2nd "	20.1	26.1	52.0	58.0	56.6	45.1	40.0	28.6	21.3	17.2†
	3rd "	20.5	31.9	55.8	60.9	55.0	43.1	38.8	25.7	19.2	17.7†
	4th "	21.0	40.2	57.7	60.4	51.8	42.9	36.1	23.1	18.6†	19.6†
Cotton—Raw Cotton delivered to Mills. Average quantity monthly, Million lb.	1st Qr.	134.6	118.7	85.1	117.1	112.9	120.1	113.1	123.0	128.0	116.7
	2nd "	129.7	90.8	85.4	108.6	104.5	113.1	105.3	120.8	131.7	91.0
	3rd "	98.3	65.1	85.5	83.0	106.1	93.5	98.9	108.9	110.8	90.6
	4th "	135.5	90.8	122.1	106.2	118.2	107.1	120.3	124.6	125.2	97.6
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	114	101	72	99	96	102	96	104	108	99
	2nd "	110	77	72	92	89	96	89	102	112	77
	3rd "	83	55	72	70	90	79	84	92	94	77
	4th "	113	77	103	90	100	91	102	106	106	83
Cotton Industry—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	11.6	23.8	40.6	25.9	24.8	21.6	22.1	17.1	10.9	22.5†
	2nd "	13.8	37.3	38.8	30.2	26.5	22.1	21.5	16.4	10.5	29.8†
	3rd "	14.0	45.5	44.0	34.5	24.9	25.3	22.3	15.9	11.0	30.3†
	4th "	13.3	43.0	30.4	24.4	20.6	21.9	17.8	13.5	13.1†	22.6†
Wool Textile Industry—Total Wages paid. Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	88.8	83.9	70.6	77.1	69.1	79.7	74.5	82.1	86.4	72.4
	2nd "	93.3	73.8	72.0	70.5	75.1					

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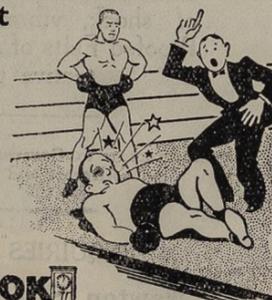
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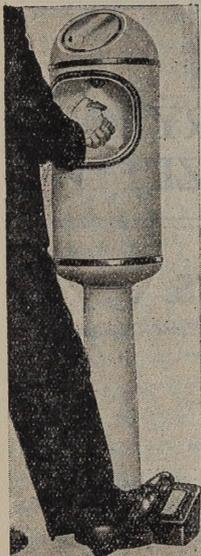
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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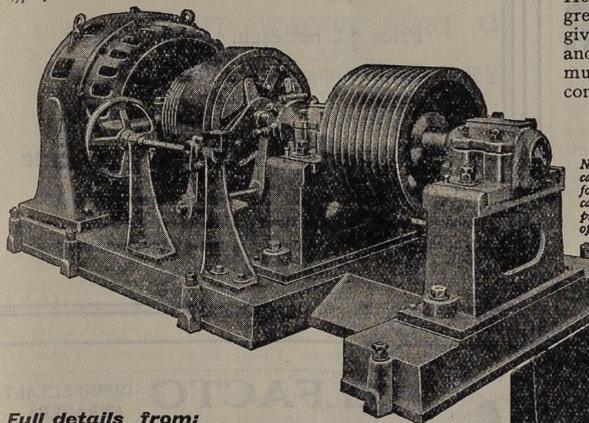
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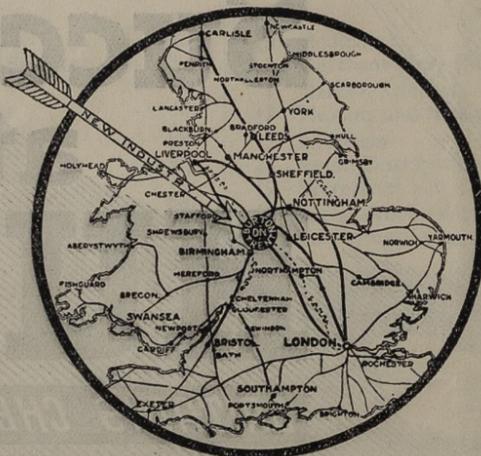
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FEBRUARY, 1939.

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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT showed a decline between 12th December and 16th January. A marked reduction in employment normally occurs in January in many industries owing to a temporary slackening in activity after Christmas. The effects of this seasonal decline were accentuated at 16th January by the severe weather which restricted outdoor employment at that date.

Insured Persons in Work.—It is provisionally estimated that at 16th January, 1939, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,079,000. This was 184,000 less than at 12th December, 1938, and, on a comparable basis, about 50,000 less than at 17th January, 1938.

Numbers unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 16th January, 1939, there were 1,594,431 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 120,412 more than at 12th December, 1938, but this increase included 25,541 boys and girls under 16 years of age, most of whom had registered for employment upon reaching the school-leaving age at the end of the Christmas term. The total of 1,594,431 at 16th January, 1939, was 175,736 more than the total at 17th January, 1938.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 16th January, 1939, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 379,027 persons who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. This was 84,319 more than at 12th December, 1938, and 33,893 more than at 17th January, 1938.

Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 16th January, 1939, there were on the registers in Great Britain 65,568 unemployed persons who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. This was 2,923 more than at 12th December, 1938, and 1,790 more than at 17th January, 1938.

Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.—The total of 2,039,026 persons on the registers at 16th January, 1939, included 1,232,850 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 567,915 persons with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 53,504 persons with applications for benefit or allowances under consideration and 184,757 other persons, of whom 59,179 were under 16 years of age.

Percentages Unemployed.—Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 16th January, 1939, was 14.1, as compared with 12.7 at 12th December, 1938. For 17th January, 1938, the percentage (which excludes the classes brought into insurance in April 1938) was 13.0. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 14.3 at 16th January, 1939, 12.9 at 12th December, 1938, and 13.2 at 17th January, 1938. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 11.1, 8.9 and 9.0 respectively.

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.—The decline in employment, between 12th December and 16th January, occurred mainly in building, public works contracting, agriculture and horticulture, stone quarrying, the distributive trades, furniture and metal goods manufacture, certain branches of engineering, and the clothing, wool textile, pottery and printing industries. On the other hand, employment improved in coal mining and iron and steel manufacture.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in January are estimated to have resulted in an increase of about £22,700 in the weekly full-time wages of 430,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £3,500 in those of 71,500 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were increased were coal miners in Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, North Staffordshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, and Scotland; building trade operatives in Liverpool and Birkenhead; men employed by civil engineering contractors in Scotland; and workpeople employed in the woollen industry in the South of Scotland.

The decreases mainly affected coal miners in Northumberland and Cannoek Chase; ironstone miners, limestone quarrymen and blastfurnacemen in Northamptonshire (excluding Corby); blastfurnacemen in South Staffordshire and in the West of Scotland; and rainwater and soil goods moulders in the light castings industry.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st February the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 55 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 55 per cent. at 31st December, 1938, and 57 per cent. at 1st February, 1938. For food only the corresponding percentage at 1st February, 1939, was 38, as compared with 38 at 31st December, 1938 and 42 at 1st February, 1938.

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

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in January was 57. In addition, 8 disputes which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workpeople involved in these 65 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was 23,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in January was about 81,000 working days.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED IN 1938 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

RETURNS are collected each month by the Ministry of Labour relating to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans have been approved by Local Authorities in 146 of the principal towns in Great Britain. A summary of the information received at the time of going to press is published in each issue of this GAZETTE; in addition later summaries for the full number of 146 Authorities are published monthly and quarterly. The statistics do not cover the London County Council area (for which information is not available), but as the aggregate population of the 146 towns covered is about 18 millions, the figures are sufficiently representative to provide a general indication of the changes in the trend of activity in the building industry, outside the County of London, subject to the qualification that the approval of the Local Authorities is not, as a rule, required for plans of buildings erected by or on behalf of Government Departments.

In the following Table, the figures furnished by the 146 Authorities for the whole of 1938 are summarised to show the estimated total cost for each month and for each quarter of 1938, analysed according to the classes of buildings, with a comparison of the totals with those for 1937 :-

Period.	Number of Dwelling Houses.					Total.
	Jan.-Mar.	April-June.	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Total, 1938.	
	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Warehouses and Other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings; and Additions to existing Buildings.	
1938.	£	£	£	£	£	£
January ...	5,482,400	627,900	801,100	875,400	974,500	8,761,300
February ...	4,840,000	406,800	957,900	754,100	984,400	7,943,200
March ...	5,358,700	534,200	1,006,100	772,900	1,010,800	8,682,700
1st Quarter	15,681,100	1,568,900	2,765,100	2,402,400	2,969,700	25,387,200
April ...	5,336,900	505,400	731,500	745,800	1,039,200	8,358,800
May ...	6,181,900	389,900	630,700	996,500	1,005,600	9,204,600
June ...	5,779,000	544,800	583,300	1,046,300	906,800	8,860,200
2nd Quarter	17,297,800	1,440,100	1,945,500	2,788,600	2,951,600	26,423,600
July ...	5,556,000	474,200	1,357,000	1,137,600	1,090,800	9,615,600
August ...	4,070,900	462,500	392,300	723,000	797,400	6,446,100
September ...	4,508,900	329,400	768,300	599,000	835,800	7,041,400
3rd Quarter	14,138,800	1,266,100	2,517,600	2,459,600	2,724,000	23,103,100
October ...	4,685,000	1,895,600	689,400	342,300	756,100	8,368,400
November ...	4,003,700	747,400	737,700	789,900	807,400	7,086,100
December ...	4,200,400	550,700	840,100	715,100	925,100	7,231,400
4th Quarter	12,889,100	3,193,700	2,267,200	1,847,300	2,488,600	22,685,900
Total, 1938	60,003,800	7,468,800	9,495,400	9,497,900	11,133,900	97,599,800
Total, 1937	67,638,100	9,275,900	10,323,700	10,900,200	12,783,100	110,921,000

In the further Table which follows, the estimated total cost for the year 1938 is analysed by districts and by classes of buildings. A comparison is also made between the total for each district and the corresponding total for 1937 :-

District and Aggregate Population (in thousands) at Census of 1931* of 146 Areas to which the figures relate.	Estimated Total Cost.					Totals for 1938; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with 1937.
	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Warehouses and Other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings; and Additions to existing Buildings.	
ENGLAND AND WALES :-	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties (974)	2,804,900	579,300	602,200	599,800	548,300	5,134,500 - 17.4
Yorkshire (2,502)	9,419,800	383,300	1,690,100	1,294,700	1,227,500	14,015,400 + 4.3
Lancs & Cheshire (3,091)	6,225,300	709,200	1,387,100	1,462,800	1,419,900	11,204,300 - 13.7
North and West-Midland (3,213)	14,978,000	3,018,500	2,048,500	1,555,700	2,260,800	23,861,500 + 2.0
South-Midland & Eastern (697)	2,565,100	97,700	506,600	559,000	408,800	4,137,200 - 33.2
Outer London† (2,741)	11,421,700	1,718,300	1,749,500	700,800	1,956,000	17,546,300 - 19.8
South-Eastern (1,139)	5,541,500	164,800	692,600	275,900	1,051,300	7,726,200 - 8.6
South-Western (452)	1,576,700	59,200	86,300	441,400	349,900	2,513,500 - 6.5
Wales and Mon. (830)	1,142,100	276,900	217,300	286,100	239,600	2,162,000 - 14.7
SCOTLAND (2,234)	4,328,600	461,600	515,200	2,321,700	1,671,800	9,298,900 - 24.7
TOTAL (17,873)	60,003,800	7,468,800	9,495,400	9,497,900	11,133,900	97,599,800 - 12.0

The estimated cost of dwelling-houses accounted for approximately 61 per cent. of the total for all classes of building work for which plans were approved in 1938 in the 146 towns covered by the statistics; this is the same as the corresponding percentage in 1937. The figures in the first Table show that there was a reduction in the estimated cost for each class of building in 1938, as compared with the previous year, the total for all buildings being 12 per cent. less than in 1937. The most noticeable decline occurred in the total for factories and workshops, which was about 20 per cent. less in

* The population figures relate to the areas as at present constituted, taking into account revisions in area which have taken place since 1931 but not changes in their population since that date.

† Particulars are not available for the London County Council area. For this area the plans required to be submitted are not sufficient to permit of the estimation of costs.

1938 than in 1937. In the case of dwelling-houses the reduction in 1938 amounted to 11 per cent. The figures in the second Table indicate substantial reductions in 1938 in most districts except Yorkshire and the North and West Midlands, in which there were small increases. Dwelling-houses accounted for a large part of the increase in both these districts; in each of the other districts the totals for dwelling-houses showed a decline as compared with 1937. In the South Midland and Eastern Counties an increase in the total for shops, offices, etc., was offset by large decreases in the totals for other classes of buildings, resulting in a net total reduction of 33 per cent. In Scotland the large total reduction (25 per cent.) was mainly due to decreases in the totals for dwelling-houses and for factories and workshops.

The number of dwelling-houses for which plans were passed by the 146 Authorities in each of the four quarters of 1938 is shown by districts in the following Table, which also indicates the average estimated cost per dwelling in each district for the whole year :-

District.	Number of Dwelling Houses.					Average Cost per Dwelling for whole Year.
	Jan.-Mar.	April-June.	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Total, 1938.	
ENGLAND AND WALES :-						£
Northern Counties	1,218	1,825	1,811	1,579	6,433	436
Yorkshire	6,714	6,951	4,517	2,665	20,847	452
Lancs. and Cheshire	3,787	4,824	3,032	2,860	14,503	429
North and West-Midland	8,719	9,016	6,731	8,074	32,540	460
South - Midland and Eastern	1,820	978	1,409	1,150	5,357	479
Outer London	5,138	6,354	3,865	4,262	19,659	581
South-Eastern	2,000	2,537	2,305	2,064	8,906	622
South-Western	622	719	1,006	413	2,760	571
Wales and Mon.	345	893	361	583	2,182	523
SCOTLAND	859	1,454	2,607	2,798	7,718	561
All Districts, 1938	31,272	35,551	27,644	26,448	120,915	496
All Districts, 1937	32,476	38,215	29,971	36,689	137,351	492

It should be observed, with regard to the above figures, that the term "dwelling-house" may apply either to a self-contained house or to a self-contained flat or to a tenement in a large block of dwellings, and that the variations in the average cost per dwelling in the different districts will be partly due to variations in the types and sizes of dwellings. Details are not available as to the types and sizes of dwellings covered by the returns.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1923-38.

The Table below shows the estimated total cost of buildings for which plans were passed by the 146 Authorities in the years 1923 to 1938 :-

Year.	Estimated Total Cost.		Index Numbers.* (1924 = 100).	
	Dwelling Houses only.	All Buildings.	Dwelling Houses only.	All Buildings.
1923	£000.	£000.		
1924	31,778	50,701	100.0	100.0
1925	37,667	58,182	100.0	100.0
1926	45,358	66,447	120.4	114.2
1927	46,209	67,630	122.7	116.2
1928	39,889	64,282	105.9	110.5
1929	40,124	67,435	106.5	115.9
1930	44,260	73,094	117.5	125.6
1931	46,764	74,605	124.2	128.2
1932	40,492	63,010	107.5	108.3
1933	46,888	66,254	124.5	113.9
1934	62,308	83,682	165.4	143.8
1935	69,586	95,563	184.7	164.2
1936	78,429	114,308	208.2	196.5
1937	75,062	117,032	199.3	201.1
1938	67,638	110,921	179.6	190.6
1938	60,004	97,660	159.3	167.7

The totals for all buildings for which plans were approved by the 146 Local Authorities concerned showed an almost continuous increase until 1936. During the past two years, however, there has been a marked decline, the total for 1938 being 17 per cent. below that for 1936. The figures for dwelling-houses reached their highest point in 1935, and fell in each of the three following years. Those for other classes of buildings, taken as a whole, continued to rise until 1937, but showed a marked reduction in 1938: it should be observed, however, that buildings erected by or on behalf of Government Departments are not included within the scope of these figures.

Notwithstanding the substantial reductions during the past two years, it will be seen that the total for all buildings for which plans were passed by the 146 Authorities in 1937 was higher than that for any year prior to 1935, and 47 per cent. above the annual average for the years 1924 to 1929. For dwelling-houses, the total for 1938, though 23 per cent. below that for 1935, was 42 per cent. above the annual average for 1924 to 1929.

The above comparisons are, of course, affected to some extent by changes in building costs, and by extensions of the areas covered by certain of the Local Authorities supplying returns.

* Index numbers for the totals recorded in each quarter since the beginning of 1929 are given in the Quarterly Supplements to this GAZETTE. (See Supplement published with this issue.)

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES.

A RETURN* has been issued showing, so far as particulars are available, the total expenditure under certain Acts of Parliament (see Table below), and the total number of persons directly benefiting therefrom, for a series of years, ending in 1936, or (where possible) 1937. The figures for 1937, where given, are estimates.

The expenditure given in the Return is restricted to expenditure accounted for by, or to, Government Departments and Local Authorities. It comprises expenditure from (i) local rates, (ii) Parliamentary votes, and (iii) other receipts, not being loans or other receipts for capital purposes. (Capital expenditure and receipts from loans are shown separately in another Table in the Return.) The "other receipts" referred to above include, for example, in the case of education, revenue from endowments, voluntary contributions, teachers' superannuation contributions, etc.; in the case of health insurance, unemployment insurance, and widows', orphans', and old age contributory pensions, the contributions of employers and employees; in the case of housing, rents; and so forth.

The expenditure for the services specified is stated for the financial years beginning on 1st April, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1936, or the latest year for which figures are available. For some of the services an estimate of the expenditure for the financial year 1937 is given. Comparisons between the totals for the several years are necessarily subject to the consideration that, during the period to which the Return relates, unrecorded private expenditure on some of the services mentioned has been replaced by recorded public expenditure; for example, the amount of fees formerly paid to medical practitioners by persons now insured under the National Health Insurance Acts was not recorded and is not included in the Return, while the amounts now paid to medical practitioners under those Acts form part of the expenditure included in the Return.

The cost of any central department which is devoted wholly to one of the specified services is included throughout the Return in the amounts entered in respect of that service. For the financial years 1930, 1936 and 1937, however, a proportion of the cost of central departmental administration has been allocated to each specified service in cases where a department administers more than one service.

The following Table gives the total expenditure (other than expenditure out of loans for capital services or out of capital receipts) under the specified services during the financial year 1936 (or the latest year available), and an estimate for the financial year 1937, where that is available :-

Acts under which Expenditure is incurred.	England and Wales.		Scotland.	
	Financial year 1936 (or latest available year).	Financial year 1937 (estimated).	Financial year 1936 (or latest available year).	Financial year 1937 (estimated).
Unemployment Insurance, etc., Acts :-	£	£	£	£
Unemployment benefit, etc. :-				
General scheme ...	38,319,000	39,044,000	5,732,000	5,683,000
Agricultural scheme ...	312,000	646,000	53,000	116,000
Unemployment allowances	34,708,000	33,127,000	7,164,000	8,282,000
National Health Insurance Acts	35,552,000	35,800,000	4,232,000	4,150,000
Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Acts	40,487,000	41,900,000	4,870,000	4,996,000
Old Age Pensions Acts	40,009,000	41,190,000	4,771,000	4,863,000
War Pensions Acts and Ministry of Pensions Act	35,535,000	34,568,000	3,926,000	3,801,000
Education Acts	100,454,000	104,185,000	14,803,000	15,208,000
Physical Training and Recreation Act	—	45,000	—	9,000
Acts relating to Approved Schools	646,000	722,000	138,000	156,000
Public Health Acts, so far as they relate to :-				
(i) Hospitals and treatment of disease	14,261,000	—	1,514,000	1,557,000
(ii) Maternity and child welfare work	3,528,000	—	356,000	391,000
Housing Acts	37,304,000	—	6,505,000	6,899,000
Acts relating to the Relief of the Poor	44,283,000	not available.	7,187,000	5,898,000
Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts	3,209,000	—	—	—
Mental Deficiency Acts	2,943,000	—	1,344,000	1,485,000
Totals	131,550,000	—	62,595,000	63,494,000

The Return also shows the total numbers of persons directly benefiting from the expenditure under the various services. Thus, under the Unemployment Insurance, etc., Acts, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in 1936, was 12,005,000 in England and Wales, and 1,450,000 in Scotland; under the Health Insurance Acts the figures were 17,790,000 and 2,052,000; under the Education Acts the numbers benefiting were 6,972,537 and 980,759, respectively; and so on.

Figures are also given in the Return showing the total expenditure in the financial year 1936 (or the latest available year), sub-divided between interest on loans and provision for repayment of loans, administrative expenses, and all other expenses (benefits, etc.). The receipts from which the total expenditure was met are also shown, subdivided between (i) specific receipts from contributions, fees, interest, rents, etc.; (ii) specific receipts from Parliamentary votes; and (iii) local rates and block grants.

* Cmd. 5906. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5d. post-free).

SAFETY IN COAL MINES: REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Report of the Royal Commission on Safety in Coal Mines has been published.* The Commission, of nine members under the Chairmanship of the Right Hon. Lord Rockley, P.C., G.B.E., was appointed on 14th December, 1935, to inquire "whether the safety and health of mine workers can be better ensured by extending or modifying the principles or general provisions of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, or the arrangements for its administration, having regard to the changes that have taken place in organization, methods of work, and equipment since it became law, and the experience gained, and to make recommendations". The Report is signed by all the members and, subject to a few reservations, is unanimous.

In the Introduction to the Report, the Commission point out that mining is the most dangerous of all the major industries, though it must be borne in mind that the natural conditions under which it has to be carried on are quite different from those in other industries and make the working of coal mines a difficult, complex and dangerous matter. The Commission pay tribute to the devotion of the many in, and associated with, the industry who have given so much of their energies and abilities to the study and furtherance of practical safety measures, but the inquiry has led them to the conclusion that no big reduction in accident rates can be brought about without a change of attitude in the industry as a whole. "We would emphasize", they say in the Report, "that the problem of safety in mines, if substantial improvement is to be secured, must be attacked simultaneously from all sides, by adequate strengthening of the administration, the setting of a higher standard of enforcement and observance, an improvement in the material conditions under which the work is carried on, and the co-operation of all parties."

After a brief historical review of safety legislation, the Commission give an account of the great changes which have taken place in the organization, methods of work and equipment of the coal mining industry since 1911, and point out that during the last 15 years or more the average risk of accident to the individual mine worker has not been reduced, in spite of all the efforts made to reduce it. They conclude that the Act and Regulations require revision to meet the changed conditions, but they observe that statutory regulations can go no further than, and seldom as far as, what is accepted as good practice, and they ask that the industry as a whole should follow the example of the many individual undertakings which set themselves, and observe, standards in advance of statutory requirements. Apart from the question of law and regulation, the Commission attach great importance to the development in the industry of safety organizations on a voluntary basis—organizations which will inspire confidence and enthusiasm and in which the co-operation of the workmen and the establishment of a spirit of helpfulness and mutual confidence between them, the mine management and officials, and the Government inspectors are essential elements.

The Commission submit the recommendations in their Report as a coherent whole designed to achieve these general aims. It is proposed that the administrative staff, both at the Mines Department and in the Inspectorate, should be strengthened and re-organized with a view to giving the Department and the inspectors a bigger sphere of activities, greater authority and wider powers; that the co-operation of the industry itself should be enlisted in securing and maintaining a high standard of qualifications and practice in management; and that the collaboration of the workers should be sought, in particular through the universal exercise of their existing powers of having the mines inspected on their behalf. In the Commission's opinion, the amalgamation of mines in large and singly-owned groups renders necessary a redistribution of the statutory responsibilities of owners and managing officials, so that the responsibility for safe working shall be fixed on those who have the effective powers of control. Stress is also laid on the need for the exercise of closer and more efficient supervision by all grades of mine officials, which, the Commission conclude, entails a general reconsideration of their qualifications and duties.

Among the many technical recommendations relating to mining practice are important proposals for laying down and maintaining more definite standards of ventilation, for improving and intensifying the systems of supporting the underground workings and securing the general application of the principles of roof control which have been the subject of much recent research work, for improving the physical and material conditions under which haulage operations are conducted below ground, and for strengthening the precautions against the dangers, notably of explosions, from naked lights, electricity, shot-firing and coal-dust.

Proposals are made for the more systematic training of mine workers and especially of young workers, who should be required to gain knowledge and experience on the surface before being permitted to work underground. It is recommended that the minimum age for the employment of boys underground should be raised from 14 to 15. A wide expansion in general safety propaganda is also recommended, and steps are proposed to promote the establishment of some form of special safety organization at every mine.

On the health side, the most important problem before the Commission was the protection of workers against silicosis, and comprehensive provisions are recommended to guard against the inhalation of dangerous dusts. Proposals are also made for improving first-aid arrangements; and it is strongly recommended that all mines, however small, should be provided by the Miners' Welfare Committee with some form of pithead bath, the financial resources of the Committee to be further increased to enable such provision to be made.

* Cmd. 5890. H.M. Stationery Office, price 7s. 6d. net (post free 8s.). A Volume of Appendices, consisting of a selection from documents and statistical Tables has also been published, price 12s. 6d. (post free 13s.).

TRADE BOARD MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES.

The following Table shows the general minimum time rates fixed and in operation at 1st February, 1939, for the lowest grades of experienced adult workers, together with the hours of labour in respect of which the rates are payable, in the 42 trades for which Orders have been made under the Trade Boards Acts. Except where otherwise stated, the rates quoted are applicable, throughout Great Britain, at the age of 21 for males and 18 for females.

Table with columns: Trade, General Minimum Hourly Time Rates (Males, Females), Weekly Hours of labour in respect of which the rates quoted are normally payable. Lists various trades like Aerated waters, Boot and shoe repairing, etc.

Most of the Boards have fixed minimum rates for special classes of qualified workers. Pieceworkers have also been specially provided for by some of the Boards, either by general minimum piece rates or by basis time rates fixed at a slightly higher level than the general minimum time rates.

Column (4) of the above Table shows the normal weekly hours of work as declared by the Boards. When these hours are exceeded overtime rates, higher than the minimum time rates, are payable. In addition to the normal weekly hours, most of the Boards have declared the normal daily hours and have provided for the payment of overtime rates when the normal day is exceeded.

The rates, together with any conditions and qualifications attached to them, are set out in detail in the Confirming Orders of the Minister of Labour, which may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office.

* At 19 years. † At 20 years. ‡ At 21 years. § Payable after a specified period of employment in the trade. || The minimum rates in the chain and in the lace finishing trades are not fixed by reference to sex. The rates shown are those applicable to work normally performed by men and by women respectively. ¶ At 24 years. ** At 22 years. †† Dependent on area. ‡‡ At 18 years.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS: APPLICATION TO BAKING TRADE IN SCOTLAND.

The Minister of Labour has established a Trade Board for the baking trade in Scotland under the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918. The branches of the baking trade which will be subject to the jurisdiction of the Board are defined in the Trade Boards (Baking) Order, 1938, and are identical with those which are covered by the Baking Trade Board (England and Wales) set up in June, 1938.*

The Secretary of the Board is Mr. R. J. Humphreys, O.B.E., Metropole Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

ROAD HAULAGE WAGES ACT, 1938.

The Minister of Labour has established Road Haulage Area Wages Boards for Scotland and for each of the ten Traffic Areas in England and Wales and is now consulting the Boards and the organisations concerned with regard to the membership of the Central Board for Great Britain.

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 September, 1938,‡ prepared by the Mines Department, has recently been published. The summary is based partly upon returns made for the purpose of wages ascertainties for certain districts and partly upon other returns supplied by individual colliery owners.

The return relates to undertakings which produced 50,597,159 tons of saleable coal, or about 96 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the quarter, of which 46,917,001 tons were disposable commercially, 2,722,894 tons were for mine consumption and 957,264 tons were miners' coal.

The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £38,711,151, equivalent to 16s. 6.02d. per ton, of which 10s. 9.24d. per ton represented wages costs. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £40,404,253, equivalent to 17s. 2.68d. per ton. There was thus a credit balance of £1,693,102 or 8.66d. per ton.

The average number of workpeople employed was 730,621, and the number of man-shifts worked was 44,925,127. The average output per man-shift worked was 22.53 cwt., and the average earnings per man-shift worked were 11s. 2.97d. The average value of allowances in kind was 5.14d. per shift.

The following Table shows the average earnings in each of the principal districts, and average value of allowances in kind, in the third quarter of 1938, in comparison with the corresponding figures for the third quarter of 1937 :-

Table with columns: District, July-Sept., 1938, July-Sept., 1937. Sub-columns: Average earnings per shift, Average value of allowances in kind per shift. Lists districts like Scotland, Northumberland, Durham, etc.

FATAL ACCIDENTS AT MINES AND QUARRIES IN 1938.

A "Provisional Statement of the Number of Deaths by Accidents at Mines and Quarries in Great Britain, together with the Isle of Man, during 1938" has been issued by the Mines Department.||

The total number of persons killed by accidents which occurred during the year 1938 at mines and quarries in Great Britain, together with the Isle of Man, was 928; the corresponding figure for 1937 was 961.

Of the deaths caused by accidents in 1938, 849 were at mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911. The death rate for 1938 from accidents at mines under this Act is estimated to be 1.05 per thousand persons employed.

* See the issues of this GAZETTE for April, 1938, page 160, and for June, 1938, page 246. † Cmd. 5918. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net. (1½d. post free.) ‡ In the case of South Wales and Monmouthshire the period covered is the quarter ended 31st October. § In districts where allowances in respect of holidays with pay are counted as items of cost in the wages ascertainties they are included in this figure. || H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net. (2½d. post free.)

CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES IN 1937.

The following particulars of co-operative agricultural and fishing societies in Great Britain have been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from annual returns furnished to his Department.

The societies are dealt with under two main headings:—(1) Trading Societies, which are explained in the following paragraph, and (2) Service Societies, which supply members with some service connected with agriculture, e.g., the provision of allotments.

The Trading societies, all of which are registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, are divided into four groups:—(i) Requirements Societies, whose principal function is to supply their members with seeds, manures, utensils or other requirements for the carrying on of agriculture; (ii) Produce Societies, which are chiefly concerned with the marketing of members' agricultural produce; (iii) Farming and Growing Societies, which themselves undertake growing operations, and (iv) Fishermen's Societies, which supply fishing gear to, and market fish on behalf of, their members.

1. GENERAL.

For the Trading and Service societies taken together, the membership at the end of 1937 was 294,000, the same as in 1936, and the total share and loan capital and reserves was £4,596,000, as against £4,241,000 in 1936.

2. TRADING SOCIETIES.

(i) General.

The following Table gives particulars of the operations of the Trading societies for the five years 1933-7 :-

Table with columns: 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937. Rows: Number of Societies, Number of Members, Sales, Requirements, Produce, Salaries and Wages, Surplus on Year.

The figures for 1937 are analysed below :-

Table with columns: Group (Requirements Societies, Produce Societies, Farming and Growing Societies, Fishermen's Societies, England and Wales, Scotland), Totals. Rows: Number of Societies, Number of Members, Sales, Requirements, Produce, Salaries and Wages, Surplus on Year.

A considerable part of the business transacted in Scotland was accounted for by two societies. One society, an auction mart, was responsible for nearly three-quarters of the total produce sold, and another society for nearly one-half of the total sales of requirements.

Only one of the Fishermen's Trading societies was registered in Scotland, but it accounted for nearly one-half of the total sales of the group.

(ii) Produce.

Details of the produce sold during the years 1933-7 are given in the following Table :-

Table with columns: 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, Total, England and Wales, Scotland. Rows: Milk and Dairy Produce, Eggs and Poultry, Live Stock, Dead Meat, Wool, Fruit and Market Garden Produce, Sundries, including Fish.

The reduction in sales of milk and dairy produce in 1937 is due to a number of societies going out of existence. Of the large increase in live stock sales, £223,000 is accounted for by the Scottish auction mart referred to above. Another Scottish society was wholly responsible for the decrease of £126,000 in the sales of wool.

Apart from the Trading societies referred to above, there were in 1937 145 industrial co-operative societies with farming and dairying departments. These departments employed 3,427 persons and expended £417,000 in salaries and wages. The value of their produce was returned at £4,609,000, of which £4,349,000 was attributable to societies in England and Wales and £260,000 to societies in Scotland.

Further details of the farming operations of industrial co-operative societies were given on page 9 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE.

3. SERVICE SOCIETIES.

(i) General.

In addition to societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, such as small holdings and allotments, credit, threshing and cattle insurance societies, this group includes certain societies registered under the Friendly Societies Acts, viz., societies for the promotion of agriculture and horticulture, credit societies and cattle insurance societies.

Following are particulars of all the service societies for 1936 and 1937 :-

Table with columns: Year, Number of Societies, Number of Members, Salaries and Wages, Surplus on Year. Rows: 1936, 1937.

(ii) Small Holdings and Allotments Societies.

The most important group of Service societies consists of Small Holdings and Allotments societies. Their figures for the years 1933-7 are as follows :-

Table with columns: 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937. Rows: Number of Societies, Acreage of Land let as Small Holdings, Allotments, Sales, Rent, Rates, etc., payable by Societies, Tenants, Value of Land and Buildings owned by Societies, Surplus on Year.

There was only one society in Scotland, and its transactions were small.

Nearly one-half of the sales consisted of refreshments sold by clubs which some societies run in conjunction with their agricultural activities. The amount of such sales in 1937 was £52,000.

At the end of 1937 the societies had 130,084 members, of whom 76,462 were tenants or tenant purchasers. The tenant purchasers numbered 1,792, and they occupied 265 acres as small holdings and 249 acres as allotments, in addition to the area of small holding and allotments given in the Table.

The increased surplus for 1935, 1936 and 1937 as compared with earlier years was mainly due to the Land Settlement Association, Ltd., a society which was formed at the instance of the Ministry of Agriculture for the purpose of "providing and equipping... land for cultivation by unemployed persons or persons in part-time employment and providing training and maintenance for prospective holders. The accounts of this association for 1937 showed a surplus of £35,000, after taking into account donations of £53,000 and a grant of an equivalent amount from the Development Commissioners. The value of the land and buildings owned at the end of 1937 amounted to £130,000. Corresponding figures for 1936 were: surplus on year, £73,000; donations, £34,500; grant, £34,500, and value of land and buildings, £119,000.

WORKING HOURS IN LUXEMBURG.

PROVISION for the gradual introduction into the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg of the working week of 40 hours, on lines similar to those laid down for Belgium by legislation in 1936 (see this GAZETTE for August, 1936), is made by a Grand-Ducal Order dated 17th October, 1938.

The Order authorises the Government to issue Public Administrative Regulations reducing progressively to 40 hours a week the actual working time of manual workers in industries, branches of industry or classes of undertakings in which work is carried on under unhealthy, dangerous or especially exacting conditions. The Order also provides that similar reductions may be effected in all branches of industry or commerce by agreements between the representatives of employers and workers on the National Council of Labour, a joint body established by legislation for the prevention or settlement of labour disputes. At the joint request of the representatives of both parties, the Government may issue Orders declaring such agreements to be generally binding upon the branches of activity concerned.

Public Administrative Regulations and Orders issued in accordance with the foregoing provisions must prescribe the stages by which the progressive reduction in working hours is to be effected, the classes of manual workers whose working hours are to be reduced together with those of non-manual workers, the necessary exceptions and the methods of application. Before issuing any Public Administrative Regulation, the Government is to consult the officially recognised Chambers of the employers and workers concerned and the National Council of Labour, which will give special consideration to questions which may arise touching the adjustment of wages. The Chambers of employers and workers are also to be consulted before the agreements of the National Council of Labour are declared by Government Orders to be generally binding. The execution of the Orders is to be supervised by the Factory Inspectorate, infringements being punishable by imprisonment or fine or by both.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

PROPOSED ACTION BY H.M. GOVERNMENT REGARDING CERTAIN CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

A Command Paper has been published* setting forth the proposed action by H.M. Government regarding certain Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Twenty-third Session in 1937.†

Under the terms of a Recommendation concerning international co-operation in respect of public works, provision was made for the Members of the Organisation to supply annual returns to the International Labour Office respecting their public works, as far as possible in accordance with a uniform plan; provision was also made for the constitution of an international committee to prepare the uniform plan and, later, to study the returns and to issue reports. The Committee has been constituted and the draft uniform plan which it prepared has been approved by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office (see the Issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1938, pp. 426-7). H.M. Government now announce that they propose to submit information as far as possible in accordance with this plan‡ and to send a representative to attend the meetings of the Committee. In the meantime the acceptance of the above Recommendation, and of a further Recommendation concerning the national planning of public works, will be kept under consideration.

As regards two Conventions fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial and non-industrial employment respectively, and a Recommendation concerning the minimum age for admission of children to employment in family undertakings, it is stated that the Government do not propose to ratify the Conventions, nor consequently to accept the Recommendation, since they do not provide for the issue of certificates permitting the admission of children of not less than 14 years of age to beneficial employment, and are, therefore, not in agreement with the educational policy of H.M. Government as embodied in the Education Acts, 1936.

The Government do not propose to ratify a Convention concerning the reduction of hours of work in the textile industry. It is pointed out that this Convention was adopted in confirmation of the principle laid down in the Forty Hour Week Convention previously adopted by the International Labour Conference, as to which the Government have already stated their objections.§

The Government announces that a decision as to the ratification of a Convention concerning safety provisions in the building industry and as to the acceptance of four Recommendations dealing with other aspects of this subject must be reserved pending the making of Regulations under the Factories Act, 1937.

EIGHTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

The Eighty-sixth Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held at Geneva from 2nd-4th February, 1939. Preliminary meetings of the Finance Committee, the Standing Orders Committee and the Preparatory Committee on the Textile Industry were held between the 27th January and 1st February.

At the opening of the Session, the Governing Body welcomed the new Director of the Office, Mr. J. G. Winant, and he and Mr. E. J. Phelan, the new Deputy Director, both made declarations of loyalty in the prescribed form.

Among the principal matters dealt with at the Session were the following:—

The Record of the meeting of the Committee on Recreation which had taken place in London in October, 1938, was considered by the Governing Body. The meeting had considered the subject of facilities for workers' holidays during their holidays with pay. The Record was considered at some length and finally the Governing Body decided that a report should be published comprising the documentary report which had been submitted to the meeting of the Committee in London, the conclusions reached by the Committee, and a summary of the discussion in the Governing Body.

A report prepared by the Office on the subject of discrimination against elderly workers was considered and various of the members expressed their appreciation of the importance of this study and their desire that it should be continued and developed. The Governing Body finally decided to instruct the Office to communicate the report to the Governments of all States Members of the Organisation with the request that they should complete any information which they had given and should furnish the Office with their views and suggestions. The Office would, on the basis of the replies received, prepare a further fuller report on the subject, which would be submitted to the Governing Body so that a decision could be taken whether the question should be laid before the International Labour Conference.

After a lengthy discussion and a series of votes, the Governing Body decided to place on the agenda of the 1940 Session of the International Labour Conference the following subjects:—

- (i) Organisation of Labour Inspection.
- (ii) Weekly Rest in Commerce and Offices.
- (iii) Safety Provisions for Underground Work in Coal Mines.
- (iv) Rights of Performers in Broadcasting, Television, and the Mechanical Reproduction of Sounds.

* Cmd. 5924. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free).
† Cmd. 5584. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 8d. post free).
‡ A copy of this GAZETTE for July, 1937 (pages 258-9).
§ A copy of the plan forms an annex to the Command Paper.
¶ See Cmd. 5745. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free), reviewed in this GAZETTE for June, 1938 (page 216).

Of these four subjects, (i) and (iii) were placed on the agenda for single or final discussion in view of the fact that Preparatory Technical Meetings on both subjects were to be held in the course of 1939. The other two subjects, (ii) and (iv), were placed on the agenda for first discussion under the normal double discussion procedure. A proposal made in the course of the debate that "Holidays With Pay in Agriculture" should also be placed on the agenda of the 1940 Conference was not adopted. It was also agreed that, if possible, facilities should be provided for a discussion of methods of regulating wages and working conditions.

The Governing Body approved the report presented by the Finance Committee in which proposals were made as to the manner in which economies should be effected in the working of the Organisation on the basis of the proposals made by the Committee on Standing Charges set up by the Council of the League of Nations.

On the basis of a report presented by the Preparatory Committee on the Textile Industry, the Governing Body considered at length how the Organisation could best continue the work inaugurated by the Technical Tripartite Meeting on the Textile Industry held in Washington in April, 1937. Finally, it was decided in principle that a Technical Tripartite Committee on the Textile Industries should be set up with panels representing the various industries principally concerned. The first step to be taken by the Office towards the constitution of the Committee should be consultations with the interested Governments, Employers' and Workers' Organisations, with a view to the constitution of the panels which will deal with production of raw and ginned cotton, production of raw silk, production of raw wool, production of flax, cotton manufactures, wool manufacture, silk manufactures, jute production and manufacture, linen manufacture and hosiery manufacture. It was further decided that the terms of reference of the Committee when finally established will be "to consider labour conditions in the textile industries, taking into account those aspects of the industries which, directly or indirectly, may have a bearing on the improvement of those conditions, and to make recommendations to the Governing Body."

LABOUR SUPPLY AND REGULATION IN GERMANY.

FURTHER measures have recently been taken in Germany to overcome the existing shortage of skilled workers and to secure the more effective utilisation of the available supply of labour. These measures provide for the accelerated training of apprentices, the co-ordinated planning and unified direction of industrial training schemes, extended restrictions on the engagement of female workers for industrial employment, administrative changes affecting the status and functions of the Federal Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Board, and certain relaxations of the regulations governing working hours and the employment of young workers in the iron and steel industry.

APPRENTICESHIP AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

Reduction of Period of Training.—In an Order dated 22nd October, 1938, and Regulations issued thereunder, the Federal Minister of Economics (who, in December, 1938, was vested with exclusive authority for promoting economic efficiency) has laid down provisions designed to accelerate the supply of skilled labour. In accordance with these provisions, organisations responsible for the control of apprenticeship are required to ensure that apprenticeship contracts—hitherto most generally concluded for four years—may not be entered into for a term longer than three years, and that extensions of this period, ranging from three months to six months, may be authorised only for those occupations in which the aims of apprenticeship cannot be attained by intensive training within the prescribed period. In the case of apprentices serving the first and second years of existing contracts concluded for periods exceeding three years, the duration of the contract is to be similarly reduced. In order to accelerate the qualification of persons serving under existing apprenticeship contracts, the organisations controlling apprenticeship are required to take immediately special measures to intensify the training of the apprentices. In particular, measures are to be directed towards expediting the qualification of apprentices now in their third and fourth years, so that those whose period of apprenticeship would normally terminate at Easter, 1939, or in the autumn of 1939, or at Easter, 1940, may qualify for the final examination in January or February, 1939, in March or April, 1939, or in September or October, 1939, respectively. The number of apprentices in each of these periods who thus undergo proficiency examinations at an advanced date is to be notified to the Federal Minister of Economics by prescribed dates. Suitable measures must also be instituted by the responsible organisations to expedite the training of persons undergoing more limited courses of industrial training of from one to two years' duration.

A further Order of the Federal Minister of Economics, dated 14th January, 1939, requires employers, within the limits of the possibilities afforded by their undertakings, to institute arrangements and facilities for occupational training and re-training. These arrangements are to be subject to centralised control through a specially constituted body, designated the Central Department for the Supplementary Training of Skilled Workers.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC SERVICE.

Restrictions on Other Employment.—By Regulations of the President of the Federal Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Board, dated 23rd December, 1938, extended application

has been given, with effect from 1st January, 1939, to an Order, dated 15th February, 1938, which, as reported in the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1938, provided for restrictions on the engagement for employment of unmarried female workers under 25 years of age who had not completed at least one year's service in agriculture or domestic service. This Order, which, as already reported, had hitherto been given only limited application, has been extended by the new Regulations to cover the engagement, for either manual or non-manual employment in any private or public undertaking or office, of those women or girls concerned who had not followed employment prior to 1st March, 1938. The Regulations also stipulate, with regard to the requirement of one year's service in agriculture or domestic service, that such service must have been approved and formally attested in the employment book of the worker by the employment exchange competent for the locality in which the service was performed.

SUPPLY AND CONTROL OF LABOUR.

Administrative Changes.—An Order of the head of the Government, dated 21st December, 1938, transfers to the Federal Minister of Labour the functions and powers of the President of the Federal Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Board, which was set up by the Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Act, dated 16th July, 1927, as the autonomous authority for the administration of the Act under the supervision of the Federal Minister of Labour. As from 1st January, 1939, all activities in connection with the supply and control of labour, schemes for the provision of opportunities of work and unemployment insurance and relief are to be carried on under the unified control of the Federal Minister of Labour, through a specially constituted department of the Federal Ministry of Labour, placed in the charge of Dr. Syrup, who had filled the office of President of the Federal Board during the whole period of its existence.

WORKING HOURS REGULATIONS.

Application of the Working Hours Order, 1938.—The revised text of the German Working Hours Order, promulgated by the Federal Minister of Labour on 30th April, 1938, became operative on 1st January, 1939, in all parts of Germany, except Austria and the Sudeten Areas, for which the date of operation has not yet been announced. A summary of the Order, which regulates the working hours of male and female workers aged 18 years and over, appeared in the July, 1938, issue of this GAZETTE.

On 16th December, 1938, the Federal Minister of Labour delegated to the Factory Inspectorate the power, reserved to himself in the Working Hours Order, to authorise certain exceptions, additional to those specified in the Order, from the restrictions imposed upon the working hours of women. The nature of these exceptions is indicated in the following paragraph.

The Working Hours Order empowered the Factory Inspectorate to sanction, for periods not exceeding two weeks and on not more than 40 days in any year, the employment of women (1) for more than 10 hours a day, including time spent on preparatory or complementary work (normally, not exceeding one hour a day additional to the regular working time), and (2) at times at which their employment is normally prohibited, i.e., between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m., or, in undertakings in which multiple shifts are worked, between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m. The Factory Inspectorate has now received power to authorise individual undertakings, for periods exceeding two weeks and on more than 40 days in any year, to employ women under the conditions specified above, if such employment is necessary for the carrying out of armament contracts and other work of national importance, provided that, in all cases, the women are allowed an uninterrupted rest interval of not less than 10 hours each day.

At the same time, the Federal Minister of Labour also conferred upon the Factory Inspectorate extended powers of authorising exceptions to the provisions of the German Factory Code respecting employment on Sundays and holidays in the case of workers engaged on armament contracts and other work of national importance, and exceptions to the regulations governing the closing of shops.

EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG WORKERS IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

An Order dealing with the employment of young workers between the ages of 14 and 18 years in the iron and steel industry has been drawn up by the Federal Minister of Labour in collaboration with the Federal Minister of Education and the German Youth Leader. The Order, which was signed on 23rd December, 1938, and took effect on the following 1st January, temporarily modifies certain provisions of the Young Workers' Protection Act, 1938, which Act also became operative on 1st January, 1939.

The Young Workers' Protection Act stipulates that time spent by young workers in attending technical schools shall be included in their working hours and remunerated as such. By the Order in question, the application of this provision is postponed until 31st March, 1939 in those undertakings in specified branches of the iron and steel industry, as well as in steel construction and shipbuilding, in which such time of attendance at technical schools has not hitherto been included in working hours.

The Young Workers' Protection Act imposes restrictions upon the employment of young workers at night. The Order authorises the relaxation, until 31st March, 1939, of certain of these restrictions as regards young workers, physically fit, who are employed in specified branches of the iron and steel industry. Between 31st March, 1939, and the end of 1941, relaxations of a similar character may be authorised by the Factory Inspectorate, in respect of individual undertakings and for limited periods.

WAGES AND HOURS IN SWEDEN.

THE Swedish Department for Social Affairs has carried out an enquiry into the wages received and the hours worked during 1937 by manual workers in a large number of industries in Sweden. The enquiry related to 9,736 undertakings employing, during the year, a daily average of 490,362 workers, of whom 375,761 were males aged 18 years and over, 75,101 were females aged 18 years and over, and 39,500 were young persons under 18 years. The undertakings covered were distributed among the manufacturing, mining and transport industries, handicrafts, commerce, etc. Statistics of the salaries of non-manual workers in these undertakings, and of earnings in agriculture, forestry, road maintenance and other branches of economic activity during the same period were also obtained in connection with the enquiry.

The following Table, which has been compiled from the final results of the enquiry, as published by the Department for Social Affairs in *Lönestatistisk Årsbok för Sverige, 1937*, shows the average hourly earnings (including overtime earnings and the value of payments made in kind, etc.) of manual workers in several of the more important industries in 1937. The averages represent the total amounts paid in wages for actual work in the year divided by the total number of hours actually worked.

Industry.	Number of persons covered by enquiry.	Average hourly earnings.		
		Men (18 years and over).	Women (18 years and over).	Young persons (under 18 years).
Iron and steel and copper works ...	23,175	Kronor. 1-19	Kronor. 0-59	Kronor. 0-53
Manufacture of iron and steel goods ...	22,554	1-18	0-71	0-53
General engineering and shipbuilding ...	67,599	1-29	0-78	0-51
Electrical engineering ...	13,812	1-37	0-94	0-57
Brick, pottery, stone quarrying, glass, etc. ...	29,958	1-02	0-64	0-46
Glass ...	5,348	1-04	...	0-37
Sawmilling and planing ...	21,908	1-00	...	0-52
Joinery and furniture making ...	14,553	1-01	...	0-45
Paper and printing ...	47,907	1-30	0-80	0-48
Paper pulp ...	17,026	1-24	...	0-59
Paper and cardboard ...	14,498	1-15	0-75	0-54
Food, drink and tobacco ...	32,753	1-38	0-86	0-47
Textile ...	43,677	1-00	0-69	0-47
Cotton ...	16,063	0-99	0-69	0-50
Wool ...	9,534	0-99	0-68	0-47
Leather, furs, rubber, etc. ...	17,996	1-21	0-80	0-48
Boot and shoe manufacture ...	8,690	1-25	0-82	0-43
Chemical ...	12,204	1-27	0-76	0-48
Match manufacture ...	2,389	1-04	0-70	0-57
Private building ...	29,631	1-70	...	0-63
All industries (including some not enumerated above) ...	490,362	1-29	0-77	0-50

The average hourly earnings in 1937 of all manual workers in industries covered by the enquiry were 1-15 kronor, as compared with an average of 1-12 kronor for the corresponding enquiry in 1936. For each class of worker included in the Table, average hourly earnings showed a slight increase.

The average yearly earnings (including overtime payments, the value of payments in kind, etc.), but excluding the earnings of certain groups of seasonal workers) were 2,974 kronor for male workers aged 18 and over, 1,740 kronor for female workers aged 18 and over, and 1,128 kronor for young persons. For workers of all age groups, average yearly earnings were 2,607 kronor in 1937, as compared with 2,511 kronor in 1936.

The average number of hours worked in 1937 was 2,291 for male workers aged 18 and over, 2,261 for female workers aged 18 and over, and 2,240 for young persons. For all workers, the average was 2,282 in 1937, as compared with 2,270 in 1936.

The Department for Social Affairs has compiled a series of index numbers from which it is possible to trace the fluctuations which have occurred since 1913 in the nominal and real earnings of manual workers in industries in Sweden. The index numbers have been computed on the assumption that the relative proportions of men, women and young persons included in the most recent wages enquiry prevailed throughout the whole period covered by the survey. From these figures it appears that, in 1937, average hourly and yearly earnings were respectively 189-5 and 142-2 per cent. above the corresponding averages in 1913. Between the same years, the cost of living is estimated to have risen by 62 per cent., so that the increases in nominal earnings in 1937 are equivalent to increases in purchasing power, as compared with 1913, of 78-7 per cent. in the case of hourly earnings and 49-5 per cent. in the case of annual earnings.

EMPLOYMENT BOOKS IN THE SOVIET UNION.

An Order of the Council of People's Commissars, dated 20th December, 1938, introduces a system of employment books for manual and non-manual workers, including seasonal and temporary workers, employed in industrial and co-operative undertakings and institutions in the Soviet Union. The object of the system is to strengthen labour discipline and to reduce excessive labour turnover. The Order requires the books to be issued prior to 15th January, 1939, in the case of persons already in employment, and within five days of the first engagement for employment in the case of other workers. The books are to be retained by the undertaking during the employment of the workers, and handed to the latter on the termination of their employment. The engagement of a worker for further employment is conditional in all cases upon the production by the worker of his or her employment book.

EMPLOYMENT IN JANUARY: GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a decline between 12th December and 16th January. A marked reduction in employment normally occurs in January in many industries owing to a temporary slackening in activity after Christmas. The effects of this seasonal decline were accentuated at 16th January by the severe weather which restricted outdoor employment at that date. The decline occurred mainly in building, public works contracting, agriculture and horticulture, stone quarrying, the distributive trades, furniture and metal goods manufacture, certain branches of engineering, and the clothing, wool textile, pottery and printing industries. On the other hand employment improved in coal mining and iron and steel manufacture.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

It is provisionally estimated that at 16th January, 1939, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,079,000. This was 184,000 less than at 12th December, 1938, and on a comparable basis, 50,000 less than at 17th January, 1938*.

Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 16th January, 1939, was 14.1, as compared with 12.7 at 12th December, 1938. For 17th January, 1938, the percentage (which excludes the classes brought into insurance in April, 1938) was 13.0. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 14.3 at 16th January, 1939, 12.9 at 12th December, 1938, and 13.2 at 17th January, 1938. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 11.1, 8.9 and 9.0 respectively.

At 16th January, 1939, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,594,431 wholly unemployed, 379,027 temporarily stopped, and 65,568 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,039,026; this was 207,654 more than at 12th December, 1938, and 211,419 more than at 17th January, 1938. The increase of 207,654 between 12th December, 1938, and 16th January, 1939, included over 39,000 boys and girls, a large number of whom had registered for employment on reaching the school-leaving age at the end of the December term.

The total of 2,039,026 persons on the registers in Great Britain at 16th January, 1939, included 1,232,850 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 567,915 with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 53,504 persons with applications for insurance benefits or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 184,757 other persons, of whom 59,179 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 16th January, 1939, was 2,133,809, as compared with 1,918,583 at 12th December, 1938, and 1,927,005 at 17th January, 1938.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment at 16th January showed a further improvement. The number of persons recorded as temporarily stopped again showed a reduction, mainly in the Nottingham and Leicester district and in Wales. In the iron mining industry employment remained slack and was worse than in December, 1938, especially in the Cleveland area. Employment at limestone quarries in many areas was adversely affected by weather conditions; it continued bad in the Cleveland area, but was still good in the Buxton area. At slate and china clay quarries employment was fair to moderate on the whole. Employment at chalk quarries remained fairly good; at tin mines there was some improvement, employment being moderate generally. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment was again very slack, while at the West Lothian shale mines it showed little change and remained fair.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment at 16th January showed a decline as compared with 12th December. In iron and steel manufacture there was an improvement. In the tinplate industry employment showed little change and remained very bad; in steel sheet manufacture there was considerable improvement.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment showed a slight decline between 12th December and 16th January, but continued fair on the whole. In motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture little change was reported and employment remained good; it declined in other sections of the industry, but was good in electrical engineering and fair in general engineering; it was moderate in marine engineering, and moderate to slack in constructional and textile engineering.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment at 16th January showed a slight decline on the whole as compared with the previous month, although there was some improvement in the London, South-Western and North-Eastern Divisions.

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

* The estimates of the numbers in employment at 16th January, 1939, and at 12th December, 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 January, 1939, and January, 1938, has been based on estimates of the total numbers insured inclusive of agricultural workers, but exclusive of those domestic workers who became insurable in April, 1938, and is subject to revision when information becomes available as to the numbers of insured persons at the next annual exchange of unemployment books, in July, 1939.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment showed little general change at 16th January as compared with 12th December, but was worse than in January, 1938.

Employment in the wool textile industry showed a seasonal decline between 12th December, 1938, and 16th January, 1939, and was slack; much short time was worked, and holiday stoppages were extended by some firms. In the carpet section employment was not so good as in December, but was fair on the whole.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed a further decline, but was fairly good on the whole. In the silk manufacturing industry and in artificial silk yarn manufacture there was little change and employment remained slack in the former and moderate in the latter. In the lace trade employment showed a decline and was slack. In the linen and jute trades it showed a further improvement but was still bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades, employment showed little change and was very slack with much short-time working.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trades showed a seasonal decline in many areas, but remained moderate on the whole. In the dressmaking and millinery trades employment declined further and was fair. Seasonal slackness in the shirt and collar trade was reported from some districts, and employment generally was moderate. In the glove trade employment continued slack, with increased short-time working; the corset trade showed a decline at some centres, but employment was fairly good on the whole. There was an improvement in the hat trade, but employment was still very slack.

In the boot and shoe industry employment at 16th January, 1939, showed a slight decline as compared with 12th December, 1938, but was better than a year ago.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the leather trades showed a decline; it was fair to moderate in the tanning, currying and leather-dressing sections, and moderate on the whole in other sections.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry employment at 16th January was adversely affected by severe weather. Between 12th December, 1938, and 16th January, 1939, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed, increased by over 55,000, of whom nearly 25,000 were shown as temporarily stopped. In brick manufacture employment at 16th January showed a decline and was moderate; the decline was mainly due to bad weather and to slackness in the building industry.

Employment in the furnishing trades and with mill sawyers showed a decline and was slack; with coachbuilders also there was a slight decline, but employment remained moderate.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper-making industry showed little change as compared with December, and was fair generally. In the printing industry it improved in the latter half of January. With bookbinders it declined, but was still good on the whole.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment was very slack generally; there was a considerable increase in the numbers unemployed at 16th January as compared with 12th December. In the bottle-making section of the glass trades there was a marked decline, partly seasonal, and employment was slack; in other sections also it declined and was moderate.

Fishing.—Employment with fishermen showed a further marked decline in January and was very bad; the decline occurred mainly in South-East England.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—With dock labourers employment at 16th January showed a decline and was slack generally. Among seamen there was a slight improvement in some areas, but employment remained slack on the whole.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS AT 16TH JANUARY, 1939.

In the Table below an analysis is given of the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 16th January, 1939:—

	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.		
GREAT BRITAIN.				
Men	1,198,742	248,012	63,193	1,509,947
Boys	56,672	7,391	168	64,231
Women	282,620	114,975	2,161	399,756
Girls	56,397	8,649	46	65,092
Total	1,594,431	379,027	65,568	2,039,026
Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a month ago... ..	+ 120,412	+ 84,319	+ 2,923	+ 207,654
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.				
Men	1,258,671	249,774	66,321	1,574,766
Boys	59,825	7,429	168	67,422
Women	301,946	119,982	2,179	424,107
Girls	58,551	8,917	46	67,514
Total	1,678,993	386,102	68,714	2,133,809
Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a month ago... ..	+ 125,834	+ 86,156	+ 3,236	+ 215,226

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

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

Division.	General and Agricultural Schemes.*			General Scheme.*			Agricultural Scheme.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
London ...	10.6	7.5	9.6	10.7	7.3	9.6	5.8	32.2	9.4
S. Eastern ...	10.7	11.7	10.9	11.6	9.4	11.1	7.0	55.6	10.3
S. Western ...	9.3	8.0	9.0	10.0	7.9	9.6	4.1	21.7	4.5
Midlands ...	10.2	10.9	10.4	10.4	10.8	10.5	6.3	43.3	7.6
N. Eastern ...	15.3	13.3	14.7	15.6	12.1	14.7	9.6	63.6	15.9
N. Western ...	19.1	16.2	18.2	19.3	16.2	18.3	11.1	25.1	11.6
Northern ...	22.4	13.5	21.0	22.8	13.4	21.2	11.6	21.8	12.4
Scotland ...	19.3	14.2	17.9	20.1	14.0	18.4	10.2	23.7	11.2
Wales ...	26.1	18.9	25.2	26.7	18.7	25.7	15.2	33.1	15.8
Special Schemes	2.7	0.6	2.0	2.7	0.6	2.0	—	—	—
GREAT BRITAIN	14.6	11.7	13.8	15.0	11.3	14.0	7.8	44.2	10.1
N. IRELAND ...	31.0	24.2	28.7	30.6	24.1	28.2	33.7	29.5	33.6
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	14.9	12.0	14.1	15.3	11.6	14.3	8.9	43.9	11.1

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 January, 1938:—

Date.	Great Britain.					Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
	Men 18 and over.	Boys 14-17.	Women 18 and over.	Girls 14-17.	Total 14 and over.	
1938.						
17 January	1,331,306	52,856	379,396	64,049	1,827,607	1,927,005
14 February	1,312,317	49,241	387,515	61,348	1,810,421	1,907,795
14 March ...	1,269,286	42,490	382,389	54,816	1,748,981	1,844,583
4 April ...	1,275,081	41,177	379,709	51,797	1,747,764	1,842,115
16 May ...	1,295,652	48,072	379,943	55,138	1,778,805	1,868,760
13 June ...	1,326,859	44,074	383,105	48,874	1,802,912	1,894,548
18 July ...	1,322,129	46,629	356,982	47,376	1,773,116	1,875,083
15 August	1,280,618	58,529	365,535	56,460	1,759,242	1,843,272
12 Sept.	1,321,251	58,392	362,718	56,257	1,798,618	1,880,575
17 October	1,318,423	51,996	358,269	52,539	1,781,227	1,862,662
14 November	1,366,683	51,010	360,306	50,104	1,828,103	1,911,293
12 December 1938.	1,384,922	45,549	356,580	44,321	1,831,372	1,918,583
16 January	1,509,947	64,231	399,756	65,092	2,039,026	2,133,809

(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 January, 1938:—

Date.	General and Agricultural Schemes.†			General Scheme.‡			Agricultural Scheme.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
1938.									
17th January	13.3	11.9	13.0	13.7	11.6	13.2	7.2	37.5	9.0
14th February	13.1	12.1	12.8	13.5	11.8	13.1	6.7	35.3	8.4
14th March ...	12.6	11.9	12.4	13.1	11.8	12.7	5.6	18.8	6.4
4th April ...	12.6	11.6	12.4	13.1	11.6	12.7	5.2	12.8	5.7
16th May ...	12.8	11.7	12.5	13.3	11.7	12.8	5.8	18.5	6.5
13th June ...	13.1	11.9	12.8	13.6	11.9	13.2	5.0	9.0	5.2
18th July:—									
(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...‡	13.0	11.1	12.5	13.6	11.2	12.9	4.2	6.2	4.3
12th Sept. ...‡	12.6	11.2	12.2	13.2	11.2	12.6	3.9	7.8	4.2
17th October ...‡	12.9	10.9	12.4	13.5	11.0	12.8	3.8	7.8	4.1
14th November ...‡	12.9	10.7	12.3	13.5	10.8	12.7	4.1	7.4	4.3
12th December 1939.	13.4	10.7	12.7	13.9	10.7	13.0	4.8	18.6	5.7
16th January	14.9	12.0	14.1	15.3	11.6	14.3	8.9	43.9	11.1

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

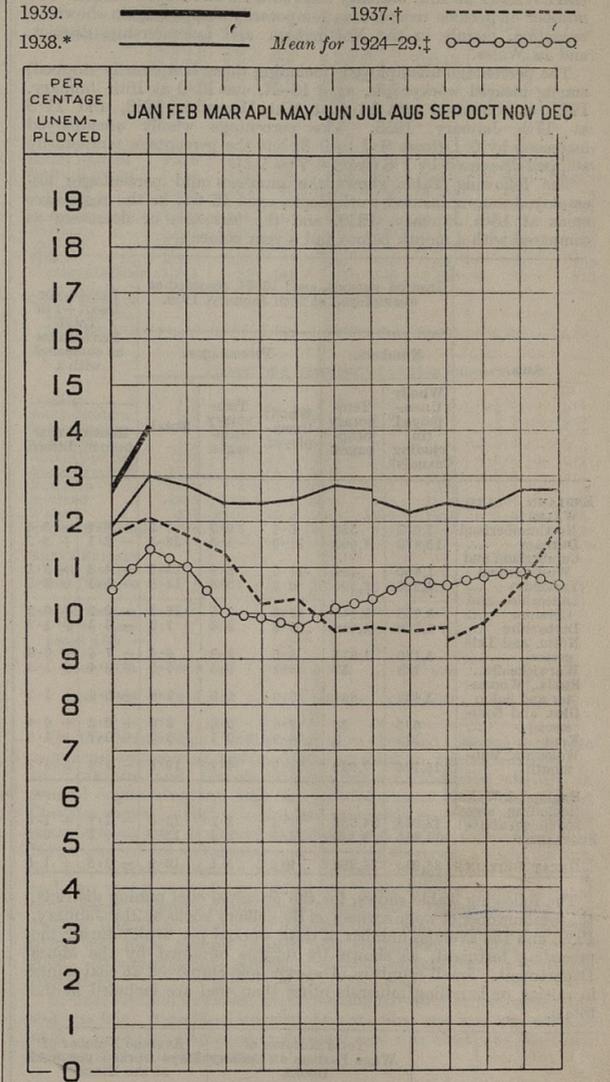
† Up to and including June, 1938, these are revised percentages calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at the dates referred to; those for later months are based on the estimated numbers insured at the beginning of July, 1938, and are subject to slight revision when information becomes 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 page 425 of the November, 1938, issue of this GAZETTE). As a result of the information derived from the annual exchange of unemployment books, figures are available as from July, 1938, as to the numbers of persons, in those employments, who were insured against unemployment. For purposes of comparison, separate percentages of unemployment have been calculated and are given in the Table, for July, 1938, (a) excluding, and (b) including, the newly insured classes, and are indicated by the two points, for that month, in the chart in the next column. The percentages given for August, 1938, and subsequent months are inclusive of the newly insured classes, who are excluded from the figures for June, 1938, and earlier months.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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



VACANCIES NOTIFIED TO, AND FILLED BY, EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

	Five weeks ended 23rd Jan., 1939.		Period 25th January, 1938, to 23rd January, 1939.			
	Vacancies notified.	Vacancies filled.‡	Vacancies Notified.		Vacancies Filled.§	
			Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.
Men ...	174,698	164,442	1,824,514	+ 99,263	1,687,298	+ 110,091
Boys ...	31,217	26,027	329,498	+ 30,104	258,740	+ 10,744
Women ...	68,822	54,651	757,740	+ 11,571	585,664	+ 35,577
Girls ...	30,579	25,377	315,236	+ 11,644	247,269	+ 699
Total ...	305,316	270,497	3,226,988	+ 69,086	2,778,971	+ 135,623

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

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

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

§ "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B engagements) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the five weeks ended 23rd January, 1939, the average number of such placings of men and women was 9,489 per week.

EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT at 16th January showed a further improvement. The number of persons recorded as temporarily stopped again showed a reduction, mainly in the Nottingham and Leicestershire district, and in Wales.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 12.9 at 16th January, 1939, as compared with 14.4 at 12th December, 1938, and 11.3 at 17th January, 1938. The percentage wholly unemployed increased by 0.1 (from 9.7 to 9.8) but the percentage temporarily stopped decreased by 1.6 (from 4.7 to 3.1).

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

Area.	Insured persons, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed at 16th January, 1939.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.		Percentages.			Month before.	Year before.
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).	Temporarily Stopped.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Total.		
ENGLAND AND WALES:							
Northumberland	3,013	350	6.5	0.7	7.2	+ 0.4	- 0.4
Durham	13,470	1,603	11.0	1.3	12.3	- 2.1	+ 3.2
Cumberland and Westmorland	1,450	492	17.6	5.9	23.5	+ 4.3	+ 0.1
Yorkshire	8,926	8,390	6.2	5.8	12.0	- 1.1	+ 3.5
Lancashire and Cheshire	8,735	1,743	12.8	2.5	15.3	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Derbyshire	2,100	1,419	4.2	2.8	7.0	- 2.3	+ 1.7
Notts. and Leicester	3,170	1,671	5.5	2.9	8.4	- 7.6	+ 0.6
Warwickshire, Staffs., Worcester and Salop	729	32	5.2	0.3	5.5	+ 0.4	+ 1.3
Glos. and Somerset	3,427	884	6.0	1.6	7.6	- 0.6	+ 1.1
Kent	675	56	7.4	0.6	8.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Wales and Monmouth	326	2	4.9	0.1	5.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
England & Wales (including areas not shown above)	72,068	24,652	9.6	3.2	12.8	- 1.7	+ 1.8
SCOTLAND:	11,845	2,538	11.4	2.3	13.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
GREAT BRITAIN:	83,913	26,990	9.8	3.1	12.9	- 1.5	+ 1.6

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 21st January, 1939, and the average number of days worked per week* during the preceding fortnight, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books.			Average Number of Days worked per week at the Mines.*		
	21st Jan., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Fort-night ended 21st Jan., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES:						
Northumberland	45,088	+ 0.4	- 1.0	5.47	+ 0.03	+ 0.02
Durham	111,251	+ 0.4	- 5.2	5.26	+ 0.08	- 0.21
Cumberland and Westmorland	6,809	+ 0.6	+ 2.7	5.15	- 0.48	- 0.60
South Yorkshire	98,577	+ 0.2	- 0.8	5.07	+ 0.29	- 0.25
West Yorkshire	44,152	- 0.1	+ 2.4	5.14	+ 0.24	- 0.37
Lancs. and Cheshire	57,442	- 1.1	- 2.9	5.37	+ 0.24	- 0.04
Derbyshire	44,964	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	5.02	+ 0.43	- 0.13
Notts. and Leicester	54,298	+ 0.4	+ 1.4	5.31	+ 0.47	- 0.12
Warwick	16,473	+ 0.1	- 3.1	5.72	+ 0.24	- 0.07
North Staffordshire	23,582	+ 0.3	- 0.9	5.49	+ 0.08	- 0.02
South Staffs., Worcester and Salop	26,793	+ 0.4	- 0.2	5.79	+ 0.29	- 0.05
Glos. and Somerset	8,458	+ 0.0	- 3.0	5.66	+ 0.12	- 0.04
Kent	6,519	- 0.0	- 8.2	5.57	+ 0.27	...
North Wales	9,732	- 0.5	- 1.3	5.65	+ 0.16	+ 0.89
South Wales and Mon.	130,697	- 2.0	- 4.3	5.54	+ 0.46	- 0.21
England and Wales	684,835	- 0.3	- 2.1	5.34	+ 0.26	- 0.16
SCOTLAND:						
Mid. and East Lothians	13,097	- 0.8	- 0.6	5.76	+ 0.07	- 0.07
Fife and Clackmannan	23,012	- 1.7	- 2.0	5.74	+ 0.26	+ 0.04
Rest of Scotland	53,123	- 1.1	- 2.7	5.93	+ 0.20	+ 0.07
Scotland	89,232	- 1.2	- 2.2	5.86	+ 0.20	+ 0.04
GREAT BRITAIN	774,067	- 0.4	- 2.1	5.40	+ 0.26	- 0.14

The average number of coal winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 21st January, 1939, was 0.38 of a day

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

per week, of which 0.33 of a day was due to want of trade. The corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 17th December, 1938, were 0.64 and 0.57 of a day per week respectively, and for the fortnight ended 22nd January, 1938, 0.25 and 0.17 of a day per week respectively.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 21st January, 1939, as reported to the Mines Department, was 17,487,200 tons, as compared with 19,285,400 tons in the four weeks ended 17th December, 1938, and 18,635,400 tons in the four weeks ended 22nd January, 1938.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during January was again slack and was worse on the whole than in the previous month, and much worse than in January, 1938, especially in the Cleveland area. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the iron and ironstone mining industry was 24.9 at 16th January, 1939, as compared with 21.1 at 12th December, 1938, and 7.5 at 17th January, 1938.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.			Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines.*		
	Fort-night ended 21st Jan., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Fort-night ended 21st Jan., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Cleveland	1,264	- 34.8	- 60.7	5.29	+ 1.93	- 0.71
Cumberland and Lancashire	1,938	+ 1.0	- 3.8	6.00	...	...
Other Districts	1,802	+ 2.9	- 4.7	5.38	+ 0.48	- 0.39
ALL DISTRICTS	5,004	- 10.8	- 29.8	5.59	+ 0.85	- 0.35

SHALE MINING.

THE number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 21st January, 1939, by firms making returns was 2,062, a decrease of 0.3 per cent. as compared with December, 1938, but an increase of 2.5 per cent. as compared with January, 1938.

The average number of days worked per week* at the mines making returns was 5.94 in January, 1939, as compared with 5.91 in December, 1938, and 6.12 in January, 1938.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT at 16th January showed a decline as compared with 12th December. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 25.1 at 16th January, 1939, as compared with 21.5 at 12th December, 1938, and 9.0 at 17th January, 1938.

According to returns received by the British Iron and Steel Federation, the number of furnaces in operation at the end of January, 1939, was 83, compared with 78 at the end of December, 1938, and 130 at the end of January, 1938. The figures are analysed below :-

Districts.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Jan. 1939.	Dec. 1938.	Jan. 1938.	Month	Year
Durham and Cleveland	21	21	35	...	- 14
Cumberland & W. Lancs. Parts of Lancs. and Yorks. (including Sheffield), N. Wales and Cheshire	4	4	8	...	- 4
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants.	22	20	29	+ 2	- 7
Lincolnshire	12	12	15	...	- 3
Staffs., Shrops., Worcs. and Warwick	4	4	10	...	- 6
South Wales and Mon.	7	5	7	+ 2	...
England and Wales	75	70	114	+ 5	- 39
Scotland	8	8	16	...	- 8
Great Britain	83	78	130	+ 5	- 47

The production of pig iron in January, 1939, amounted to 500,500 tons, compared with 445,800 tons in December, 1938, and 761,100 tons in January, 1938.

* See footnote * in previous column. † The preliminary figures of the numbers of workpeople employed, as given in previous issues of this GAZETTE, are no longer available.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during January showed some improvement. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 21.9 at 16th January, 1939, as compared with 24.5 at 12th December, 1938, and 14.2 at 17th January, 1938.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.				Aggregate number of shifts.*			
	Week ended 21st Jan., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Week ended 21st Jan., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a			
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.		
DEPARTMENTS.		Per Cent.	Per Cent.		Per Cent.	Per Cent.		
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	6,929	+ 9.3	- 23.0	40,920	+ 9.0	- 23.0		
Puddling Forges	821	- 37.8	- 15.1	3,234	+ 38.1	- 32.9		
Rolling Mills	23,974	+ 3.2	- 5.9	125,020	+ 8.2	- 11.0		
Forging and Pressing	1,543	- 8.5	- 7.4	8,219	- 8.9	- 10.8		
Founding	7,498	- 5.8	- 10.8	40,950	- 8.9	- 13.5		
Other Departments	11,728	- 0.5	- 6.9	67,075	+ 2.2	- 8.1		
Mechanics, Labourers	15,812	- 0.4	- 10.1	91,390	- 0.6	- 10.6		
TOTAL	68,305	+ 1.2	- 9.8	376,808	+ 2.7	- 12.4		
DISTRICTS.								
Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland	12,172	+ 2.2	- 14.6	68,351	+ 4.8	- 16.8		
Sheffield, Rotherham, Leeds, Bradford, etc.	23,911	+ 1.0	+ 1.7	132,728	+ 1.2	- 0.4		
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire	353	- 11.3	- 11.1	1,519	- 22.3	- 31.8		
Staffordshire	4,005	- 21.5	- 26.6	21,071	- 19.9	- 31.2		
Other Midland Counties	5,837	+ 4.0	- 1.6	32,269	+ 5.2	- 5.1		
Wales and Mon.	5,824	+ 1.5	- 9.9	31,720	+ 1.4	- 11.3		
Scotland	7,273	+ 15.0	- 14.6	40,762	+ 18.6	- 16.0		
Total, Eng. & Wales	59,375	+ 1.0	- 8.0	328,420	+ 2.3	- 10.4		
Scotland	8,930	+ 2.4	- 20.1	48,388	+ 5.1	- 24.0		
TOTAL	68,305	+ 1.2	- 9.8	376,808	+ 2.7	- 12.4		

The average number of shifts* during which the works were open was 5.5 in the week ended 21st January, 1939, as compared with 5.4 in December, 1938, and with 5.7 in January, 1938.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 811,700 tons in January, 1939, as compared with 655,700 tons in December, 1938, and with 1,081,400 tons in January, 1938.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment in January showed little change and remained very bad. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 38.0 at 16th January, 1939, as compared with 37.5 at 12th December, 1938, and 29.2 at 17th January, 1938.

Employment in steel sheet manufacture showed a considerable improvement.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 21st January, 1939, and comparisons with a month before and a year before :-

Works.	Number of Works Open.			Number of Mills in Operation.		
	Week ended 21st Jan., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st Jan., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate ... Steel Sheet	46	+ 1	- 10	235	- 1	- 79
	9	+ 1	+ 3	89	+ 22	+ 23
Total	55	+ 2	- 7	324	+ 21	- 56

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline between 12th December and 16th January, but continued fair on the whole. In motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture little change was reported and employment remained good; it declined in other sections of the industry but was good in electrical engineering, and fair in general engineering; it was moderate in marine engineering, and moderate to slack in constructional and textile engineering.

Compared with a year ago there was an improvement in motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture, but a decline in other sections of the industry; employment in the industry as a whole was worse in most 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 percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 16th January, 1939, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before :-

Division.	Numbers of Insured Workpeople, aged 16-64, Unemployed at 16th January, 1939.						Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	General Engineering: Eng. & Iron & Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.	Year before.
London	5,037	915	97	506	3,706	10,261	+ 285	+ 1,441
South-Eastern	2,238	514	164	156	1,429	4,501	+ 460	+ 604
South-Western	1,134	114	259	105	1,293	2,905	- 334	- 1,141
Midlands	5,386	1,733	20	1,065	6,161	14,365	+ 876	+ 4
North-Eastern	7,981	317	261	431	952	9,946	+ 961	+ 1,461
North-Western	15,034	1,948	150	785	2,503	20,420	+ 1,473	+ 6,992
Northern	5,034	619	2,673	1,401	688	10,415	+ 1,093	+ 3,769
Scotland	10,091	314	1,633	1,582	1,396	15,016	+ 856	+ 4,659
Wales	1,367	167	37	452	668	2,691	+ 228	+ 893
North Ireland	1,041	77	445	67	533	2,163	+ 70	+ 213
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH-ERN IRELAND	54,343	6,718	5,739	6,554	19,329	92,683	+ 5,968	+ 18,895
	Percentages Unemployed at 16th January, 1939.							
London	4.0	4.9	26.9	7.2	5.0	4.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
South-Eastern	5.0	4.4	3.7	15.9	3.0	4.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.4
South-Western	3.4	3.3	3.0	9.0	2.2	2.8	- 0.3	- 1.4
Midlands	5.1	4.6	18.2	9.4	5.0	5.2	+ 0.4	- 0.3
North-Eastern	8.9	5.4	17.1	14.1	5.8	8.5	+ 0.8	+ 0.9
North-Western	12.9	7.3	16.7	14.4	6.9	11.0	+ 0.8	+ 3.2
Northern								

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed little general change at 16th January as compared with 12th December, but was worse than in January, 1938. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 21.4 at 16th January, 1939, as compared with 21.2 at 12th December, 1938, and 20.1 at 17th January, 1938. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were 20.5, 19.7, and 19.8; in the manufacturing department they were 22.4, 22.8, and 20.3.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st Jan., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st Jan., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing ...	10,883	- 0.5	- 5.2	18,592	- 0.7	- 6.5
Spinning ...	20,165	- 0.5	- 7.2	33,907	- 1.3	- 6.0
Weaving ...	17,092	...	- 8.3	29,581	- 2.0	- 9.9
Other ...	6,431	+ 0.6	+ 4.1	14,286	+ 0.4	- 3.9
Total ...	54,571	- 0.2	- 6.8	96,366	- 1.2	- 7.0
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton ...	4,063	+ 0.0	- 2.5	6,812	- 3.4	- 1.8
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	4,787	- 1.0	- 12.2	8,033	- 2.8	- 12.2
Oldham ...	10,624	+ 1.0	- 4.3	20,191	+ 2.2	- 7.4
Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden ...	4,962	- 0.9	- 12.9	8,953	- 3.0	- 16.2
Manchester ...	3,837	+ 1.2	+ 2.8	6,467	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen Burnley and Padiham ...	3,672	+ 2.3	- 0.4	6,223	+ 3.3	- 2.0
2,836	+ 1.1	- 15.2	5,053	- 0.6	- 15.0	
2,164	+ 0.5	- 3.9	4,468	- 3.3	- 2.1	
1,992	- 3.7	- 11.1	4,261	- 5.9	- 10.5	
2,755	+ 0.4	+ 11.4	3,979	- 0.8	+ 12.2	
1,145	+ 1.7	- 0.6	1,771	- 5.3	+ 17.1	
2,436	+ 1.5	- 9.4	3,755	+ 1.5	- 1.6	
Total ...	54,571	- 0.2	- 6.8	96,366	- 1.2	- 7.0

Returns from firms employing about 53,900 workpeople in the week ended 21st January, 1939, showed that about 9½ per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 13½ 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 employment showed a further slight improvement. At Stockport, Glossop and Stalybridge there was a slight decline. Employment at Hyde declined slightly in the spinning department, but showed some improvement in the manufacturing department.

In the Oldham district employment showed little change and was bad generally; a number of extended holiday stoppages were reported. In the manufacturing department a considerable amount of machinery remained idle particularly in the sheeting section where employment was very bad. Employment with weavers of fancy and heavy goods was fair.

At Bolton employment remained generally bad with spinners and weavers and slack with cardroom workers. At Leigh employment declined, with intermittent short-time working; at Rochdale and at Heywood there was little change. Employment at Bury declined slightly in the spinning department, with increased short-time working.

At Preston, Darwen, and Great Harwood employment showed a slight improvement in the manufacturing department; there was also a general slight improvement at Blackburn and at Chorley. At Burnley and at Padiham there was little change; at Colne and Nelson there was some decline. At Accrington employment showed a slight decline. Employment in the Rossendale Valley remained bad.

At Huddersfield and Todmorden employment declined and was worse than a year ago.

The following Table shows the number of men and women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres of Lancashire and Cheshire at 16th January, 1939:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 16th January, 1939.				Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Card and Blowing Room ...	883	2,870	779	4,272	8,804	+ 397
Spinning ...	5,299	2,449	6,323	2,829	16,900	+ 759
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	1,143	4,223	1,426	5,132	11,924	- 728
Weaving ...	4,483	13,131	2,301	5,282	25,197	- 2,156
Other Processes ...	714	246	350	369	1,679	+ 158
Total ...	12,522	22,919	11,179	17,884	64,504	- 1,570

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a seasonal decline between 12th December, 1938, and 16th January, 1939, and was slack; much short time was worked, and holiday stoppages were extended by some firms. Compared with a year ago, however, employment showed some improvement. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 16th January, 1939, was 15.2, as compared with 13.6 at 12th December, 1938, and 21.1 at 17th January, 1938.

Worsted Section.—Employment showed a slight decline on the whole and remained slack generally, especially in the spinning and weaving sections. Returns from employers for the week ended 21st January, 1939, showed that in the worsted section as a whole 26 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time* in that week, losing 9½ hours each on the average, and 5½ per cent. were on overtime averaging 6 hours each. In the *sorting, combing and preparing departments*, 21½ per cent. were on short time, losing 16½ hours each on the average, and 11½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 8½ hours each. In the *spinning* department 28½ per cent. were on short time, losing 8 hours each on the average, and 4½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 4 hours each. In the *weaving* department the corresponding figures were: short time* 26 per cent. and 9½ hours; overtime, 4 per cent. and 5 hours.

Among woollers employment showed little change and was fair. In the woolcombing department there was a further decline. In the spinning and weaving departments employment declined. At Bradford it was poor, and slightly worse on the whole than in December; short time working increased in the spinning section. At Shipley there was a slight falling off in employment and short time working increased in the woolcombing section; a shortage of juvenile workers in the spinning section was again reported. At Halifax there was a slight decline with increased short time working. At Keighley employment declined and was poor generally, but was much better than a year ago; a shortage of juvenile workers was reported. At Huddersfield employment was not quite so good as in December and was slack generally.

Woolen Section.—Employment was slightly worse on the whole and was slack. Returns from employers for the week ended 21st January, 1939, showed that in the woolen section as a whole 29½ per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time* in that week, losing 11 hours each on the average, and 12 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6½ hours each. In the *spinning* department 28 per cent. were on short time, losing 10 hours each on the average, and 18½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7 hours each. In the *weaving* department the corresponding figures were: short time* 34 per cent. and 11 hours; overtime 7 per cent. and 5½ hours.

Employment at Huddersfield and in the Colne Valley district was worse than a month ago and was slack generally. At Leeds employment again declined and much short time was worked. At Morley employment remained slack; holiday stoppages were extended by some firms. Employment in the Heavy Woolen District showed a slight decline, especially in the cloth-weaving section, but was better on the whole than a year ago. In the rag and shoddy trade employment declined and was very slack. In the blanket trade the improvement reported in December was maintained; employment was good in Yorkshire and also at Witney, where an increasing demand for women weavers was reported. Among flannel workers at Rochdale there was little change, but at Saddleworth an increase in short time working was reported. In the West of England employment remained fairly good on the whole. Employment in the South of Scotland declined slightly on the whole and was slack.

Carpet Section.—Employment was not so good as in December but was fair on the whole and much better than a year ago. The percentage unemployed at 16th January, 1939, was 9.1 as compared with 7.2 at 12th December, 1938, and 22.7 at 17th January, 1938.

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

Departments:	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st Jan., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.		Week ended 21st Jan., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	
		Per Cent.	Index Figure (Jan., 1926 = 100).		£	Per Cent.	Index Figure (Jan., 1926 = 100).
WORSTED SECTION:						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	8,889	- 1.9	88.7	21,787	- 0.4	75.0
Spinning ...	34,406	- 2.0	82.9	52,569	- 4.6	80.0
Weaving ...	14,009	- 1.1	75.2	26,964	- 2.9	69.8
Other Depts. ...	9,976	- 1.0	94.1	21,971	- 2.0	80.3
Not Specified ...	1,326	- 0.6	76.8	2,651	- 1.9	58.6
Total—Worsted	68,606	- 1.6	82.4	125,942	- 3.0	75.9
WOOLEN SECTION:						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	807	- 5.2	70.6	1,773	- 9.4	73.7
Spinning ...	11,652	- 2.7	83.5	25,173	- 7.6	92.0
Weaving ...	20,860	- 1.7	89.5	38,177	- 4.7	93.1
Other Depts. ...	13,593	- 2.0	80.9	31,013	- 3.4	84.5
Not Specified ...	1,818	- 0.5	73.4	3,718	- 2.3	74.5
Total—Woolen	48,730	- 2.0	84.5	99,854	- 5.1	88.6
CARPET SECTION ...	11,812	- 0.4	125.8	23,525	- 3.1	136.5
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	129,148	- 1.7	85.6	249,321	- 3.8	84.3

* The figures given in the article do not take into account, in the case of weaving departments, other forms of under-employment, such as sending one loom instead of two.
† Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT at 16th January, 1939, showed a slight decline as compared with 12th December, 1938, but was better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 11.5 at 16th January, 1939, as compared with 10.9 at 12th December, 1938, and with 13.1 at 17th January, 1938.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st Jan., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st Jan., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
England and Wales:—						
London ...	2,191	+ 5.3	+ 4.7	5,190	+ 5.0	+ 10.9
Leicester ...	9,351	+ 2.0	+ 5.1	23,011	+ 2.6	+ 10.5
Leicester Country District ...	5,371	- 0.4	+ 2.8	12,588	- 1.9	+ 7.5
Northampton ...	4,690	+ 1.0	- 0.7	11,271	- 0.1	+ 7.8
Higham, Rushden and District ...	6,518	+ 0.4	- 1.5	17,168	+ 0.1	+ 5.5
Kettering and District ...	4,887	- 0.5	- 0.1	12,343	- 1.6	+ 4.8
Rest of Northants ...	1,742	- 1.2	+ 3.3	4,227	- 1.4	+ 6.8
Stafford and District ...	2,231	+ 1.9	- 6.8	4,679	- 3.7	- 10.5
Norwich and District ...	6,191	+ 5.5	+ 2.1	13,041	+ 4.6	+ 8.1
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	1,343	+ 0.4	+ 2.2	2,749	- 2.1	+ 19.2
Leeds and District ...	1,520	- 1.9	+ 0.3	3,489	- 13.3	+ 3.3
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	6,364	- 5.6	- 1.9	12,183	- 10.4	- 3.4
Birmingham and District ...	863	+ 1.5	+ 0.3	1,845	+ 4.9	+ 2.9
Other parts of England and Wales ...	4,933	+ 1.4	+ 2.8	10,287	- 2.0	+ 16.6
England and Wales ...	58,175	+ 0.6	+ 1.1	134,071	- 1.0	+ 6.5
Scotland ...	1,941	- 0.4	+ 0.9	4,592	- 0.5	+ 4.4
Great Britain ...	60,116	+ 0.6	+ 1.1	138,663	- 1.0	+ 6.4

Returns from firms employing about 59,600 workpeople in the week ended 21st January, 1939, showed that 22 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing about 7 hours each on the average, while nearly 10½ per cent. were on overtime to the extent of 3 hours each on the average. Short time was extensively worked at Leicester, Northampton, Leeds, and Kingswood, and in Lancashire.

Employment in London showed an improvement; it was good in both North and East London.

Employment at Leicester showed a further improvement, but short-time working continued. In the Leicester Country District there was little change in employment; at Hinckley, however, it was good.

At Northampton employment improved slightly and was fair. In the Higham and Rushden district short-time working increased, but there was little change in employment generally. Employment at Kettering declined slightly; it was moderate at Wellingborough and good at Raunds.

At Stafford employment improved, and there was a decrease in short-time working. At Norwich employment showed a marked improvement; there was less short-time working than a month ago, and some workpeople were on overtime.

Employment in the Bristol and Kingswood district improved slightly, and was better than a year ago. At Leeds there was a decline in employment. In the Lancashire slipper trade there was a marked decline owing to seasonal slackness; at Kendal, however, employment remained good.

In Scotland there was little general change in employment; it continued good at Kilmarnock.

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 16th January, 1939:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 16th January, 1939.				Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Boot and Shoe M'f're:						
Preparing Dept. ...	117	28	63	17	225	- 45
Rough Stuff Dept. ...	211	19	117	7	354	- 64
Clothing Dept. ...	524	2	506	5	1,037	- 117
Making Dept. ...	23	550	16	379	968	- 312
Finishing Dept. ...	1,456	36	797	36	2,325	- 95
Slipper Making ...	905	473	493	215	2,086	- 64
Clog Making ...	167	156	970	972	2,265	+ 523
Repairing and Hand-Sewn Work ...	16	1	2	—	19	+ 4
Total ...	4,072	1,268	3,011	1,634	9,985	- 139

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

Districts:†	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st Jan., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.		Week ended 21st Jan., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	
		Per Cent.	Index Figure (Jan., 1926 = 100).		£	Per Cent.	Index Figure (Jan., 1926 = 100).
WORSTED SECTION:						
Bradford ...	29,135	- 1.8	80.7	56,548	- 1.9	70.6
Huddersfield ...	6,730	- 2.1	81.7	12,869	- 3.0	72.4
Halifax ...	7,776	- 0.3	73.8	13,389	- 1.7	71.0
Leeds ...	6,444	- 2.0	84.6	11,916	- 5.6	85.7
Keighley ...	7,092	- 1.2	85.9	12,301	- 4.3	86.4
Dewsbury, Batley, etc. ...	3,169	- 2.8	96.1	4,706	- 4.6	93.1
Total—West Riding ...	60,346	- 1.6	81.4	111,729	- 2.8	74.4
West of England and Midlands	4,270	- 2.0	85.0	7,844	- 2.9	80.3
Lancashire ...	376	- 0.3	130.7	692	- 3.6	132.6
Scotland and N. of England ...	3,614	- 1.7	101.1	5,677	- 6.9	126.2
Total—Worsted	68,606	- 1.6	82.4	125,942	- 3.0	75.9
WOOLEN SECTION:						
Huddersfield ...	12,431	- 2.6	92.9	27,832	- 6.3	91.3
Dewsbury, Batley, etc. ...	9,123	- 1.6	77.5	17,892	- 4.8	88.3
Leeds ...	7,293	- 2.9	89.7	15,683	- 4.8	97.5
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	2,695	- 1.5	100.6	5,997	- 2.9	93.9
Bradford ...	1,072	- 6.1	87.5	2,248	- 11.6	76.1
Total—West Riding ...	32,614	- 2.4	88.8	69,652	- 5.5	94.2
Lancashire ...	4,099	- 1.3	83.7	8,438	- 2.1	85.9
West of England, Mids. and Wales</						

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT at 16th January showed a decline and was moderate. The decline was mainly due to bad weather and to slackness in the building industry.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 14.6 at 16th January, 1939, as compared with 11.8 at 12th December, 1938, and 9.8 at 17th January, 1938.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st Jan., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st Jan., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	4,161	- 0.9	- 4.5	10,487	- 6.3	- 10.3
Midlands and Eastern Counties	12,127	- 2.2	- 3.0	33,382	- 3.4	- 5.9
South and South West Counties and Wales	3,570	- 3.9	- 5.9	9,988	- 4.0	- 3.8
Scotland	1,294	- 9.1	- 15.6	3,012	- 11.8	- 18.6
Total	21,152	- 2.7	- 4.6	56,869	- 4.6	- 7.1

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 20,916 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 5½ per cent. were working on an average about 8½ hours less than full time in the week ended 21st January, 1939. On the other hand, 3 per cent. were working overtime to the extent of 6½ hours each on the average.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT at 16th January was adversely affected by severe weather. Between 12th December, 1938, and 16th January, 1939, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed increased by over 55,000, of whom nearly 25,000 were shown as temporarily stopped.

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

Occupations.	Estimated Numbers aged 16-64 Insured at July, 1938.	Numbers aged 16-64 Unemployed at 16th Jan., 1939.	Numbers included in previous column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentages as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
					Month before.	Year before.
Carpenters	153,220	22,939	2,736	15.0	+ 5.1	+ 4.3
Bricklayers	110,640	21,415	5,347	19.4	+ 7.2	+ 8.5
Masons	22,770	4,277	1,353	18.8	+ 8.3	+ 6.7
Slaters and Tilers	9,280	2,205	862	25.8	+ 11.4	+ 5.1
Plasterers	38,220	8,581	1,802	22.5	+ 7.2	+ 7.7
Painters	143,400	53,902	5,408	37.6	+ 8.6	+ 2.0
Plumbers	45,230	3,620	390	8.0	- 0.1	- 2.0
Labourers to above and Builders' Labourers	305,300	56,784	7,101	18.6	+ 3.8	+ 3.4
Navvies, etc., and General Labourers	101,750	41,079	2,860	40.4	+ 4.7	+ 8.0
All other occupations	120,300	36,339	3,567	30.2	+ 4.5	+ 6.5
Total	1,050,110	251,142	31,406	23.9	+ 5.3	+ 4.4
Divisions.						
London	237,860	56,494	236	23.8	+ 2.5	+ 3.9
South-Eastern	137,780	27,902	1,007	20.3	+ 3.8	+ 5.1
South-Western	117,360	17,179	875	14.6	+ 2.4	+ 1.2
Midlands	132,780	25,307	5,037	19.1	+ 5.0	+ 5.2
North-Eastern	91,050	23,311	7,164	25.6	+ 9.0	+ 6.2
North-Western	123,520	38,384	6,690	31.1	+ 8.4	+ 6.5
Northern	53,600	16,279	4,139	30.4	+ 10.4	+ 5.7
Scotland	97,840	23,944	5,665	24.5	+ 7.7	+ 4.2
Wales	37,530	12,221	585	32.6	+ 5.4	+ 1.9
Northern Ireland	20,790	10,121	8	48.7	+ 6.6	+ 3.4
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	1,050,110	251,142	31,406	23.9	+ 5.3	+ 4.4

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during December have been received from 143 Local Authorities (representing towns with a population of 17,356,000 in 1931). The returns show that, in January, 1939, plans were passed for buildings with an estimated cost of £5,991,700, compared with £8,489,200 in January, 1938.

An analysis of the figures for January, 1939, by districts and by classes of buildings, is given on page 72 of this issue.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire was very slack generally; there was a considerable increase in the numbers unemployed at 16th January as compared with 12th December. At Derby employment declined, but at Bristol, although some short-time working was reported during the month, employment continued good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 27.7 at 16th January, 1939, as compared with 23.0 at 12th December, 1938, and 22.0 at 17th January, 1938.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st Jan., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st Jan., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
BRANCHES.						
China	1,749	- 1.0	- 15.9	3,083	+ 1.0	- 14.1
Earthenware	6,177	+ 0.0	- 1.5	11,829	- 1.8	- 0.8
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,925	- 1.2	- 5.6	3,475	- 6.0	- 4.5
Total	9,851	- 0.4	- 5.2	18,387	- 2.2	- 4.0
DISTRICTS.						
North Staffordshire	7,851	+ 0.2	- 4.8	13,247	- 0.8	- 4.8
Other Districts	2,000	- 2.9	- 6.8	5,140	- 5.4	- 2.1
Total	9,851	- 0.4	- 5.2	18,387	- 2.2	- 4.0

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 9,703 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 2,348, or about 24 per cent., were working on an average nearly 13 hours less than full time in the week ended 21st January, 1939; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry showed little change as compared with the previous month and was fair generally.

In the letterpress printing industry employment showed an improvement in the latter half of January and was about the same as a year ago. At some centres, including London, Liverpool and Glasgow, it was reported as slack, while at certain other centres, including Leeds, Nottingham and Belfast, it was moderate. Employment with electrotypes and stereotypers continued fair.

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

In the bookbinding industry employment showed a decline as compared with the previous month but was still good on the whole.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the paper and paper-board industries was 7.1 at 16th January, 1939, the same as at 12th December, 1938, as compared with 5.4 at 17th January, 1938. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were 8.5, 7.3 and 7.6; in the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries they were 7.4, 5.0 and 6.8.

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

Unions	No. of Members of Unions at end of Jan., 1939.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		Jan., 1939.	Dec., 1938.	Jan., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.
		Jan., 1939.	Dec., 1938.	Jan., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing: London	36,444	5.2	5.8	5.0	- 0.6	+ 0.2
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	15,123	5.7	6.4	6.6	0.7	- 0.9
Midlands and Eastern Counties	8,022	3.4	3.6	3.5	- 0.2	- 0.1
Scotland	5,327	6.2	4.3	4.2	+ 1.9	+ 2.0
Other Districts	11,767	2.5	2.4	3.3	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Total	76,683	4.8	5.1	4.8	- 0.3	...
Lithographic Printing	12,294	7.1	6.9	5.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.7
Bookbinding	8,330	4.8	4.2	4.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.7
Printing and Bookbinding (branches not distinguished)	38,542	1.4	1.4	1.3	...	+ 0.1

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT at 16th January showed a decline, particularly in port transport service, and was slack generally.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in dock, harbour, river and canal service was 27.2 at 16th January, 1939, as compared with

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 16th January, 1939 :-

Area.	Number of persons on Register at 16th January, 1939.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	12th Dec., 1938.	17th Jan., 1938.
London Division	205,804	59,452	13,848	279,104	+ 34,019	+ 38,048
South-Eastern Division	105,954	29,714	9,087	144,755	+ 27,180	+ 27,150
Brighton	5,656	1,863	538	8,057	+ 963	+ 2,175
Chatham	1,950	868	322	3,140	+ 120	+ 379
Ipwich	3,631	455	263	4,349	+ 1,293	+ 1,203
Norwich	6,994	1,278	367	8,639	+ 981	+ 904
Reading	2,438	586	242	3,266	+ 454	+ 207
Rest of Division	85,285	24,664	7,355	117,304	+ 23,369	+ 23,049
South-Western Division	79,513	16,019	7,138	102,670	+ 11,469	+ 3,826
Bristol	12,138	2,573	1,339	16,050	+ 3,013	+ 187
Plymouth	5,288	1,153	274	6,715	+ 450	+ 415
Portsmouth	5,437	1,195	526	7,158	+ 739	+ 502
Southampton	6,206	769	500	7,475	+ 34	+ 354
Swindon	3,218	176	188	3,582	+ 378	+ 438
Rest of Division	49,226	10,153	4,311	63,690	+ 6,923	+ 3,764
Midlands Division	152,766	57,706	9,547	220,019	+ 23,571	+ 24,184
Birmingham	21,176	10,373	693	32,242	+ 3,843	+ 3,682
Coventry	3,009	1,446	182	4,637	+ 45	+ 198
Cradley Heath & Halesowen	2,548	844	94	3,486	+ 155	+ 197
Derby	3,676	936	382	4,994	+ 175	+ 1,112
Leicester	8,050	4,125	229	12,404	+ 1,792	+ 736
Nottingham	3,105	820	89	4,014	+ 85	+ 539
Nottingham	10,962	2,708	269	14,039	+ 901	+ 379
Smethwick	1,669	1,095	57	2,821	+ 519	+ 617
Stoke-on-Trent	15,896	11,475	1,171	28,542	+ 3,693	+ 5,975
Walsall	5,261	1,650	362	7,273	+ 1,437	+ 2,018
West Bromwich	2,075	380	59	2,514	+ 801	+ 621
Wolverhampton	4,595	1,670	463	6,728	+ 1,492	+ 1,247
Rest of Division	72,744	20,194	5,497	98,435	+ 8,723	+ 9,807
North-Eastern Division	170,052	48,307	12,558	230,917	+ 30,948	+ 24,524
Barnsley	6,872	609	612	8,093	+ 373	+ 829
Bradford	11,627	6,486	594	18,707	+ 2,417	+ 1,068
Dewsbury	2,644	1,108	184	3,936	+ 481	+ 118
Doncaster	4,719	537	847	6,103	+ 673	+ 1,540
Grimsby	5,239	665	669	6,573	+ 436	+ 618
Halifax	3,139	1,320	106	4,565	+ 1,004	+ 467
Huddersfield	3,747	2,258	230	6,035	+ 1,234	+ 1,102
Hull	14,506	1,918	1,516	17,940	+ 2,466	+ 2,220
Leeds	19,002	6,460	393	25,855	+ 3,854	+ 2,319
Lincoln	2,685	647	254	3,586	+ 1,061	+ 906
Rotherham	5,610	499	485	6,594	+ 78	+ 2,023
Sheffield	23,249	4,482	1,092	28,823	+ 6,024	+ 9,494
Wakefield	3,266	757	225	4,248	+ 801	+ 120
York	3,840	1,049	153	5,042	+ 878	+ 1,023
Rest of Division	59,907	19,712	5,198	84,811	+ 9,324	+ 6,223
North-Western Division	278,079	108,006	22,510	408,595	+ 31,467	+ 26,062
Accrington	3,368	2,863	373	6,604	+ 1,072	+ 2,108
Ashton-u-Lyne	3,840	1,795	226	5,861	+ 319	+ 841
Barrow	2,833	483	201	3,517	+ 237	+ 1,367
Birkenhead	8,249	932	554	9,735	+ 790	+ 918
Blackburn	7,156	7,546	609	15,311	+ 186	+ 158
Blackpool	5,843	3,854	707	10,404	+ 691	+ 1,000
Bolton	8,357	3,986	536	12,879	+ 833	+ 1,194
Burnley	5,679	4,474	484	10,637	+ 580	+ 140
Bury	2,873	1,982	266	5,121	+ 635	+ 1,258
Chorley	2,223	1,304	153	3,680	+ 57	+ 654
Liverpool	63,266	10,765	6,050	80,081	+ 3,742	+ 1,331
Manchester	32,240	12,272	1,676	46,188	+ 4,026	+ 13
Nelson	2,402	1,797	236	4,435	+ 189	+ 615
Oldham	11,387	4,445	332	16,164	+ 129	+ 3,487
Preston	6,154	3,399	551	10,104	+ 1,473	+ 1,077
Rochdale	4,815	1,774				

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 16th JANUARY, 1939.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

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

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of excepted employments are indoor private domestic service, employment otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 a year, employment as female professional nurse, and, subject to certain qualifications, employment in the teaching profession and in the police forces. Employment under public or local authorities, railways and public utility companies may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. Persons aged 65 and over, and certain other classes, are excluded from insurance. The Unemployment Insurance Acts do not apply to persons serving in an established capacity in the permanent service of the Crown. Prior to September, 1934, juveniles under 16 years of age were also excepted, and they are excluded from the statistics in these Tables; particulars of the numbers of these juveniles recorded as unemployed at 16th January, 1939, are, however, given on page 63. As from 4th April, 1938, certain classes of domestic employments were brought within the General and Agricultural Schemes of unemployment insurance. These new classes are included in the Tables below.

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

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

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

The numbers unemployed given in the following Tables relate only to persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment. They include insured persons of those ages maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on pages 50 and 51 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 62.

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 60 and 61 it should be borne in mind that, in the case of individual industries, the percentage rates of unemployment at December, 1938 and January, 1939, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1938, while the figures for January, 1939, 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 61 regarding the percentages for all industries combined). In an industry in which a relatively large change occurred between July, 1937, and July, 1938, in the estimated number of insured workpeople, this change may have an important effect on the relative percentage rates of unemployment.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.			
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Agricultural Scheme:—													
Farming, Forestry, etc.	43,227	13,293	56,520	1,750	782	2,532	44,977	14,075	59,052	35,985	13,757	49,742	
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	5,470	5,163	10,633	630	391	1,021	6,100	5,554	11,654	5,924	5,551	11,475	
Private Gardening	9,370	84	9,454	475	4	479	5,845	58	5,903	5,527	55	5,582	
Other Employments	3,039	93	3,132	182	5	187	3,221	98	3,319	3,129	97	3,226	
TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME	57,106	18,603	75,709	3,037	1,182	4,219	60,143	19,785	79,928	50,565	19,460	70,025	
Fishing	10,998	132	11,130	328	185	513	11,326	317	11,643	11,243	315	11,558	
Mining:—													
Coal Mining	83,634	322	83,956	26,952	38	26,990	110,586	360	110,946	110,544	359	110,903	
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	1,556	—	1,556	1,277	—	1,277	2,833	—	2,833	—	—	2,832	
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	938	4	942	70	—	70	1,008	4	1,012	1,000	4	1,004	
Stone Quarrying and Mining	7,121	20	7,141	4,344	2	4,346	11,465	22	11,487	9,450	16	9,466	
Slate Quarrying and Mining	675	—	675	654	—	654	1,329	—	1,329	1,325	—	1,325	
Other Mining and Quarrying	770	95	865	551	10	561	1,321	105	1,426	1,262	104	1,366	
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,910	9	1,919	515	1	516	2,425	10	2,435	2,205	10	2,215	
Total, Mining	96,604	450	97,054	34,363	51	34,414	130,967	501	131,468	128,612	493	129,106	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—													
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1,816	14	1,830	529	1	530	2,345	15	2,360	2,341	15	2,356	
Artificial Stone, Concrete, etc.	3,421	147	3,568	1,290	10	1,300	4,711	157	4,868	4,650	159	4,809	
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	1,361	33	1,394	398	4	402	1,759	37	1,796	1,704	37	1,741	
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	6,598	194	6,792	2,217	15	2,232	8,815	209	9,024	8,695	207	8,902	
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	10,318	763	11,081	4,233	388	4,621	14,551	1,151	15,702	14,150	1,150	15,300	
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	3,600	3,502	7,102	4,214	9,423	13,637	7,814	12,925	20,739	7,792	12,921	20,713	
Glass:—													
Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical Glass, etc.)	2,592	492	3,084	1,187	230	1,417	3,779	722	4,501	3,742	722	4,464	
Glass Bottles	2,443	253	2,696	1,457	63	1,520	3,900	316	4,216	3,899	315	4,214	
Total, Glass	5,035	745	5,780	2,644	293	2,937	7,679	1,038	8,717	7,641	1,087	8,728	
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.:—													
Chemicals	6,370	1,463	7,833	678	200	878	7,048	1,663	8,711	6,943	1,661	8,604	
Explosives	742	305	1,047	27	48	75	769	353	1,122	757	353	1,110	
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.	1,128	514	1,642	140	19	159	1,268	333	1,601	1,247	332	1,579	
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	3,998	1,054	5,052	586	211	797	4,884	1,265	6,149	4,548	1,235	5,783	
Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	12,238	3,336	15,574	1,431	478	1,909	13,669	3,614	17,283	13,495	3,581	17,076	
Metal Manufacture:—													
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	2,713	6	2,719	1,592	2	1,594	4,305	8	4,313	4,290	8	4,298	
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling	15,821	129	15,950	24,059	64	24,123	39,880	193	40,073	39,857	193	40,050	
Iron and Steel Rolling, etc.	2,843	230	3,073	1,328	34	1,362	4,171	264	4,435	4,109	261	4,370	
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	3,189	338	3,527	6,181	682	6,863	9,370	1,020	10,390	9,365	1,017	10,382	
Tin Plates	2,382	113	2,495	2,601	32	2,633	4,983	145	5,128	4,952	145	5,097	
Iron and Steel Tubes	1,477	277	1,754	1,850	100	1,950	3,777	377	4,154	3,301	377	3,678	
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	2,825	1,093	3,918	37,611	914	38,525	66,036	2,007	68,043	65,874	2,001	67,875	
Total, Metal Manufacture	28,425	1,093	29,518	37,611	914	38,525	66,036	2,007	68,043	65,874	2,001	67,875	
Engineering, etc.:—													
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	36,291	2,834	39,125	13,778	1,440	15,218	50,069	4,274	54,343	49,404	4,262	53,302	
Electrical Engineering	4,283	1,271	5,554	822	302	1,124	5,145	1,573	6,718	5,075	1,566	6,641	
Marine Engineering, etc.	4,815	20	4,835	900	4	904	5,749	24	5,773	5,270	24	5,294	
Constructional Engineering	5,256	69	5,325	1,216	13	1,229	6,472	82	6,554	6,405	82	6,487	
Total, Engineering	50,625	4,194	54,819	16,716	1,759	18,535	67,401	5,953	73,354	65,790	5,934	71,724	

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	14,995	1,764	16,759	2,305	265	2,570	17,390	2,029	19,329	16,784	2,012	18,796
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files, etc.	1,380	129	1,509	159	19	178	1,539	148	1,687	1,457	148	1,605
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	2,925	50	2,975	1,591	22	1,613	4,516	72	4,588	4,484	72	4,556
Total, Vehicles	19,300	1,943	21,243	4,055	306	4,361	23,355	2,249	25,604	22,725	2,332	24,957
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	36,222	250	36,472	3,781	34	3,815	40,003	284	40,287	38,177	280	38,457
Other Metal Industries:—												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	7,925	621	8,546	7,557	328	7,885	15,482	949	16,431	15,382	949	16,331
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	4,583	111	4,694	399	5	404	4,982	116	5,098	4,752	111	4,863
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	6,476	613	7,089	596	672	1,268	7,072	6,803	13,875	6,994	6,797	13,791
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files, etc.	1,797	917	2,714	2,349	615	2,964	4,146	1,532	5,678	4,127	1,531	5,658
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	1,113	1,297	2,410	1,122	428	1,550	2,235	1,725	3,960	2,226	1,724	3,950
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	1,195	994	2,189	410	223	633	1,605	1,217	2,822	1,585	1,213	2,798
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	1,494	44	1,538	116	5	121	1,610	49	1,659	1,561	49	1,610
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	1,335	1,196	2,531	915	708	1,623	2,250	1,904	4,154	2,223	1,897	4,120
Metal Industries not separately specified	12,423	7,613	20,036	4,276	2,426	6,702	16,699	10,939	26,738	16,347	10,010	26,357
Total, Other Metals	33,341	18,924	52,265	17,740	5,410	23,150	56,081	24,334	80,415	55,197	24,281	79,478
Textiles:—												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc.	3,218	10,944	14,162	9,255	12,859	22,114	17,473	23,803	41,276	17,465	23,803	41,268
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	6,808	20,712	27,520	5,010	10,412	15,422	11,818	31,124	42,942	11,814	31,109	42,923
Total, Cotton	15,026	31,656	46,682	14,265	23,271	37,536	29,291	54,927	84,218	29,279	54,912	84,191
Woolen and Worsted	5,285	7,451	12,736	8,231	11,891	20,122	13,516	19,342	32,858	13,443	19,233	32,676
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving, etc.	1,397	2,346	3,743	1,620	3,456	5,076	3,017	5,802	8,819	3,016	5,778	8,794
Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture	1,245	710	1,955	1,036	870	1,906	2,281	1,580	3,861	2,278	1,579	3,857
Linen</												

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1938, PERCENTAGES AT 16TH JANUARY, 1939, INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH 12TH DEC. 1938, 17TH JAN. 1939, GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 16TH JAN. 1939.

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1938, PERCENTAGES AT 16TH JANUARY, 1939, INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH 12TH DEC. 1938, 17TH JAN. 1939, GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 16TH JAN. 1939.

* Persons insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries are included in these figures.
† See footnote * on the previous page.

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

Table with columns: Industries, Males, Females, Total, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in the numbers insured, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed at 16th January, 1939, compared with 12th December, 1938.

NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. JANUARY, 1939.

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

* 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 January, 1938 (see article on page 425 of the November, 1938, issue of this GAZETTE).

* Persons insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries are included in these figures.
† See footnote * on the previous page.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYSIS FOR 16TH JANUARY, 1939.

	Men (18 years and over)	Boys (under 18 years)	Women (18 years and over)	Girls (under 18 years)	Total.
A. Insured on Register:					
1. Claims admitted for insurance benefit:					
(a) General scheme ...	867,415	24,815	273,465	20,266	1,185,961
(b) Agricultural scheme	30,091	1,282	14,822	694	46,889
2. Unemployment allowances authorized:					
(a) Excluding insurance benefit claimants ...	494,412	2,461	40,793	2,304	539,970
(b) Insurance benefit claims disallowed ...	4,531	104	2,696	113	7,444
3. Claims under consideration ...	33,325	2,557	14,821	2,271	52,974
4. Others not in receipt of benefit or allowances:					
(a) Aged 16-64 ...	44,360	2,462	32,401	3,579	82,802
(b) Aged 14 and 15 ...	—	10,780	—	11,090	21,870
B. Others on Register:					
5. Unemployment allowances authorized ...	13,459	464	5,636	942	20,501
6. Applications under consideration ...	279	27	167	57	530
7. Not in receipt of allowances:					
(a) Aged 16 and over ...	22,075	2,328	14,955	3,418	42,776
(b) Aged 14 and 15 ...	—	16,951	—	37,309	37,309
C. Total on Register ...	1,509,947	64,231	399,756	65,092	2,039,026
D. Insured Unemployed:					
Aged 16-64:					
8. Number on Register (Items 1-3 and 4 (a)) ...	1,474,134	33,681	378,998	29,227	1,916,040
9. Two months file † ...	39,205	1,394	41,168	1,703	83,470
10. Special Schemes — claimants to benefit ...	2,752	25	351	11	3,139
Total aged 16-64 ...	1,516,091	35,100	420,517	30,941	2,002,649
Aged 14 and 15:					
(a) Item 4 (b) ...	—	10,780	—	11,090	21,870
(b) Two months file ...	—	1,866	—	2,648	4,514
Total aged 14-64 ...	1,516,091	47,746	420,517	44,679	2,029,033

APPLICANTS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS—16TH JANUARY, 1939.

Division.	Men 18-64.	Boys 16 & 17.	Women 18-64.	Girls 16 & 17.	Total 16-64.
CLAIMS ADMITTED FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT.†					
General Scheme.					
London ...	146,062	2,539	43,819	2,012	194,432
South-Eastern ...	72,219	1,768	16,551	1,596	92,134
South-Western ...	53,925	1,012	11,189	1,262	67,388
Midlands ...	98,431	2,079	46,676	2,419	149,605
North-Eastern ...	104,898	2,451	34,643	2,243	144,235
North-Western ...	148,541	4,901	73,875	3,864	231,281
Northern ...	72,381	2,854	9,365	1,617	86,417
Scotland ...	102,723	4,435	29,687	3,620	140,465
Wales ...	68,135	2,776	7,660	1,433	80,004
Great Britain ...	867,415	24,815	273,465	20,266	1,185,961
Agricultural Scheme.					
London ...	987	20	1,037	17	2,061
South-Eastern ...	9,302	367	6,415	176	16,260
South-Western ...	2,755	96	317	19	3,187
Midlands ...	2,409	66	857	13	3,345
North-Eastern ...	4,347	144	4,730	309	9,530
North-Western ...	2,050	59	2,065	5	4,179
Northern ...	1,170	89	207	50	1,516
Scotland ...	4,976	330	896	99	6,301
Wales ...	2,095	111	157	6	2,369
Great Britain ...	30,091	1,282	14,822	694	46,889

APPLICATIONS AUTHORISED FOR UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.‡

Division.	Men 18-64.	Boys 16 & 17.	Women 18-64.	Girls 16 & 17.	Total 16-64.
London ...	40,308	31	4,426	19	44,784
South-Eastern ...	17,288	55	1,880	92	19,315
South-Western ...	15,760	58	1,203	53	17,044
Midlands ...	43,642	39	3,110	44	46,835
North-Eastern ...	49,493	65	3,192	194	52,944
North-Western ...	108,320	670	16,335	355	125,680
Northern ...	72,714	564	2,443	673	76,394
Scotland ...	94,353	945	13,792	1,111	110,201
Wales ...	70,524	632	2,744	818	74,718
Great Britain ...	512,402	3,029	49,125	3,359	567,915

* These exclusions represent (a) insurance benefit claimants in receipt of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit (numbering 14,919 at 16th January, 1939); and (b) persons disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, who are shown in line 2 (b) of the Table.
† See explanation on page 58.
‡ Including 14,919 persons for whom payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit had been authorised.
§ Including 7,444 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 16th January, 1939. Corresponding particulars are not available in respect of persons, registered as unemployed, who were not applicants for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances.

Of the persons who had been on the register for extended periods, a proportion, which will increase as the period on the register increases, will have had one or more short spells of employment, lasting not more than three days each, during such periods.

	Applicants, aged 16-64, who had been on Register					
	Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	6 months but less than 9 months.	9 months but less than 12 months.	12 months or more.	Totals.
Men, 18-64	874,476	195,633	75,822	48,988	263,907	1,458,826
Boys, 16-17	26,649	3,579	999	592	479	32,098
Women, 18-64	262,112	47,154	16,628	8,675	23,992	358,561
Girls, 16-17	23,607	2,423	514	216	267	27,027
Total ...	1,186,844	248,789	93,963	58,271	288,645	1,876,512

	PERCENTAGES.					
	Men, 18-64	Boys, 16-17	Women, 18-64	Girls, 16-17	Total	
Men, 18-64	59.9	13.4	5.2	3.4	18.1	100.0
Boys, 16-17	83.0	11.2	3.1	1.2	1.5	100.0
Women, 18-64	73.1	13.2	4.6	2.4	6.7	100.0
Girls, 16-17	87.3	9.0	1.9	0.8	1.0	100.0
Total ...	63.2	13.3	5.0	3.1	15.4	100.0

Of the 1,186,844 applicants who had been on the register for less than 3 months, approximately 905,700, or 48.3 per cent. of the total number of applicants, had been on the register for less than six weeks.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND. GREAT BRITAIN.

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

	Four weeks ended 28th Jan., 1939.	Five weeks ended 31st Dec., 1938.	Four weeks ended 29th Jan., 1938.
(1) General Account.			
Contributions received from:—	£	£	£
Employers ...	1,747,000	2,057,000	1,715,000
Employed persons ...	1,724,000	2,036,000	1,678,000
Exchequer ...	1,734,000	2,049,000	1,693,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	426,000	2,000	1,000
Total Income ...	5,631,000	6,144,000	5,087,000
Benefit ...	5,210,000	5,343,000	4,088,000
Cost of Administration ...	464,000	834,000†	387,000
Accrued Charge for Debt Service‡	309,000	385,000	416,000
Miscellaneous Payments ...	28,000	38,000	40,000
Total Expenditure ...	6,011,000	6,600,000	4,931,000
Debt Outstanding†	81,530,000	81,530,000	103,122,000
(2) Agricultural Account.			
Contributions received from:—	£	£	£
Employers ...	64,000	47,000	58,000
Employed persons ...	63,000	47,000	58,000
Exchequer ...	63,000	47,000	57,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	25,000	1,000	—
Total Income ...	215,000	142,000	173,000
Benefit ...	165,000	115,000	99,000
Cost of Administration ...	24,000	17,000	21,000
Miscellaneous Payments ...	1,000	2,000	1,000
Total Expenditure ...	190,000	134,000	121,000

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 28th January, 1939, expenditure on these allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £2,843,000 as compared with £3,549,000 during the five weeks ended 31st December, 1938, and £2,807,000 during the four weeks ended 29th January, 1938.

* 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.
‡ 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 16TH JANUARY, 1939.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	3,567	3,852	7,419	3,275	3,154	6,429
South-Eastern ...	1,642	2,730	4,372	2,004	2,710	4,714
South-Western ...	1,436	1,508	2,944	2,189	2,005	4,194
Midlands ...	1,560	2,838	4,398	1,867	3,282	5,149
North-Eastern ...	2,294	3,393	5,687	3,057	3,814	6,871
North-Western ...	5,211	6,873	12,084	5,017	5,409	10,426
Northern ...	5,300	4,186	9,486	6,069	3,632	9,701
Scotland ...	3,475	6,678	10,153	4,316	6,066	10,382
Wales ...	3,245	4,442	7,687	3,654	3,572	7,226
Great Britain ...	27,731	36,500	64,231	31,448	33,644	65,092
N. Ireland ...	697	2,494	3,191	717	1,705	2,422
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	28,428	38,994	67,422	32,165	35,349	67,514

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

INSURED JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 16TH JANUARY, 1939.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	2,347	4,086	6,433	2,516	3,411	5,927
South-Eastern ...	837	2,687	3,524	1,082	2,557	3,639
South-Western ...	500	1,468	1,968	753	1,848	2,601
Midlands ...	908	2,745	3,653	1,007	3,185	4,192
North-Eastern ...	958	3,165	4,123	1,305	3,564	4,869
North-Western ...	2,358	6,626	8,984	2,518	5,161	7,679
Northern ...	1,672	3,921	5,593	1,611	3,034	4,645
Scotland ...	2,054	6,385	8,439	2,260	5,598	7,858
Wales ...	1,012	3,992	5,004	686	2,572	3,258
Special Schemes ...	—	25	25	—	11	11
Great Britain ...	12,646	35,100	47,746	13,738	30,941	44,679
N. Ireland ...	488	2,450	2,938	585	1,706	2,291
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	13,134	37,550	50,684	14,323	32,647	46,970

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.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FIVE WEEKS ENDED 23RD JANUARY, 1939.

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London ...	8,233	7,867	16,100	3,548	3,532	7,080
South-Eastern ...	2,279	1,981	4,260	1,158	1,050	2,208
South-Western ...	1,783	1,674	3,457	814	703	1,517
Midlands ...	3,983	3,808	7,796	2,585	2,513	5,098
North-Eastern ...	2,265	2,532	4,797			

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

The Table below analyses for Great Britain for the period 2nd to 31st January, 1939, inclusive, the decisions of Insurance Officers, of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire on doubtful claims for insurance benefit.

A.—DECISIONS OF INSURANCE OFFICERS*.				
	Men.	Women.	Juven-iles.	Total.
Claims allowed :—				
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...	5,391	1,460	264	7,115
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow ...	9,680	16,376	2,747	28,803
Claims disallowed :—				
Contributions conditions :—				
(a) General Scheme ...	105	38	129	272
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	9	8	—	17
Not unemployed ...	4,192	1,551	479	6,222
Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...	7,918	2,003	423	10,344
Total Claims disallowed ...	12,224	3,600	1,031	16,855

B.—DECISIONS OF COURTS OF REFEREES*.				
(1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers.				
	Men.	Women.	Juven-iles.	Total.
Claims allowed ...	3,341	29	3	3,373
Claims disallowed :—				
Contributions conditions :—				
(a) General Scheme ...	12	6	—	18
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	—	—	—	—
Not unemployed ...	402	56	7	465
Other grounds ...	544	117	11	672
Total Claims disallowed ...	958	179	18	1,155

(2) Other Cases.				
	Men.	Women.	Juven-iles.	Total.
Claims allowed ...	5,619	4,450	788	10,857
Claims disallowed :—				
Contributions conditions :—				
(a) General Scheme ...	4	—	—	4
(b) Agricultural Scheme ...	1	—	—	1
Anomalies Orders :—				
Class (b)—seasonal workers ...	170	613	15	798
Class (c)—normal employment not more than 2 days a week ...	36	118	—	154
Class (d)—married women ...	—	4,948	—	4,948
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	4,063	3,618	1,887	9,568
Employment lost through misconduct Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...	2,566	1,036	1,034	4,636
Not unemployed ...	904	1,629	407	2,940
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	917	45	13	975
Other grounds ...	843	1,264	141	2,248
Total Claims disallowed ...	421	140	349	910

C.—TRADE DISPUTE CASES.			
	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	367	1,022	1,389
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees ...	593	62	655
Men ...	2	—	2
Women ...	1	—	1
Juveniles ...	—	—	—
Total Appeals ...	596	64	660

D.—DEPENDANTS BENEFIT CASES.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	9,953	4,796	14,749
Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees :—			
(1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers ...	115	410	525
(2) Other cases ...	65	145	210

E.—DECISIONS BY UMPIRE.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Appeals by the Chief Insurance Officer :—			
(1) Against disallowances ...	23	147	170
(2) Against disallowances ...	63	55	118
Appeals by Associations ...	56	139	195
Appeals by Claimants ...	64	130	194
Total ...	206	471	677

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

POOR RELIEF IN JANUARY.

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

The number of persons* relieved on one day† in January, in the forty-seven selected areas in Great Britain named below was 584,594, or 1.5 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 1.2 per cent. less than in January, 1938. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 356, 351, and 359 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number relieved in January was 462,079, an increase of 1.3 per cent. as compared with January, 1938. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 122,515, or 2.3 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 1.7 per cent. less than in January, 1938.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in January numbered 68,793, or 1.4 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 5.7 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 515,801, or 1.5 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 0.6 per cent. less than in January, 1938.

Of the forty-seven areas, thirty-nine showed slight increases in the proportion of the population in receipt of relief in January, as compared with December, 1938, five areas showed slight decreases, while in three areas there was no change. Compared with January, 1938, thirty-four areas showed increases in the proportion of the population in receipt of relief, and twelve areas showed decreases; in one area there was no change.

	Number of Persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in January, 1939.			Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.		Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
County of London	20,765	75,338	96,103	235	+ 3	7
Birkenhead ...	819	5,368	6,187	425	— 6	— 35
Birmingham ...	4,573	14,943	19,516	190	+ 7	+ 3
Blackburn ...	713	2,743	3,456	303	— 9	+ 34
Bolton ...	834	3,845	4,679	275	+ 4	+ 5
Bradford ...	983	6,632	7,615	263	+ 4	+ 7
Brighton ...	569	2,450	3,019	206	+ 2	+ 7
Bristol ...	1,970	7,985	9,955	240	+ 1	+ 11
Burnley ...	319	2,633	2,952	329	+ 6	+ 35
Cardiff ...	1,190	8,715	9,835	447	+ 8	— 22
Coveyent ...	351	1,317	2,208	108	+ 1	+ 19
Croydon ...	745	4,974	5,719	236	+ 4	+ 19
Derby ...	595	3,169	3,764	269	+ 15	+ 30
East Ham ...	656	3,739	4,395	335	+ 10	+ 6
Gateshead ...	563	6,090	6,653	566	+ 1	+ 24
Huddersfield ...	501	1,667	2,168	176	+ 10	+ 3
Kingston-upon-Hull	1,592	18,838	20,430	640	+ 12	+ 35
Leeds ...	1,090	13,215	14,305	291	+ 6	+ 14
Leicester ...	795	4,280	5,075	193	+ 4	+ 1
Liverpool ...	3,867	44,286	48,153	576	— 9	— 72
Manchester ...	2,812	31,039	33,851	460	+ 13	+ 6
Middlesbrough ...	340	3,878	4,218	302	— 2	+ 14
Newcastle-on-Tyne	797	11,765	12,562	433	+ 2	+ 2
Norwich ...	836	4,774	5,610	456	+ 4	+ 24
Nottingham ...	1,107	9,536	10,643	382	— 4	+ 6
Oldham ...	841	3,221	4,062	318	+ 3	+ 8
Plymouth ...	439	4,708	5,147	245	+ 2	— 10
Portsmouth ...	842	2,913	3,755	147	— 7	— 7
Preston ...	404	2,081	2,485	219	+ 2	+ 8
St. Helens ...	326	5,544	5,870	547	+ 35	+ 26
Salford ...	486	6,364	6,850	339	+ 5	+ 15
Sheffield ...	1,317	20,799	22,116	427	+ 14	— 10
Southampton ...	1,267	4,408	5,675	318	+ 6	— 7
Southend-on-Sea ...	309	2,855	3,164	230	— 1	+ 5
South Shields ...	427	4,789	5,216	470	+ 8	+ 36
Stockport ...	492	1,903	2,395	179	+ 9	— 4
Stoke-on-Trent ...	1,770	9,061	10,831	397	+ 7	+ 4
Sunderland ...	727	11,914	12,641	691	— 4	+ 27
Swansea ...	458	6,568	7,026	434	+ 4	+ 17
Walsley ...	275	2,132	2,407	254	+ 12	+ 11
Walsall ...	272	3,028	3,300	309	+ 10	+ 41
West Ham ...	2,038	10,659	12,697	489	+ 16	+ 3
Wolverhampton ...	622	2,749	3,371	234	+ 7	+ 8
Totals for above 42 County Boroughs	41,899	324,077	365,976	353	+ 5	...
Totals, London and 42 Boroughs	62,664	399,415	462,079	319	+ 4	— 3
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow ...	4,597	88,269	92,866	829	+ 12	— 24
Edinburgh ...	724	14,297	15,021	321	+ 17	— 3
Dundee ...	363	7,926	8,289	462	+ 20	+ 33
Aberdeen ...	445	5,894	6,339	356	+ 13	+ 17
Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs	6,129	116,386	122,515	630	+ 15	— 11
Totals for all 47 areas above	68,793	515,801	584,594	356	+ 5	— 3

INDUSTRIAL TRANSFERENCE.

For statistics relating to industrial transference during 1938, compared with 1937 and 1936, see page 72.

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

† 21st January in London, 28th January in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th January in Scotland.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official and other information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country; and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 50–51 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

FRANCE.†

Unemployment continued to increase during January. The total number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 460,816, as compared with 444,327 at the end of December, 1938, and 438,328 at the end of January, 1938.

At the beginning of December, 1938, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport, and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed an increase of 1.13 per cent., as compared with December, 1937. In 8,303 undertakings in which, at 1st December, 1938, 2,356,012 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 14.79, as compared with corresponding percentages of 16.61 at 1st November, 1938, and 10.90 at 1st December, 1937. On the other hand, the percentages of workpeople in the undertakings concerned who were employed for more than the normal 40 hours were 15.42 at 1st December, 1938, 11.59 at 1st November, 1938, and 8.84 at 1st December, 1937.

BELGIUM.§

Returns received by the National Employment and Unemployment Office from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 963,787 showed that 14.1 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in October, 1938, as compared with 13.0 per cent. in September, 1938, and 10.1 per cent. in October, 1937. In addition, 16.1 per cent. were employed intermittently in October, 1938, as compared with 15.1 per cent. in September, 1938, and 8.9 per cent. in October, 1937. In October, 1938, 16.0 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 15.8 and in October, 1937, 11.4.

NETHERLANDS.¶

Unemployment increased further during November. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 492,972 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 26th November, 1938, 22.9 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 3.0 per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 21.5 and 3.0 and in the last week of November, 1937, 25.3 and 3.3. At the end of November, 1938, 373,501 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 355,380 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 335,784 and 318,674, and at the end of November, 1937, 403,752 and 385,983.

SWITZERLAND.¶¶

There was a further heavy increase in unemployment during December. At the end of that month 91,257 applications for employment (63.5 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 68,827 (47.9 per thousand) at the end of November, 1938, and 87,311 (60.8 per thousand) at the end of December, 1937. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 1,031, 1,135 and 1,094, respectively.

HUNGARY.**

Unemployment continued to decrease during November. The number of applications for employment registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 43,631, as compared with 45,328 at the end of October, 1938, and 36,968 at the end of November, 1937.

POLAND.††

Unemployment showed a further considerable increase in November. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 296,600, as compared with 232,364 at the end of October, 1938, and 336,209 at the end of November, 1937.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.†††

Unemployment increased in December. The total number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 142,316. Corresponding figures calculated by the Czecho-Slovak authorities for the present territory of the Republic were 103,685† at the end of November, 1938, and 229,853 at the end of December, 1937.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment declined in Denmark during January; it increased in Norway during November and in Sweden during December.

Denmark.†—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 463,000, 29.8* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of January, 1939, as compared with 31.6† per cent. at the end of December, 1938, and 29.2 per cent. at the end of January, 1938.

Norway.‡—Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 89,316 show that 20.7 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of November, 1938, as compared with 18.5 per cent. at the end of October, 1938, and 22.0 per cent. at the end of November, 1937.

Sweden.¶—Of a total of approximately 616,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 17.8* per cent. were unemployed at the end of December, 1938, as compared with 10.9 per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 17.8 per cent. at the end of December, 1937.

UNITED STATES.¶¶

According to returns received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics from employers, covering over one-half of the aggregate number of wage-earners in manufacturing industries, the number of workpeople employed at the middle of November, 1938, showed an increase of 1.2 per cent., as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in the establishments covered increased also during the same period by 0.2 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries for the three years 1923–1925 be taken as 100,** the corresponding index for November, 1938, was 90.6, as compared with 89.5 for the previous month and 101.1 for November, 1937.

At the end of December, 1938, 7,215,691 applicants for work were registered at the Public Employment Exchanges comprised in, or affiliated to, the United States Employment Service, a decrease of 4.2 per cent., as compared with the previous month, and an increase of 48.0 per cent., as compared with December, 1937. The increase between December, 1937, and December, 1938, is mainly due to the incentive to register provided in a number of States by the initiation in 1938 of unemployment compensation payments. Included among the registered applicants are a large number of persons provided with employment on public relief work schemes.

Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities showed that, in January, 1939, 16* per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed, as compared with 15 per cent. in December, 1938, and 20 per cent. in January, 1938.

ÉIRE.††

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges rose from 88,380 at 19th December, 1938, to 105,012 at 30th January, 1939. At 31st January, 1938, the corresponding figure was 105,449.

AUSTRALIA.†††

There was a decline in unemployment during the fourth quarter of 1938. The percentage of members of reporting trade unions who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in that quarter was 8.9, as compared with corresponding figures of 9.2 in the third quarter, and 8.2 in the fourth quarter of 1937.

CANADA.§§

Industrial employment showed a further decline at the beginning of January. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st January, 1939, by 11,210 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 1,041,042, as compared with 1,097,953 at the beginning of December, 1938. If the average number of workpeople employed by the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index of employment for 1st January, 1939, was 108.1, as compared with 114.0 at 1st December, 1938, and 113.4 at 1st January, 1938.

At the end of December, 1938, 16.2 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 243,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 13.7 per cent. at the end of November, 1938, and 13.0 per cent. at the end of December, 1937.

NEW ZEALAND.¶¶¶

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

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in January in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an increase estimated at about £22,700 in the weekly full-time wages of 430,300 workpeople and in a decrease of £3,500 in those of 71,500 workpeople. The particulars are analysed by industry groups below:—

Industry Group.	Approximate number of Workpeople affected by		Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ...	364,000	66,300	£ 13,900	£ 3,000
Building ...	35,300	—	4,200	—
Other ...	31,000	5,200	4,600	500
TOTAL ...	430,300	71,500	22,700	3,500

In the mining and quarrying group the principal increases affected coal miners in Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, North Staffordshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, and Scotland, the increases being due to fluctuations in the proceeds of the industry as shown by the district ascertainties. Other workpeople in this group whose wages were increased were granite quarrymen at Aberdeen and Kennay, and coke workers in South Yorkshire. The decreases affected coal miners in Northumberland and Cannock Chase, and ironstone and limestone quarrymen in Northamptonshire (excluding Corby) and at Banbury.

In the building group the increases affected building trade operatives in the Liverpool district, for whom there was an increase of ½d. per hour for craftsmen and ¼d. per hour for labourers; and men employed

by civil engineering contractors in Scotland.

In the other industry groups the principal increases affected blast-furnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire; iron puddlers and millmen on the North-East coast; workpeople employed in the woollen industry in the South of Scotland; hosiery trimmers in the Nottingham and Leicester districts; workpeople employed in the made-up textile trade in Great Britain; cinema employees in West Bromwich, Sheffield, Rotherham, Doncaster, Kent, and Northern Ireland; certain railway employees of the London Passenger Transport Board; and labourers employed by Wiltshire County Council. The decreases in this group affected blast-furnacemen in South Staffordshire, Northamptonshire (excluding Corby), and West of Scotland, and rainwater and soil goods moulders employed in the light castings industry in England and Scotland.

Of the estimated total increase of £22,700 per week, about £13,900 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry; about £700 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living; nearly £3,700 was due to arrangements made by joint standing bodies; and the remaining £4,400 was due to direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

Of the estimated total decrease of £3,500 per week, £3,100 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry, and £400 was due to direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

Hours of Labour.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes during January in the number of hours constituting a full ordinary week's work affected about 7,000 workpeople whose hours were reduced by nearly 7 per week. The workpeople mainly concerned were cinema employees in West Bromwich, Sheffield, Rotherham, Doncaster, Kent, and Northern Ireland.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
Agriculture	Berkshire ...	1 Jan.	Male workers 14 to 19 years of age	Increase in minimum rates of 6d. to 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 11s. at 14 years increasing to 27s. 9d. at 19 years. The rates at 20 years and 21 years and over remained unchanged at 30s. 3d. and 33s. 6d. respectively.†
	Wiltshire ...	1 Jan.	Female workers	Increase in minimum rates of 1d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 4d. per hour at 14 years increasing to 6d. per hour at 19 years and over.†
	Cornwall and Scilly Isles.	1 Jan.	Male workers	Increase in minimum rates of 3d. to 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 11s. 9d. at 14 years increasing to 34s. 6d. at 21 years and over.†
Coal Mining	Northumberland ...	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Decrease of 3·98 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 45·09 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
	South Yorkshire ...			Increase of 0·90 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 36·90 per cent. above the basis rates.§
	West Yorkshire ...			Increase of 0·90 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 36·90 per cent. above the basis rates for underground workers, 35·24 per cent. for surface workers in the Eastern sub-division and 31·90 per cent. for surface workers in the Western sub-division.§
	Nottinghamshire ...	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine-men, firemen and mechanics.	Increase of 7·18 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 77·01 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
	Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire) ...			Increase of 0·09 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 3·13 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
	South Derbyshire ...			Increase of 1·53 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 30·53 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
	Cannock Chase ...	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine-men, firemen and mechanics.	Decrease of 0·05 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 47·04 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
	North Staffordshire ...	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than overmen, underground firemen and shot-firers.	Increase of 6 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 45 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
	Leicestershire ...	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 0·09 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 47·49 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
	Warwickshire ...			Increase of 2 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 78 per cent. above the basis rates at the majority of the collieries and 73 per cent. at three other collieries. Subsistence wage payable to adult able-bodied surface workers increased by ¼d. per shift (7s. 9½d. to 7s. 9½d.).§
	Scotland ...			Increase of 0·78 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 116·36 per cent. above the basis rates, and corresponding increases for workpeople (e.g., engine-men, boys and girls) in receipt of consolidated rates.‡
	Coke, etc., Manufacture.	South Yorkshire ...	1 Jan.	Cokemen and by-product workers	Increase of 0·90 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 36·90 per cent. above the basis rates.§
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Feb.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen...	Decrease of 0·50 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 56 per cent. above the standard rates.
	Banbury and district		Ironstone miners and quarrymen...	
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby), Aberdeen district and Kennay.		Limestone quarrymen ...	
		5 Jan.	Granite quarrymen ...	Increase of ¼d. per hour for timeworkers and of 6d. per ton on the making price of sets.

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

† These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.
‡ Apart from the percentage additions to basis rates, certain flat-rate additions per day or per shift, granted in January, 1936, are paid.
§ Apart from the percentage additions to basis rates, certain flat-rate additions per day or per shift granted in January, 1936, are paid to all workers, as well as "subsistence allowances" to adult day-wage workers for whom the basis rates plus the percentage additions do not yield certain specified amounts.
¶ Flat-rate additions are also paid to underground workers of 1s. per shift to those 21 years and over and 6d. per shift to others, and to surface workers of 6d. per shift to those 21 years and over and 3d. per shift to others, whilst a subsistence wage is payable of 7s. 8d. (plus 1s.) and 7s. 4d. (plus 6d.) per day for adult able-bodied underground and surface workers respectively. The percentage payable on the basis rates of engine-men, firemen and mechanics remained unaltered at 35.
‡ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.	West Cumberland and North Lancashire. South Staffordshire	2nd full pay in Jan. 1st full pay after Jan. 1st pay day in Feb. 29 Jan.†	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase* of 0·25 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 81 per cent. above the standard rates. Decrease* of 1 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 37 per cent. above the standard rates.
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	28 Nov., 1938.	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces.	Decrease* of 0·50 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 56 per cent. above the standard rates.
	West of Scotland ...	30 Jan.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Decrease* of 2 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 47 per cent. above the standard rates.
Engineering	North-East Coast Area.	28 Nov., 1938.	Iron puddlers and millmen ...	Discontinuance of the ex-gratia addition of 2·5 per cent. granted in November, 1937, leaving the percentage additions to standard rates 57·5 and 55 for puddlers and millmen respectively. Increase* of 2·5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 60 and 57·5 per cent. above the standard rates for puddlers and millmen respectively.
	Liverpool ...	1st pay week after 9 Dec., 1938.	General engineering and boiler-making labourers and foundry labourers.	Adoption of minimum basic rates† of 30s. per week for general engineering and boiler-making labourers and of 32s. for foundry labourers—plus, in each case, a bonus of 20s. per week for timeworkers.
	Derby and district ...	1st full pay week after 10 Jan.	Skilled millwrights ...	Adoption of minimum rates‡ of 4s. per week above the district rate for skilled fitters and turners. Minimum basic rate after change, 50s. per week—plus a bonus of 20s. for timeworkers.
Light Castings Manufacture.	England and Scotland.	23 Jan.	Rainwater and soil goods moulders	Decrease of 5 in the percentage addition payable on the price lists of 1920, leaving the percentages 17½ or 12½ above the lists, plus a flat-rate bonus of 18s. 6d. per week.
Farriery	Paisley and district	3 Jan.	Farriers ...	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. 6d. per hour; doormen, 1s. 5½d.
Woollen and Worsted.	South of Scotland||	1st full pay period in Jan.	Workpeople employed in the woollen industry.	Cost-of-living percentage addition to weekly base rates for time-workers and pieceworkers increased from 51½ to 57½ (in the case of weavers, drawers, tuners and tuner's assistants paid according to uniform piece price lists, the prices are subject to a fixed percentage of 2·6 as well as the cost-of-living percentage addition, making the total percentage 61½). Revised piece rates adopted for certain classes of work.¶
Net Manufacture	Great Britain ...	2 Jan.	Homeworkers ...	Revised uniform piece price lists adopted resulting in increases of various amounts for certain classes of work.
Hosiery Trimming.	Nottingham and district. Leicester and district.	5 Jan.	Footwear trimmers ...	Increase in the minimum time rates of ¼d. or 1d. per hour for those 21 years and over, of ½d. or 1d. for those under 21 years, and of ¾d. or 1d. in the piecework basis time rates.¶
	Great Britain ...		Female workers ...	Increase in the minimum time rates of ¼d. per hour for those 18 years and over, of ½d. for those under 18 years and of ¾d. in the piecework basis time rates.¶
Laundering	Northern Ireland ...	19 Jan.	Male workers ...	Introduction of general minimum time rates under the Trade Boards Acts, starting at 3½d. per hour at under 15 years of age and increasing to 11d. per hour at 21 and over.¶
Baking	Barnstaple, Bideford, Dartmouth, Exeter, Newton Abbot, Teignmouth, Torquay and Tiverton.	1st pay day in Jan.	Adult bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies.	Increase of 1s. or 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: tablehands and confectioners, 55s. to 60s.; dough-makers, 59s. to 64s.
Paper Bag Making.	Great Britain ...	9 Jan.	Shift workers ...	Minimum rates fixed of one-eighth more than the general minimum time rates or the piecework basis time rates.¶
Building	Liverpool, Birkenhead and district.	1 Jan.	Bricklayers, masons, tilers, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists and sawyers, slaters, plasterers, plumbers, painters, street masons and paviors, asphalters, marble polishers, potmen, scaffolders, navvies and labourers.	Increase of ¼d. per hour for craftsmen and ¼d. for labourers. Rates after change: bricklayers, masons (banker hands), tilers, carpenters and joiners and plumbers, 1s. 10d. plus 2s. per week "tool money"; masons (fixers), 1s. 10½d. plus 2s. per week "tool money"; plasterers, 1s. 10½d.; woodcutting machinists, sawyers, slaters, painters, street masons and paviors, 1s. 10d.; asphalters, 1s. 9½d.; marble polishers, 1s. 7½d.; potmen and scaffolders, 1s. 6d.; craftsmen's labourers, 1s. 4½d.; navvies and general labourers, 1s. 4d.**
Civil Engineering.	Scotland ...	1 Jan.	Men employed by civil engineering contractors.	Increase of ¼d. or 1d. per hour. Rates after change for navvies and labourers: Class 1 districts, 1s. 3d.; 1A, 1s. 2½d.; 2, 1s. 2d.; 2A, 1s. 1½d.; 3, 1s. 1d.; 3A, 1s. 0½d.; 4, 1s.; 4A, 11½d.; 5, 11d.††
Railway Service	London Area ...	1st full pay period in Jan.	Adult male railway employees of the London Passenger Transport Board:— Operating Department:— Certain conciliation grades... Ticket collectors (class 2) ... Chief Mechanical Engineer's Department:— Conciliation grades ...	Increase of 2s. per week for those in receipt of 50s. per week and of 1s. per week for those in receipt of 51s. per week, subject to a maximum of 52s. per week.†† Rates of pay adopted for new entrants as follows:—on appointment, 48s.; after one year, 50s.; after two years, 52s. (maximum)††. Increase of 1s. per week (54s. to 55s.)††.

* Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

† This decrease took effect from the pay period commencing nearest 1st February—in most cases this was 29th January.

‡ These rates were adopted under the terms of an agreement between the Engineering and Allied Employers' Liverpool Association, the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers. The agreement also provides that all classes of men upgraded from labourers shall be paid a minimum differential rate of 2s. per week above the general engineering labourers' minimum basic rate of 30s.

§ This rate was adopted under the terms of an agreement between the Engineering and Allied Employers' Derby and District Association and the Amalgamated Engineering Union. The agreement also provides that where a skilled millwright is in receipt of extra remuneration made up of ability bonus, special bonus or earnings from piecework or other systems of payment by results which equals or exceeds the differential agreed upon, it shall be held that the differential rate has been applied. Young journeymen whilst fulfilling certain conditions also receive the differential rate of 4s. over and above the basic time rate for age.

¶ Principally Peebles, Galashiels, Earlston, Selkirk, Dumfries, Langholm, Hawick, Jedburgh, Innerleithen, Walkerburn and Newtown St. Boswells.

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

†† Further increases of similar amounts are to operate as from 1st January, 1940.

‡‡ These increases are in accordance with an agreement of 31st March, 1938, between the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, the Scottish Public Works Contractors' Association, and the Trade Unions represented on the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board, whereby the general advance of 1d. per hour granted on 21st December, 1937, by the Board to operate in two equal instalments in January and May, 1938, in Great Britain, was postponed in the case of Scotland until 1st January, 1939, when the total advance of 1d. per hour was to come into operation, but with the proviso that on any job in Scotland on which the first advance of ½d. had been put into operation it should continue to be paid. (See footnote § on page 240 of June, 1938, issue of this GAZETTE.) For classification of places see November, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE. Aberdeen, previously graded Class 2A was upgraded to Class 2 as from 1st January, 1939.

§§ These increases are the result of an agreement dated 28th February, 1938, between the London Passenger Transport Board and the National Union of Railwaymen, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and the Railway Clerks' Association. The agreement provided for the increases to take effect in two instalments, the first of which operated from January, 1938.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services.)	Chester-le-Street ...	1st pay in Jan.	Manual workers employed by the Rural District Council.	Cost-of-living bonus increased* from 55 to 56 per cent., making, with special 5 per cent. on basic rates, a total of 61 per cent. above basic rates. Rate after change for scavengers: 65s. 8d. per week inclusive of bonus.
	Middlesbrough ...	1st full pay week following 11 Jan.	Labourers employed by the Corporation.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Minimum hourly rate after change for general yard and road labourers and road sweepers, 1s. 2d.
	Hoyle ...	1 Jan.	Manual workers employed by the Urban District Council.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rate after change for labourers, 1s. 4½d.
	Wiltshire ...	2 Jan.	Road workers employed by the County Council.	Revised rates of wages adopted, resulting in increases of various amounts. Rate after change for lengthsmen, 40s. per week.
Distributive Trades.	Various towns in Cheshire, and Whitchurch.	1 Jan.	Road transport workers employed in the coal distributive trade.	Adoption of scales of weekly rates involving increases of various amounts for certain workers. Rates after change: motor drivers—of vehicles up to and including 30 cwt. normal carrying capacity, 54s., over 30 cwt. up to and including 50 cwt., 60s., over 50 cwt., 66s.; permanent attendants, 48s. per week or 9s. per day of 8½ hours.
	Manchester and district.	1st pay day in Jan.	Workpeople employed in wholesale and retail sale and distribution of bread, confectionery, etc.	Adoption of minimum weekly rates of 63s. for those engaged in wholesale, and of 60s. for those engaged in retail distribution.
Boiler and Pipe Covering.	London ...	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the boiler and pipe covering industry.	Increases of 1d. per hour for qualified men (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7d.) and of proportional amounts for shop hands, improvers and boys.
Entertainments	Sheffield, Rotherham and Doncaster.	2 Jan.	Workers employed in cinema theatres.	Adoption of scales of minimum rates according to class of theatre, resulting generally in increases of various amounts. Minimum weekly rates include: projectionists—chief, 67s. 6d. to 90s., others, 25s. to 60s.; head attendants or foremen, 50s. or 60s.; doormen or assistant foremen and boilermen, 47s. 6d. or 50s.; male attendants and receptionists—over 20 years of age, 45s. or 45s., under 20 years, 27s. 6d. or 30s.; cashiers, 20s. to 35s.; female attendants, 18s. to 25s.†
	West Bromwich ...			Adoption of scales of minimum rates according to class of theatre, resulting generally in increases of various amounts. Minimum weekly rates include: projectionists—chief, 62s. to 90s., others, 20s. to 60s.; head attendants or foremen, 41s. 6d. to 60s.; utility men, doormen or assistant foremen and boilermen, 42s. 6d. to 50s.; male attendants and receptionists—over 20 years of age, 39s. to 45s., under 20 years, 23s. to 30s.; cashiers, 19s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; female attendants, 17s. 6d. to 23s. 6d.†
	Kent ...			Adoption of scales of minimum rates according to class of theatre, resulting generally in increases of various amounts. Minimum weekly rates include: projectionists—chief, 60s. to 90s., others, 32s. 6d. to 60s., probationers, 15s.; head attendants and receptionists—over 20 years of age, 40s. to 47s. 6d., under 20 years, 25s. to 30s.; cashiers, 19s. 6d. to 35s.; female attendants and usherettes, 17s. 6d. to 25s.†
Entertainments	Northern Ireland ...	2 Jan.	Workers employed in variety theatres.	Adoption of scales of minimum rates according to grade of theatre, resulting generally in increases of various amounts. Minimum weekly rates include: stage managers, chief electricians, and property masters making properties, 84s. to 100s. per week; daymen, firemen, cellarmen, and hallkeepers, 55s. or 57s.; 3rd junior electricians and lamp boys under 21 years of age, 40s.; box office staff—chief, 45s. or 50s., assistants, 35s. or 40s.; telephonists, 25s.; casual daymen, 1s. 3d. per hour.††
	Liverpool, Leeds, Nottingham and Wolverhampton.			Adoption of scales of minimum rates according to grade of theatre, resulting generally in increases of various amounts. Minimum weekly rates include: stage managers, chief electricians, and property masters making properties, 84s. to 100s. per week; daymen, firemen, cellarmen, and hallkeepers, 55s. or 57s.; 3rd junior electricians and lamp boys under 21 years of age, 40s.; box office staff—chief, 45s. or 50s., assistants, 35s. or 40s.; telephonists, 25s.; casual daymen, 1s. 3d. per hour.††

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JANUARY.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Heel and Stiffener Manufacture.	Leicester (certain firms).	1st working week in Jan.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of heels and stiffeners for the boot and shoe industry.	Weekly working hours reduced from 48 to 46.
Entertainments	Sheffield, Rotherham and Doncaster.	2 Jan.	Workers employed in cinema theatres.	Adoption of a normal working week of 48 to 52 hours for projectionists, of 48 to 54 for other males and of 45 to 47 for females.§
	West Bromwich ...			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 to 50 for females.§
	Kent ...			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 to 50 for females.§
	Northern Ireland ...			Adoption of a normal working week of 48 to 50 hours for males and of 48 for females.§
Entertainments	Liverpool, Leeds, Nottingham and Wolverhampton.	2 Jan.	Workers employed in variety theatres.	Adoption of a maximum working week of 70 hours for firemen and of 54 for other workers.‡§

* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
† See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
‡ The theatres affected are:—Grade 1, Liverpool Empire; Grade 2, Leeds Empire, Nottingham Empire, Theatre Royal, Nottingham, and Wolverhampton Hippodrome.
§ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

TRADE DISPUTES IN JANUARY.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in January in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 57, as compared with 30 in the previous month and 62 in January, 1938. In these 57 new disputes about 18,900 workpeople were directly involved, and 3,000 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishment; where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 700 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 8 disputes which began before January and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 65, involving 22,600 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during January, estimated at 81,000 working days.

Causes.—Of the 57 disputes beginning in January, 6, directly involving 800 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 18, directly involving 3,100 workpeople, on other wage questions; 2, directly involving 100 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 12, directly involving 6,900 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 15, directly involving 2,400 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 4, directly involving 5,600 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during January have been effected in the case of 42 new disputes, directly involving 11,800 workpeople, and 6 old disputes, directly involving

300 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 10, directly involving 6,700 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 24, directly involving 3,700 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 14, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 7 other disputes, directly involving 500 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

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

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Fishing ...	...	1	1	800	19,000
Mining and Quarrying ...	...	21	21	11,600	32,000
Metal Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	3	11	14	6,600	9,000
Building ...	2	10	12	1,100	14,000
Other ...	3	14	17	2,500	7,000
Total, January, 1939 ...	8	57	65	22,600	81,000
Total, December, 1938 ...	11	30	41	9,200	29,000
Total, January, 1938 ...	10	62	72	25,800	103,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JANUARY.

Occupations† and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.†	Began.	Ended.		
FISHING:— Trawler officers and crews and shore staff—Granton, Newhaven and Leith.	600	200	1939. 4 Jan.	1939. ...	Dispute concerning the basis of calculating net takings for the purpose of determining bonus payments.	No settlement reported.
COAL MINING:— Colliery workpeople—Deal, Kent (one colliery).	710	601	4 Jan.†	4 Jan.	Against suspension for one shift of twelve workpeople who had left the pit on the previous shift without authority.	Work resumed on advice of officials of workpeople's trade union.
Colliery workpeople—Glamorganshire (certain collieries).	5,800	...	23 Jan.	25 Jan.	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Non-unionists joined trade union.
ENGINEERING:— Workpeople employed in the manufacture of electrical equipment—Birmingham (one firm).	425	...	7 Jan.	10 Jan.	Dissatisfaction of workpeople in a certain department as regards relationship between piecework rates and day rates of wages.	Work resumed following assurances as to firm's practice given to workpeople's trade union.
Skilled and semi-skilled workpeople employed in aircraft manufacture—Dumbarton (one firm).	564	...	25 Jan.	26 Jan.	Objection to the appointment of a foreman.	Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage.
Workpeople employed in aeroplane and motor engine manufacture—Coventry (one firm).	5,000	...	31 Jan.	2 Feb.	Against employment of juveniles on work claimed by adults.	Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage.
WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY:— Workpeople employed in wool combing and spinning—Mossley (one firm).	150	330	1938. 29 Dec.	3 Jan.	Dissatisfaction with earnings under piecework system of payment in preparation department.	Modification of piecework tariff, with slight increase in the rates for finer counts.
BREAD, ETC. MAKING:— Bakers, bakehouse labourers and other workpeople—Belfast (one firm).	250	...	1939. 28 Jan.	...	Against introduction of female labour.	No settlement reported.
BUILDING:— Bricklayers and labourers—London, S.E. (one firm).	30	31	1938. 29 Dec.	25 Jan.	Dispute as to whether raking out joints in new faced brickwork preparatory to pointing should be performed by bricklayers or by labourers.	Dispute referred to a National Joint Emergency Disputes Commission, which was of opinion that the custom prevailing in each district should continue but that in any event labourers should not be debarred from assisting in such work under the supervision of a bricklayer, and instructed that work should be resumed on this basis.
Bricklayers, carpenters, labourers, etc.—London, W. (one firm).	275	170	1939. 3 Jan.	2 Feb.		
WHOLESALE DEALING:— Porters, warehousemen and transport workers employed in wholesale provision trade—London, E.C. (one firm).	110	50	17 Jan.	18 Jan.	Dispute arising out of dismissal of a shop steward, and other grievances.	Amicable settlement effected.
RUBBER INDUSTRY:— Workpeople employed in rubber tyre manufacture—Inchinnan, Renfrew (one firm).	679	...	12 Jan.	14 Jan.	Dissatisfaction with new piecework rates for certain work in mill section.	Increases conceded.

* 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.
† The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.
‡ The stoppage began with the night shift on the previous day.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

Table showing average increases since July 1914: All Items included ... 55%, Food only ... 38%.

FOOD.

At 1st February the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was the same as a month earlier, no important changes in average prices being recorded for the articles of food included in the statistics.

As compared with July, 1914, the average increase at 1st February, 1939, was 38 per cent. The corresponding figure for 1st February, 1938, was 42 per cent.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices in July, 1914, and at 31st December, 1938, and 1st February, 1939 :-

Table comparing retail prices of various food items (e.g., Beef, Bread, Tea, Sugar, Milk, Butter) between July 1914, Dec 1938, and Feb 1939.

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

Table showing percentage comparison of retail prices for various food items across different population categories (Large Towns, Small Towns, General Average).

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

If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative. The description of cheese for which prices are quoted is in most cases Canadian or New Zealand, but in some districts the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.

rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914 and 1st February, 1939, 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 February, 1939, was between 105 and 110 per cent.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal were, on the average, approximately 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 February, 1939, as compared with July, 1914, was about 85 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging between 70 and 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st February, 1939, is approximately 55 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 55 per cent. at 31st December, 1938, and 57 per cent. at 1st February, 1938.

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

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1939.

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

Summary Table showing average percentage increase from July 1914 for all items from January 1920 to December 1939.

NOTE.

A detailed account of the method of compilation of these statistics, "The Cost of Living Index Number: Method of Compilation," is obtainable, price 3d. net (3 1/2d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.—FOOD.

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

Table showing percentage increase in retail food prices for various countries (Great Britain, Foreign Countries, British Dominions) from July 1914 to 1939.

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.*

Table showing percentage increase in all items for various countries from July 1914 to 1939.

* 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; †† = Other or Miscellaneous Items. ††† Figure for 3rd Quarter. †††† The method of calculation was revised during the latter half of 1936. ††††† Decrease. †††††† Revised figure.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in January, * was 170, as compared with 188† in the previous month.* Fatal accidents to seamen reported in January numbered 60, as compared with 15 in the previous month.

Table showing fatal industrial accidents by sector: Railway Service, Mines and Quarries, Factories and Workshops, Seamen.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

Table showing industrial diseases: I. Cases (Lead Poisoning, Epitheliomatous Ulceration, Chrome Ulceration), II. Deaths (Lead Poisoning, Epitheliomatous Ulceration).

* For mines and quarries the figures (calculated weekly since August, 1938) cover the 4 weeks ended 28th January, and comparison is with the 4 weeks ended 31st December, 1938, and the calendar month of January, 1938. † Revised figure. ‡ Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

I.—JANUARY, 1939.

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during January have been received from 143* of the 146 Local Authorities which supply such information to the Department. The returns received from these 143 Authorities (representing towns with a population of 17,356,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given the total figures for January, 1938, in respect of the same 143 Authorities:—

District.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Ware-houses and Other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings; and Alterations to existing Buildings.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES:—						
Northern Counties	147,500	45,000	62,500	76,400	26,500	281,500
Yorkshire	520,000	35,400	159,900	76,400	139,800	931,500
Lancs. & Cheshire	306,300	127,100	45,200	61,000	105,900	645,500
North and West-Midland	716,500	226,800	122,400	128,300	107,700	1,301,700
South-Midland & Eastern	241,200	24,400	31,600	43,000	19,000	359,200
Outer London†	675,300	155,300	88,000	35,000	115,700	1,069,300
South-Eastern	294,000	9,200	70,000	60,400	91,600	525,200
South-Western	133,200	—	23,000	28,200	23,700	208,100
Wales and Mon.	62,300	900	30,500	—	61,700	155,400
SCOTLAND	145,300	23,400	64,000	214,500	67,100	514,300
TOTAL, Jan., 1939	3,241,600	647,500	697,100	646,800	758,700	5,991,700
Total, Jan., 1938	5,333,400	595,900	732,500	865,200	962,200	8,489,200

For all classes of buildings combined, the total for January shows a decrease of 15.2 per cent. as compared with the corresponding total for December, 1938, and a decrease of 29.4 per cent. as compared with January, 1938.

II.—FOURTH QUARTER OF 1938.

(a) Estimated Cost.

Particulars are now available for the whole of the 146 Authorities covered by the Department's enquiries, with regard to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during October to December, 1938. The following Table summarises the figures, and compares the totals with those for the fourth quarter of 1937:—

District, and Aggregate Population (in thousands) at Census of 1931† of 146 Areas to which the figures relate.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Ware-houses and Other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings; and Alterations to existing Buildings.	Totals; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) compared with Oct.-Dec., 1937.
ENGLAND AND WALES:—						
Northern Counties (974)	673,000	139,100	202,400	109,200	91,400	1,215,100 — 37.6
Yorkshire (2,502)	1,330,400	64,900	655,500	284,700	299,500	2,635,000 — 17.9
Lancs. & Cheshire (3,091)	1,215,200	222,600	148,800	215,500	333,300	2,135,400 — 27.8
North and West-Midland (3,213)	3,670,000	2,038,700	483,000	416,300	568,900	7,176,900 + 30.4
South-Midland & Eastern (697)	549,200	41,100	68,000	117,800	72,300	848,400 — 39.8
Outer London† (2,741)	2,332,900	340,800	423,500	89,600	407,100	3,593,900 — 26.8
South-Eastern (1,139)	1,162,400	89,600	104,800	83,600	183,600	1,624,000 — 29.8
South-Western (452)	273,000	6,000	9,400	37,000	72,300	397,700 + 3.9
Wales and Mon. (830)	294,800	102,700	54,000	45,000	65,000	561,500 — 27.2
SCOTLAND (2,234)	1,388,200	148,200	117,800	448,600	395,200	2,498,000 — 33.6
TOTALS (17,873):—						
Oct., 1938	4,685,000	1,895,600	689,400	342,300	756,100	8,368,400
Nov., 1938	4,003,700	747,400	737,700	789,900	807,400	7,086,100
Dec., 1938	4,200,400	550,700	840,100	715,100	925,100	7,231,400
Oct.-Dec., 1938...	12,889,100	3,193,700	2,267,200	1,847,300	2,488,600	22,685,900
Oct.-Dec., 1937 ...	17,860,300	1,587,600	2,372,700	2,402,500	2,886,400	27,109,500

(b) Number of Dwelling-Houses.

The number of dwellings for which plans were approved by the 146 Local Authorities in the fourth quarter of 1938 was 26,448, as compared with 36,689 in the fourth quarter of 1937. For December alone the numbers were 8,560 in 1938 and 13,972 in 1937.

III.—FIGURES FOR 1923 TO 1938.

A special article on page 44 gives statistics relating to the year 1938, with comparative figures for previous years.

* The outstanding returns were distributed as follows:—Lancs. and Cheshire (one); and North and West-Midland (two).
† Particulars are not available for the London County Council area.
‡ The population figures relate to the areas as at present constituted.

INDUSTRIAL TRANSFERENCE.

IN continuation of particulars which appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for November 1938 (page 455), the following Table shows the numbers of men, women, boys and girls transferred under the Industrial Transference Scheme from the depressed areas to employment in other areas during the years 1936, 1937 and 1938.

	1936	1937	1938
Men (18 years and over):—			
Transfers through Government Training Centres	5,760	4,057	2,324
Transfers through Instructional Centres	1,512	997	624
Other Transfers	12,819	12,531	8,689
Total	20,091	17,585	11,637
Women (18 years and over):—			
Trainees	218	123	65
Other Transfers	7,790	6,293	6,149
Total	8,008	6,416	6,214
Boys (under 18 years):—			
All Occupations	8,699	7,675	4,131
Girls (under 18 years):—			
Industrial Occupations	3,564	4,922	4,163
Domestic Service	2,373	1,528	1,333
Total	5,937	6,450	5,496
Grand Total	42,735	38,126	27,478

The numbers of cases in which assistance was given towards the removal from the Depressed Areas of the dependants and household effects of transferred workers were 10,179 in 1936, 8,236 in 1937 and 4,552 in 1938. (These figures include removals to Land Settlements and Cottage Homesteads, viz. 154 in 1936, 563 in 1937 and 601 in 1938.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

The following recent decision is of general interest:—

Case No. 4633/38. (2.12.38).

SECTION 35 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935—RECKONING OF CONTINUOUS PERIODS OF UNEMPLOYMENT; SUB-SECTION (1)—COMPUTATION OF CONTINUOUS PERIODS OF UNEMPLOYMENT—ALTHOUGH SUSPENDED EIGHT WEEKS BEFORE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE HOLIDAY PERIOD, TWELVE DAYS' RULE NOT APPLICABLE BECAUSE FOURTEEN DAYS' NOTICE PROVIDED FOR IN CLAIMANT'S CONTRACT OF SERVICE HAD NOT BEEN GIVEN.

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

Decision.—“On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit is disallowed.

“The claimant was indefinitely suspended eight weeks before 1st August, 1938, on which day there commenced at the colliery at which the claimant was employed the six consecutive days holiday, which is provided for in the Conciliation Board Agreement, which is quoted in Decision 2982/38.† Under that agreement the claimant received the sum of 10s. as ‘holiday payment.’

“It is contended by the claimant's association that, having regard to the twelve days' rule (see Decision 7712‡) the claimant must be treated as having been finally discharged on the day on which he was last employed before the holiday, namely, eight weeks before 1st August, 1938.

“If this contention is well founded the claimant is not disentitled to receive benefit in respect of the holiday. If it is not well founded he is not entitled to receive benefit in respect of the holiday period.

“By clause 35 of the Conciliation Board agreement ‘All notices to terminate individual contracts on the part of the owners as well as on the part of the workmen shall be a fourteen days' notice to be given at any time.’

“By clause 39 of the same agreement it is provided that ‘A copy of this Agreement shall be placed in a contract book at each colliery

* Selected decisions of the Umpire are published: (i) in monthly pamphlet—U.I. Code 8n. (The latest pamphlet is that for December, 1938, price 2d. net; the pamphlets are also obtainable by annual subscription of 2s. 6d. net); (ii) in annual volumes (the latest volume is that for 1937, price 3s. net); (iii) in the following special volumes:—(a) U.I. Code 8, containing specially selected decisions prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net); (b) U.I. Code 8a, containing specially selected decisions from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net); and (c) U.I. Code 8c, containing selected decisions from 13th March, 1930, to 31st December, 1934 (price 10s. net).

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

‡ Vol. XVII, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 54, Pamphlet 8/1938.

§ Vol. III, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 14, Pamphlet 43.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Hollow-ware Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal H.(29), dated 12th January, 1939, relating to holidays with pay and overtime rates.
Objection period expires 10th March, 1939.

Sugar, Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal F.(17), dated 13th January, 1939, relating to holidays with pay and minimum rates of wages for certain classes of female workers.
Objection period expires 13th March, 1939.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal D.(55), dated 30th January, 1939, relating to holidays with pay.
Objection period expires 27th March, 1939.

Fur Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal Z.(32), dated 1st February, 1939, relating to holidays with pay.
Objection period expires 27th March, 1939.

Tobacco Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal N.(17), dated 2nd February, 1939, to vary the general minimum time rates for certain classes of male workers.
Objection period expires 31st March, 1939.

CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Made-up Textiles Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order M.T.(18), dated 19th January, 1939, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 30th January, 1939, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.B.S.(28), dated 10th January, 1939, confirming the fixation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, general minimum piece rates, and general overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and specifying 23rd January, 1939, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Laundry Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.L.(10), dated 10th January, 1939, confirming the fixation of general minimum time rates, and general overtime rates for male workers, and specifying 19th January, 1939, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

REGULATIONS.

Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade Board (Great Britain).

Amending Regulations dated 1st February, 1939, made by the Minister of Labour under Section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade Board (Great Britain).

Baking Trade Board (Scotland).

Regulations dated 6th February, 1939, made by the Minister of Labour under Section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Baking Trade Board (Scotland).

BOARD FOR MINING EXAMINATIONS.

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

THE written parts of examinations for first and second class certificates of competency as managers and under-managers of mines will be held on 24th and 25th May, 1939, at Edinburgh, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sheffield, Wigan, Cardiff and Birmingham. The oral parts of the examinations, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written tests, will be held at the same centres on 12th July, 1939.

THE written part of an examination for certificates of qualification as surveyors of mines will be held at the same centres on 25th May, 1939, and the oral and practical examination, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written test, in July, 1939.

Intending candidates should apply for the necessary forms which, when completed, should be forwarded to the Secretary well in advance of the closing date, viz., 15th April, 1939.

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

which shall be signed by or on behalf of the owners of such colliery, and also by each workman employed thereat as one of the terms of the engagement between the owners and the said workman.

“It is stated by the claimant's association in the grounds of appeal that the claimant ‘had not received a formal 14 days' notice to terminate his contract of employment.’ As the claimant had not received notice to terminate his contract of employment he was enabled to resume, and did resume, his employment on 12th September, 1938, under what is known as ‘the seniority rule.’

“It is in the light of these facts that the application of the twelve days' rule must be considered.

“My predecessor stated the twelve days' rule in these terms in Decision 7712 ‘Where the total period of suspension amounts to two weeks, or twelve 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.’

“It is to be observed that in stating the rule the then Umpire twice used the words ‘it should generally be considered,’ which shows (as he subsequently stated in the Decision) ‘The twelve days' rule was never intended to be a final and conclusive test to the right to benefit,’ and he proceeded to give an illustration where the test was not conclusive.

“It was with these considerations in mind that it was said in Decision 4699/37* ‘The word “generally” as used in the rule means apart from exceptional circumstances. When, therefore, an insured contributor has been suspended for a period of twelve or more working days immediately preceding a period of recognised or customary holiday, or for a period of twelve or more working days, some of which immediately precede and some of which immediately succeed a recognised or customary holiday, then, apart from exceptional circumstances, it is considered that he has been finally discharged on the date on which the suspension commenced. The fact that a claimant resumes employment with his former employer after a period of suspension of or exceeding twelve working days exclusive of a holiday is not a circumstance which prevents the application of the twelve days' rule.’

“The presumptions raised by the rule are designed to avoid the necessity of having to draw inferences from the circumstances and they can only be rebutted by definite and affirmative evidence to the contrary. . . . the twelve days' rule is not intended to compel a finding which is obviously contrary to fact’ (Decision 21686/32†).

“To find in the present case that the claimant ‘had been finally discharged or had finally left his employment before the holiday period’ (Decision 7712) would be ‘a finding which is obviously contrary to fact’ there being ‘definite and affirmative evidence to the contrary.’ That evidence is that by the claimant's contract of employment he cannot be finally discharged and cannot finally leave his employment without receiving or giving 14 days' notice, and no such notice was given to, or received by, the claimant. The right to receive or to give such a notice and the fact that no such notice was given or received is, therefore, such an exceptional circumstance as is contemplated in Decision 4699/37, which prevents the application of the twelve days' rule in this case.

“For these reasons I cannot disturb the decision of the Court of Referees.”

SPECIAL AREAS (AMENDMENT ACT), 1937: DIRECTIONS.

IN accordance with the Special Areas (Amendment) Act, 1937, the Minister of Labour has directed that Section 5 of that Act shall apply to the following area, as from 9th February, 1939. The effect of this direction is to authorise the Treasury (a) to provide financial assistance to a Site Company which has been incorporated for the purpose of providing factories with a view to inducing persons to establish industrial undertakings in the area; and (b) to provide financial assistance to new industrial undertakings which occupy the factories thus provided.

Area.

The Urban District of Trawden.

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

Recent Proceedings.

CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL DECISIONS.

ASSISTANT COLLECTORS: BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.—The Inland Revenue Staff Federation claimed improved salary scales for the basic and intermediate grades of assistant collectors in the collection service of the Board of Inland Revenue. The Tribunal made no alteration in the scale of the intermediate grade, but awarded certain increases in the early years of service of the basic grade.—Award No. 46; dated 16th January, 1939.

SENIOR SURVEY CLERKS: BOARD OF TRADE.—The Civil Service Clerical Association claimed an annual leave allowance of 36 days per annum for senior survey clerks in the Board of Trade. The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.—Award No. 47; dated 27th January, 1939.

* Vol. XVI, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 100, Pamphlet 11/1937.

† Not printed.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

CHOICE OF CAREERS.—*Choice of Career Series: No. 6 (revised). Accountancy. No. 14 (revised). Dentistry. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publications; price 3d. each.]*

COTTON INDUSTRY.—*Proposals for legislation on the reorganisation of the Cotton Industry. [Cmd. 5935; price 1s.]*

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL POPULATION.—*Royal Commission on the Geographical Distribution of the Industrial Population. Minutes of evidence: twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth days. 16th and 29th November, 1938. [S.O. publications; price 5s. 6d. and 3s. respectively.]*

HOUSING.—*House production, slum clearance, etc. England and Wales. Position at 30th September, 1938. Ministry of Health. [S.O. publication; price 4d.]*

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.—*How factory accidents happen. Descriptions of certain industrial accidents notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories. January, 1939. Home Office. [S.O. publication; price 3d.]*

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.—*Proposed action by H.M. Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regarding various conventions and recommendations. [Cmd. 5924; price 1d.]*

MINING.—(i) *Output and employment at metalliferous mines quarries, etc., for the quarter ended 30th September, 1938. Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 4d.]* (ii) *Provisional statement (subject to correction) of the number of deaths caused by accidents in and about the mines and quarries of Great Britain, together with the Isle of Man, during the year 1938. Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 2d.]*

RENTS.—*Rents of houses owned by local authorities (Scotland). [Cmd. 5913; price 3d.]*

RESERVED OCCUPATIONS.—*Schedule of reserved occupations (provisional). Ministry of Labour. [Cmd. 5926; price 3d.]*

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.—*Report of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, 1937-1938. [Cmd. 5927; price 3s.]*

SICKNESS.—*Report on incapacitating sickness in the insured population of Scotland, during the year 1st July, 1936, to 30th June, 1937. Department of Health for Scotland. [S.O. publication; price 9d.]*

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.—*Unemployment Fund Accounts, 1937, showing the receipts and payments for the year ended 31st March, 1938, together with the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [H.C. 24; price 2d.]*

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—*Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of December, 1938. U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet No. 12/1938. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 2d.]*

VITAL STATISTICS.—*The Registrar-General's Statistical Review of England and Wales for 1937. (New Annual Series No. 17.) Tables. Part II. Civil. [S.O. publication; price 2s.]*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

NEW CONTRACTS, JANUARY, 1939.

ADMIRALTY.

Alternators, Motor: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., London, N.W.; Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray; Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E.—**Amplifiers, Tuner:** Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon and London, S.W.—**Anchor:** N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; Robert Stephenson & Hawthorn, Ltd., Darlington. Sub-Contractors for Blooms: Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Steel Slab: Appleby-Frodingham Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe. Sub-Contractors for Steel Castings: Thomas Summerson & Sons, Ltd., Darlington; Coltness Iron Co., Ltd., Newmans; Anvils: John Brooks (Lye), Ltd., Stourbridge.—**Badges:** R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; Firmin & Sons, Ltd., London, W.; W. G. Stokoe & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; George Kenning & Son, Ltd., London, N. and S.W.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, W.; J. M. Ashworth & Co., London, N.; H. Punford & Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Battery Equipment:** Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., Chippingham.—**Belting, Leather:** W. & J. Richardson, Derby; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Bell Rock Belting Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Benches, Vice:** Lewis C. Grant, Dysart, Fife.—**Binoculars:** Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Blankets:** L. Harwood & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot; John Horsfall & Sons (Greetland), Ltd., Greetland; Thomas Ratcliffe & Co., Ltd., Mytholmroyd; Charles Early & Co., Ltd., Witney.—**Blocks, Pulley:** Vaughan Crane Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Blocks, Wood:** J. Stenning & Sons, Ltd., East Grinstead; F. Davis & Co. (Timber Merchants), Ltd., Ashford; Darby Bros., Ltd., Beccles; E. C. White & Son, Ltd., Basingstoke; G. Randle & Son, Ltd., Bridgwater; J. Stenning & Son (London), Ltd., Alton and Honiton; C. R. Claridge & Sons, Ltd., Exeter; J. Sudd & Sons, Ltd., Maldon; A. Turner & Sons, Ltd., Lewes; H. Longley & Sons, Ltd., East Grinstead.—**Boat, Motor:** J. Samuel White & Co., Ltd., Cowes.—**Boats, Treatment of:** Vosper, Ltd., Portsmouth.—**Bookcases:** Waddell's (Stratford Steel Equip-

ment), Ltd., Enfield.—**Boots, Ankle:** R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; Owen Smith (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; John Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds.—**Boxes, Junction:** L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Buoys, Light:** Gas Accumulator Co. (United Kingdom), Ltd., Brentford.—**Cable:** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, S.E.; Hooper's Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton.—**Camera, etc.:** Pictorial Machinery, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cans, Steel:** Reads, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Canvas, Proofing of:** Charles Ainsworth & Co., Ltd., Holcombe Brook.—**Capstans and Gear:** Thomas Reid & Sons (Paisley), Ltd., Paisley; Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead; Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Crompton, Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford. Sub-Contractors for Starters: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen, West & Co., Ltd., Brighton. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Cells:** D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell; Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Chain Cable and Gear:** Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypriid; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; Henry Reece, Cradley; Henry Wood & Co., Ltd., Chester; Joseph Woodhouse (Chains), Ltd., Cradley Heath; R. Sykes & Son, Cradley Heath; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath.—**Chairs:** Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; Tan-Sad Chair Co. (1931), Ltd., Bristol.—**Chest of Drawers:** G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Clothing, Anti-gas:** M. Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Compass Equipment:** Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Condensers, etc.:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Control Units:** Parmeko, Ltd., Leicester.—**Cranes:** Thomas Smith & Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Rodley; Henry J. Coles, Derby; Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle; Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Stockport; Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough. Sub-Contractors for Motors and Instruments: Crompton, Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford. Sub-Contractors for Protective Panel and Resistance and Control Gear: Allen, West & Co., Ltd., Brighton. Sub-Contractors for Limit Switches: Dalyle Electric Co., Ltd., London, W. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-Contractors for Magnetic Brakes: Elliston, Evans & Jackson, Ltd., London, E.C. Sub-Contractors for Cables: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Callender's Cable Co., Ltd., Erith. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Panel and Gear, etc.: Edward Holme & Co. (1931), Ltd., Altrincham. Sub-Contractors for Main Switch: Wm. Sanders & Co., Wednesbury.—**Cutter, Wheel:** Turbine Gears, Ltd., Stockport. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen, West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Davits:** Welin, MacLachlan, Davits, Ltd., Brierley Hill.—**Doors, Watertight:** Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Drawers:** Moore, Eady & Murcott Goode, Ltd., Leicester; Atkins Bros., Hinckley and Nuneaton; Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Loughborough; Cooper Bros. (Nottingham), Ltd., Nottingham; M. C. Foister, Clay & Ward, Ltd., Leicester.—**Electrical Installation:** G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C.; H. J. Cash & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Exchanges:** Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon and London, S.W.; Alfred Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Fans:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray. Sub-Contractors for Handles: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Fenders:** Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham.—**Firehearth Gear, etc.:** Carron Co., Falkirk; Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., Bonnybridge; Wm. Green & Co. (Ecclesfield), Ltd., Sheffield; Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Fittings, etc.:** Shanks & Co., Ltd., Barmhead; Aluminium Plant & Vessel Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Flax, Duck:** Thos. McLaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy; A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; Richard Buckton & Son, Leeds; Francis Webster & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath; D. R. Duke, Ltd., Brechin; Hay & Robertson, Ltd., Dunfermline; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Floats, Life:** Notts Life Floats, Ltd., Frome; C. Butterfield & Co., London, E.—**Flour:** Spillers, Ltd., Cardiff, Avonmouth and London, E.—**Frames, Wood:** T. H. Adamson & Sons, London, S.W.—**Furnace:** Incandescent Heat Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Generating Sets:** Davey, Paxman & Co. (Colchester), Ltd., Colchester; Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln; Murex Welding Processes, Ltd., Waltham Cross.—**Generators:** Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln; Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley. Sub-Contractors for Dynamo: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester.—**Gloves, Anti-gas:** Chamberlins, Ltd., Norwich.—**Gloves, Gauntlet:** G. Waddington & Son, Ltd., Hull.—**Gowns, Ward:** Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Gratings, Protective:** F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Grips:** Charles Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston; John Johnson (Old Hill), Ltd., Old Hill.—**Gyro Wheels and Casings:** Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Crayford.—**Hawsers, Steel Wire:** British Ropes, Ltd., Gateshead.—**Heads, Piston:** High Duty Alloys, Ltd., Slough.—**Herrings, Tinned:** Marshall & Co. (Aberdeen), Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Hessian Packing:** Craiks, Ltd., Forfar; Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee.—**Hides, Butts and Bends:** J. & A. Hillman, Ltd., Dudley; Connolly Bros. (Curriers), Ltd., London, S.W.; Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; Wiggins, Thomas & Rudd, Ltd., London, E.; Barrowfield Leather Co., Ltd., Glasgow; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., Dagenham; W. & J. Richardson, Derby.—**Hoses, Fuel:** Midland Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Long Eaton; Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Insulators, Porcelain:** Bullers, Ltd., Milton.—**Jars:** James Pearson, Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Jerseys:** S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; D. Payne & Son, Ltd., Hinckley.—**Keys, etc.:** Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—

Lamps: Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., Preston.—**Lampshades:** Waite & Son, Ltd., Mitcham; Star Lampshade Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Lanterns:** Oldham & Son, Ltd., Manchester.—**Lathes:** Churchill-Redman, Ltd., Halifax; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Graham & Norman, Ltd., Halifax; William Benson, Ltd., Nottingham. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen, West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Laundry Plant:** Manlove, Elliott & Co., Ltd., Nottingham. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; Bull Motors, Ltd., Ipswich; Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley. Sub-Contractors for Switchgear: Brookhirst Switchgear Co., Ltd., Chester; Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford; E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E. Sub-Contractors for Fan: Keith Blackman & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Sub-Contractors for Hot Water Tank: Frederick Braby, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Lighters:** W. J. Yarwood & Sons (1938), Ltd., Northwich.—**Linoleum:** Barry Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Michael Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Linoleum Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Staines.—**Locks and Keys:** Joseph Spink & Son, Wolverhampton; W. M. Pinson & Son, Willenhall; J. & E. Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Josiah Parkes & Sons, Ltd., Willenhall; Walsall Locks & Cart Gear, Ltd., Walsall.—**Lorries:** Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Loudspeakers:** Parmeko, Ltd., Leicester; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry; British Rola Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Machinery, Air Compressing:** Fullerton, Hodgart & Barclay, Ltd., Paisley.—**Machinery, Cooling:** Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Machines, Automatic:** Charles Churchill & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Machines, Bending:** Sedgwick, Ltd., London, E. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Brook Motors, Ltd., Huddersfield. Sub-Contractors for Switchgear: Watford Electrical & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Watford.—**Machines, Drilling:** Geo. Richards & Co., Ltd., Altrincham; Ward, Haggas & Smith, Ltd., Keighley. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen, West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Machines, Grinding:** A. A. Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Gear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Machines, Milling:** Midgley & Sutcliffe, Leeds; J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley. Sub-Contractors for Motors: English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford and Manchester; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: English Electric Co., Ltd., Manchester; Allen, West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Machines, Offset:** Furnival & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Machines, Planing:** Ward, Haggas & Smith, Ltd., Keighley.—**Machines, Printing:** R. W. Crabtree & Sons, Ltd., Leeds. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Gear: J. H. Holmes & Co., Ltd., Hebburn.—**Machines, Rotary Offset and Pile Feeder:** George Mann & Co. (1932), Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: J. H. Holmes & Co., Ltd., Hebburn.—**Machines, Testing:** W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Allen, West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Machines, Various:** Wadkin, Ltd., Leicester; Fredk. Pollard & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Snow & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Machines, Woodworking:** Dominion Machinery Co., Ltd., Halifax.—**Marmalade:** St. Martin Preserving Co., Ltd., Slough; Crosbie's Pure Food Co., Ltd., Southall; T. G. Tickler, Ltd., Grimsby.—**Medical Equipment:** C. T. Thackray, Ltd., Leeds and London, W.; Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., London, E.; Savory Moore, Ltd., London, E.; Medical Supply Association, Ltd., London, W.C.; General Surgical Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Weiss & Son, Ltd., London, W.; Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Mills, Rolling:** Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—**Motors, etc.:** Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Optimizer, etc.:** Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Organs, Portable, Small:** R. F. Stevens, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Overcoats:** Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.—**Panels:** Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Bertram Thomas, Manchester; Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Pedestals:** Chadburn's (Ship) Telegraph Co., Ltd., Bootle.—**Perforators:** Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon.—**Pins, Split:** Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; David Powis & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; T. P. Hawkins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Nickols & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Cooper & Turner, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Pontoon, Floating:** Grangemouth Dockyard Co., Ltd., Grangemouth.—**Press and Pump, etc.:** Andrew Fraser, London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Press: Francis Shaw & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Pump: Weyburn Engineering Co., Elstead. Sub-Contractors for Motor and Starting Panel: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Rotary Converter: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester.—**Presses:** Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds; Furnival & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Racks, Storage Steel:** Art Metal Construction Co., London, S.W.; Waddells (Stratford Steel Equipment), Ltd., Enfield.—**Resistances:** Zenith Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Cressall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Saws, Circular:** H. H. Swan & Son, Ltd., Sheffield; Slack, Sellars & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Stalker Drill Works, Ltd., Sheffield; Crownshaw, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; J. C. Waterman & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Screws, Nuts, etc.:** Davis & Timmins, Ltd., London, N.; L. H. Newton & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; W. J. Wild, Ltd., Birmingham;

Butler, Spragg & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford; T. Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Shackles:** Samuel Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypriid; Carron Co., Carron.—**Shades and Adaptors:** Streetly Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Sutton Coldfield.—**Shaft, Propeller:** Thomas Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Serge, Blue:** Reuben Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; Joseph W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot; James Casson, Ltd., Elland.—**Shirting:** R. Radcliffe & Sons (Mossley), Ltd., Mossley; Howe & Coates, Ltd., Earby and Manchester; James Kenyon & Son, Ltd., Bury.—**Skirts, Piston:** High Duty Alloys, Ltd., Slough.—**Starters, etc.:** E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E.; Rheostatic Co., Ltd., Slough; Watford Electric & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Watford.—**Steering Gear:** John Hastie & Co., Ltd., Greenock.—**Stowage, Bottle Rack:** R. B. Stirling & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Thomas Marshall & Son, Ltd., Leeds.—**Switchboards:** Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Switches, etc.:** Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Tables, Writing:** H. S. Fraser, Ltd., London, N.; Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Telescopes:** W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W. Sub-Contractors for Glass: Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tender, Overhaul of:** British Power Boat Co., Ltd., Southampton.—**Trailers:** J. Brockhouse & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Eagle Engineering Co., Ltd., Warwick.—**Transformers:** Foster Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Travelers:** Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Stockport; Marshall, Fleming & Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—**Trays, Aluminium:** Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Trousers and Jumpers:** Bob Tanner & Co., Portsmouth; C. H. Bernard & Sons, Harwich; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Tubes, Brass:** Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham; James Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Twine:** W. & J. Knox, Ltd., Kibbierie; Wm. Wailes, Sons & Atkinson (1922), Ltd., Leeds; Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; John Fergus & Co., Ltd., Leslie, Fife; Pymore Mill Co., Ltd., Bridport.—**Undulators:** Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Valves:** W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—**Valves, Wireless:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., Mitcham.—**Vessels, Air:** Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Voicetrigger Gear:** Burt Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; E. Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Player, Mitchell & Breedon, Birmingham; Gray & Co. (Brassfounders), Ltd., Glasgow; T. C. Eston & Co. (Successors), Birmingham; W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—**Waistbelts:** W. H. Matthews & Sons (Leather), Ltd., London, E.C.; Frenchs, Ltd., London, E.—**Washbasins:** Henry Wiggin & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Wheel, Gear and Shaft:** Parsons Marine Steam Turbine Co., Ltd., Wallsend.—**Winches:** Sunderland Forge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Sunderland.—**Works and Civil Engineering Contracts:** J. Hunt & Co., Ltd., Gosport; A. E. Farr, London, S.W.; Yorkshire Hennebique Contracting Co., Ltd., Leeds; H. V. Smith & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Wm. Gibson & Co., Paisley; W. H. Jones & Sons, Coventry; W. G. Northcote & Co., Ltd., Exeter.—**Works Materials:** Appleby-Frodingham Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; Burnell & Co., Ltd., Chester; T. Smith & Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Leeds; R. H. Neal & Co., London, W.; T. W. Ward, Ltd., Sheffield; London Brick Co., Ltd., London, W.; Burt Boulton & Hayward, Totton; Whitehead Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.; Wm. Crundall & Sons, London, S.W.; British Steel Piling Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Head, Wrightson & Co., Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees; J. Summers & Sons, Ltd., Chester; Jewson & Sons, Ltd., Norwich; Aveling-Barford, Grantham; Calders, Ltd., London, S.W.; Cork Insulation Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Summerson & Sons, Ltd., Darlington; Paterson Engineering Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Cochranes (Middlesboro) Foundry, Ltd., Middlesbrough; Horsey Bridge & Thos. Piggott, Ltd., Tipton.—**W/T Components:** Simmonds & Stokes, Ltd., London, S.W.

WAR OFFICE.

Acid Fittings: J. Thompson Foundry Co., Wolverhampton.—**Anchors:** J. Brockhouse & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Air Compressors:** Air Pumps, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Web Anklets:** Church & Co., Ltd., Northampton; N'hampton Legging Gaiter & Spat Co., Ltd., Northampton; Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Bearings for Bridges:** Braithwaite & Co., Engineers, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Bedsteads:** W. Makinson & Sons (Horwich), Ltd., Horwich; "X" Chair Patents Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; C. Bryant & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Belts, Waist:** M. Wright & Sons, Loughborough.—**Blankets:** Dodgson & Hargreaves, Ltd., Leeds; T. O. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury; J. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury; Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury.—**Boats, Folding:** Folding Boats & Structures, Ltd., Hounslow.—**Bolsters:** E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh; United London Workshops for the Blind, London, N.; Siddall Manufacturing Co., London, E.C.; R. McDade (1931), Ltd., Belfast.—**Boring Machine:** A. Herbert, Coventry.—**Bottles, Water:** Anglo-Enamelware, Ltd., Stourport-on-Severn; Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Bowls, Pudding:** Welsh Tinplate & Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanely; Ripplingilles, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Boxes, Corrugated Board:** Medway Corrugated Paper Co., Ltd., Larkfield.—**Bridge Launching Gear:** W. B. Wild & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Brooms:** Newton & Cook, London, S.W.; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops, Edinburgh.—**Brushes:** C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—**Scrubbing Brushes:** Star Brush Co., Ltd., London, N.; H.M. Prison Commissioners, London, S.W.—**Shaving Brushes:** Hamilton & Co. (London), Ltd., Wealdstone; Henderson Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Buckles, Prongless:** H. Frost & Co., Ltd., Walsall.—**Cable, Submarine:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cans, Tinned Plate:** Metal Box Co., Ltd., Liverpool and London.—**Canvas Flax, etc.:** Island Spinning Co., Ltd., Lisburn; P. Greig & Co., Kirk-

aldy; R. Buckton & Son, Leeds; F. Webster & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath; Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Anderson & Chalmers, Ltd., Arbroath. Cases, Tool: Laystall Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; James Cycle Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Slater & Crabtree, Ltd., Wakefield. Chains, Non-Skid: Parsons Chain, Ltd., Stourport-on-Severn. Chairs, Arm: T. Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe. Clocks: R. Pringle & Sons (London), Ltd., London, E.C. Compasses, Prismatic: J. M. Glauser, Thornton Heath; Francis Barker & Sons (1932), Ltd., London, E.C. Compressed Air Charging Plant: Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich. Conduit Fittings: Walsall Conduits, Ltd., West Bromwich. Copper Conductors: E. & E. Kaye, Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex. Containers, Tin: Reads, Ltd., Liverpool. Cookers, Portable, Components: Hydran Products, Ltd., Staines; Turley & Williams (1925), Ltd., Birmingham. Cords, Pullthrough: W. James & Co., Bridport. Dishes, Baking: Balpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Welsh Tinplate & Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelly. Disinfectants, A.S.H.: Manlove Alliot & Co., Ltd., Nottingham. Dowels, etc.: D. & R. Duke, Brechin; Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; Ewart & Son, Ltd., Belfast; A. Blyth & Co., Kirkealdy. Drawers, Woollen: Turner & Jarvis, Ltd., Leicester; I. & R. Morley, Ltd., Heanor; Hall & Earl, Leicester; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; Stevenson & Co. (N'tards), Ltd., Newtonards; Moore, Eady & Murcott Goode, Ltd., Derby; Wombwell & Co., Ltd., Nottingham. Dressings, Field, etc.: T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull; Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield; Johnson & Johnson (Great Britain), Ltd., Gargrave; S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., New Barnet; A. Berton, Ltd., London, E.C. Drill: Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough; Langworthy Bros. & Co., Ltd., Salford; T. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; E. Clegg & Son, Ltd., Littleborough; Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Summerseat; H. Franc & Lauder, Ltd., Todmorden; Lawrence Taylor & Co., Ltd., Todmorden; F. Taylor & Sons, Ltd., Todmorden; Hickson, Lloyd & King, Ltd., Hyde; A. & S. Henry & Co., Ltd., Todmorden; Kiernan, Son & Co., Ltd., Todmorden; Jas. Kenyon & Son, Ltd., Bury. Drilling Machine, Radial: Drummond (Sales), Ltd., Birmingham; J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Freck, Town & Sons, Halifax. Cable Drums: F. W. Male & Son, Ltd., Wolverhampton. Duck, Khaki, Cotton, etc.: J. Nichols Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Manchester; Kiernan, Son & Co., Manchester; Oswald & Duncan, Ltd., Rochdale; J. Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Summerseat. Engines and Spares: Ford Motor Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Pettlers, Ltd., Yeovil. Fire Extinguishers: Minimax, Ltd., Feltham; Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford. Felt Sheet: Bury Felt Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bury. Files, Sandblasted: English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield; J. J. Saville & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; S. Osborn & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Sheffield Steel Products, Ltd., Sheffield. Gabardine: W. E. Yates, Leeds; G. Garnett & Son, Bradford; T. Priestley & Sons, Ltd., Bradford; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds. Gear Boxes: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham. Groundsheets: G. Maclellan & Co., Glasgow; P. Frankenstein & Sons (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester. Grinding Machines: Churchill M/c Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath. Screw Lifting Jacks: Lake Elliott, Ltd., Braintree. Handcarts: Revill, Carter & Co., Shipley. Hatchets: J. & J. Beal, Ltd., Sheffield. Hawvers: Elliott Equipment & Accessories, Ltd., Cardiff. Fire Hose Pipes: S. Angus & Co., Ltd., Lancaster; W. Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Manchester; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Pig Iron: Millon & Askam Hematite Iron Co., Ltd., Millon. Jackets: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, London, S.E.; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle; T. Briggs (London), London, E.C.; F. W. Harmer & Co., Norwich; M. & N. Horne, Ltd., London, E.C. Kettles, Camp: F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E. Kilts: Moore Taggart & Co., Glasgow; T. Gordon & Sons, Glasgow; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Milns, Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E. Laces, Leather: North British Bootlace Co., Ltd., Johnstone. Extending Ladders: Acme Patent Ladder Co., Ltd., Leatherhead. Lamps, Brazing: S. Heath & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham. Lathes: Oldfields & Schofield Co., Ltd., Halifax; Churchill, Redman, Ltd., Halifax; Dean, Smith & Grace, Ltd., Keighley; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; A. Herbert, Coventry; Holbrook M/c Tool Co., Ltd., London, E. Latrine Screens, etc.: British Ropes, Ltd., London, S.E. Linen: W. Clark & Sons, Ltd., Londonderry; Stevenson & Son, Ltd., Dungannon; Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast. Locomotives: Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds. Masts, Duralumin: Duramin Engineering Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Wireless Masts and Parts: Player, Mitchell & Breedon, Birmingham; A. J. Wild & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Close Coir Mats: H.M. Prison Commissioners, London, S.W. Motor Cycle Combinations: Norton Motors, Ltd., Birmingham. Power Leads: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, E. Milling and Drilling Machines: Midgley & Sutcliffe, Leeds; Craven Bros., Ltd., Stockport; J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; A. A. Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester; J. Sagar & Co., Ltd., Halifax. Netting, Mosquito: Boden & Co., Ltd., Derby; Black Bros., Ltd., Nottingham. Nickel Copper Alloy: Hy. Wiggin & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Nickel Steel Castings: T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Scunthorpe; F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury. Packs, etc.: M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough; Blackman Leather Goods, Ltd., London, S.E.; Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.; Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E. Bed Pans: Anglo Enamelware, Ltd., Stourport. Telegraph Poles: J. Glanville, London, E. Disc Blanking Press: C. W. Engineering Co., Ltd., Stoke. Steel Rails: Standard Steel Co. (1929), Ltd., Croydon. Watch Receivers: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. Towing Ropes: Elliott Equipment & Accessories, Ltd., Cardiff; Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley. Bonnet Rugs: Adam Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.; Auster, Ltd., Birmingham. Rubber-Proofed Coats and Leggings: Reggan Clothing Manufacturers, Ltd.,

Glasgow; Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Sawing and Sharpening Machines: Clifton & Baird, Ltd., Johnstone. Serge: R. Gaunt & Sons, Farsley. Shearing Machines: Siskol Machines, Ltd., Sheffield. Rifle Slings: M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough. Worsteds Socks: Hall & Son, Stoke Golding; H. L. Driver, Ltd., Sibley; Hy. Bates & Co., Ltd., South Wigston; M. C. Foister Clay & Ward, Ltd., Leicester. Starters: Igranite Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford. Steel, Mild: Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough. Steel Ribands: J. Morris & Co. (Gosport), Ltd., Gosport; Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow; J. Thompson Motor Pressings, Ltd., Wolverhampton. Steel to Specification: Darwins, Ltd., Sheffield. Stonecrushers, Spares: Goodwin, Barsby & Co., Ltd., Leicester. Stoves, Oil: Ripplingilles, Ltd., Birmingham; Valor Co., Birmingham; Monitor Engineering & Oil Appliances, Ltd., Birmingham. Straps, Valise: D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Walsall. Stretchers: Ranalagh, Ltd., London, S.W.; Reynolds & Branson, Ltd., Leeds. Telephone Sets: Murphy Radio, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City. Tents: C. White, Bromley. Test Benches: Crypton Equipment, Ltd., London, N.W. Tin, Ingot: Batchelor Robinson & Co., Ltd., Llanelly. Hand Towels: S. Lamont & Sons, Ltd., Belfast. Towing Attachments: C. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Horsbury. Trailers: Wingrove & Rogers, Ltd., Liverpool. Printing Press Trailers: R. A. Dyaon & Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Transformers: Reproducers & Amplifiers, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon. Trays, Drip: Steel Equipment Co., Ltd., West Bromwich. Trestle Table Tops: Foster's Saw Mills, Boxmoor; Duncan Tucker (Tottenham), Ltd., London, N.; Swarland Sawmills & Joinery, Ltd., Amble; W. Boothman & Sons, Ltd., Nelson. Steel Tubes: Weldless Steel Tube Co., Ltd., Wednesfield. Valises: Gowen & Co., West Mersea. Woollen Vests: Turner & Jarvis, Ltd., Leicester. Voltmeters: Walsall Electrical Co., Ltd., Walsall. Elastic Webbing: Luke Turner & Co., Ltd., Peterborough; J. Burgess & Son, Ltd., Coalville; Faire Bros. & Co., Ltd., Borrowash; Clutson & Kemp, Ltd., Coalville; Faire Bros. & Co., Ltd., Borrowash; Tubbs, Lewis & Co., Ltd., Wotton-under-Edge; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough. Wheel Barrows: Montil Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Bilston. Wireless Sets and Parts: Marconi's W.T. Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; E. K. Cole, Ltd., Southend-on-Sea. Voltmeters: Walsall Electrical Co., Ltd., Walsall. X-ray Units, etc.: C. Andrews, London, S.E.; T. H. Dixon & Co., Ltd., Letchworth. Works Services: Biggin Hill—External Services: Old Forge Estates, Ltd., Sidcup. Brighton, Preston Barracks—Electrical Distribution System: Malcolm & Allan (London), London, W.C. Esher—Erection of a Store Shed: T. W. Palmer & Co., London, S.W. Biggin Hill—Erection of Various Buildings: Burslem & Co., London, S.E. Redesdale Camp—Cinema and Dance Hall (Building Work): A. B. Cobbett, Monkseaton. Barlow—Electric Light and Power: M. J. Carter, Bradford. Strensall—Erection of Bungalow: T. Feather & Co., Idle. Halifax—Sports Pavilion and Alterations to Regimental Institute: E. & T. Bower, Halifax. Falkirk—Store, etc.: Stewart McIntyre & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Ladybank—Store, etc.: A. Thom & Sons, St. Andrews. Monrozier—Roads and Cattle Gratings: Tarmac Limited, Wolverhampton. Barlow, near Selby—Boiler plant and Central Heating: Saunders & Taylor, Ltd., Manchester. Lydd—Construction of Roads: G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W. Sittingbourne—Store Shed: Rice & Son, Ltd., Margate. Irvine. Paint, etc., Shed: Wm. Paton & Sons, Ltd., Ayr. Catterick—Erection of Regimental Shops: F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. Catterick—Central Boiler Houses and Plant: Matthew Hall & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Okehampton—Erection of Garages, etc.: Staverton Builders, Ltd., Totnes. Hadleigh—Erection of Store: F. R. Ripperdon & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Breachley and Lewes: Construction of Store: E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Edinburgh—Group V, M.O.'s Quarters: Scott & Brown, Edinburgh. Napier Barracks, Shorncliffe—Plastering of Walls, etc.: H. Goodsell, Maidstone. Erection of Store Sheds, Various Stations: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Speirs, Ltd., London, S.W. Shorncliffe—Two Barrack Blocks: C. Marx, Folkestone. York—Erection of Sergeants' Mess: J. W. Maw & Son, Ltd., York. Branson—Steel Buildings: Sankey-Sheldon, London, E.C. Wrexham—Installation of Central Heating: Air Control Installations, Ltd., Ruislip. Colchester—Two Garages: Appleton & Sons, Colchester. Rolvenden—Erection of Store Shed: R. Corben & Son, Ltd., Maidstone. Warley—Artificers' Work: S. Cronin & Sons, Warley. Bovington—Erection of a Guard House: Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham. Stirling—Supply and Erection of Structural Steelwork: Brownlie & Murray, Ltd., Glasgow. Norwich.—Provision of Sitting Rooms, Sanitary Annexes, etc.: George A. Kenney & Sons, Ipswich. Weybourne—Erection of Hutting: Harrison Smith Buildings, Ltd., Birmingham. Brecon—Education Rooms and Offices: Charles Tyler, Swansea. York—M.S. Quarters: W. J. Simms, Sons & Cooke, Ltd., Nottingham. Stiffkey—Erection of Hutting: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. R.O.F., Nottingham—Construction of Walls and Superstructure: T. Bow, Nottingham. St. Helens—Offices and Dining Rooms: Lloyd & Cross, Ltd., Birkenhead. Lincoln—Alteration to Regimental Institute: J. Searson, Sutton-in-Ashfield. Scarborough—Boiler Plant: Steel & Co., Ltd., Sunderland. R.O.F., Nottingham—Concrete Floor: Thomas Bow, Nottingham. Hull—Alterations to Paull Fort: Cinkell & Son, Ltd., Hull. Tidworth, Larkhill and Perham Down: Blinds and Shutters: Bryant & Trowbridge, Ltd., Christchurch. Cardiff—Alterations to Offices: Davies & Davies, Cardiff. Aldershot—Various Buildings: Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham. Weybourne and Stiffkey—Roads Sheds, Various Stations: Lavender & Bateman (1937), Ltd., Cambridge; W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Tidworth—Steelwork for Garages: J. Parks & Son, Northwich. Ayr—Dining Rooms and Cookhouse: W. Paton & Sons, Ltd., Ayr. Exeter—Clothing to Two Garages: Stansell & Son (Taunton), Ltd., Taunton. Chester—New Depot: Wilson, Lovatt & Sons, Ltd., Southampton.

AIR MINISTRY.

Aero Engine Accessories, Spares, Tests, Tools and Work on: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby. Aero Engine Spares and Work on: Armstrong-Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry. Aero Engine Tools: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield. Aero Engine, Work on: D. Napier & Sons, Ltd., London, W. Aircraft: International Air Freight, Ltd., London, W. Aircraft Jigs and Spares: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Southampton. Aircraft, Modification of, Spares and Work on: Airspeed (1934), Ltd., Portsmouth. Aircraft Accessories: Deekay Aircraft Corporation, Ltd., London, W.; Martin-Baker Aircraft Co., Ltd., Higher Denham; Bath Aircraft, Ltd., Bath. Aircraft Equipment: Handley-Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Aircraft Equipment and Spares: Aircraft Components, Ltd., Cheltenham. Aircraft Equipment, Spares and Work on: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol. Aircraft, Hire of: Air Dispatch, Ltd., Croydon. Aircraft, Modifications and Repairs: Rollason Aircraft Services, Ltd., Croydon. Aircraft Repairs: Short Bros. (R. & B.), Ltd., Rochester. Aircraft Spares: Phillips & Powis Aircraft, Ltd., Reading; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Vickers Aviation, Ltd., Weybridge; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote; Saunders-Roe, Ltd., East Cowes; Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton; Westland Aircraft, Ltd., Yeovil. Aircraft Spares and Work on: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames. Air Compressor Spares: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry. Air Driers: Siebe Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Air Raid Shelters: J. Summers & Sons, Ltd., Chester. Aircscrews and Spares: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware. Aircscrews Tests: Rotol Aircscrews, Ltd., Gloucester. Aircsprings: J. Macdonald & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Alternator Sets: Mirlees, Bickerton & Day, Ltd., Stockport; Blackstone & Co., Ltd., Stamford. Ammeters and Voltmeters: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood; Measuring Instruments, Ltd., London, W. Bars, Drop: Laycock Engineering Co., Ltd., Sheffield. Baling Equipment, Hydraulic: John Shaw & Sons (Salford), Ltd., Salford. Beacons, Flashing: Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Beacons Maintenance of: Gas Accumulator Co. (U.K.), Ltd., Brentford. Benches, Flight: Joseph Bradbury & Sons, Braintree. Boosters, Fire and Service Pumps: Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Boxes: Jewson & Sons, Ltd., Norwich; Geo. Darvell & Sons, Ltd., Chorleywood; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Boxes, Hay: Major Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Brackets and Steering Telegraphs: S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W. Cabinets, Dental: Amalgamated Dental Co., Ltd., London, W. Cable: Ward & Goldstone, Manchester. Cameras: British Trade Equipment, Ltd., London, W. Cameras and Spares: Williamson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Camera Controls, Electrical: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood. Caps: Silberston & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E. Cases: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich. Chart Boards: Henry Hughes & Sons, Ltd., Ilford. Chests: Briggs Motor Bodies, Ltd., Dagenham; G. W. Stiles, Ltd., London, S.E.; Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich. Chisels: William Hunt & Sons, Birmingham. Clocks, Dashboard: S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W. Compasses: Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E.; S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W. Compressors, Diesel Engine: Holman Bros., Ltd., Cambridge. Compressor Units, Electrically Driven: Tecalemit, Ltd., Brentford. Constant Speed Units: Rotol Aircscrews, Ltd., Gloucester. Contact Printers: Houghton-Butcher Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E. Containers, Water Ballast: John Thompson Motor Pressings, Ltd., Wolverhampton. Controls, Electrical: Venner Time Switches, Ltd., New Malden. Co-operation Flying at Gosport: Air Dispatch, Ltd., Croydon. Cord: Woods & Sons & Co., London, E.C. Couplings Tuning, Pedestal and Plates Stop: C. H. Parson, Ltd., Birmingham. Crankshaft, Regrinding Machines: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester. Croppers, Bolt: E. P. Barrus, London, E.C. Cutouts, Accumulator: Aeronautical & General Instruments Co., Ltd., Croydon; D. H. Bonnell & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Cylinders: W. Kidde & Co., Ltd., Northolt. Cylinders, Oxygen: Projectile and Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W. D/F Equipment: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford. Drilling Machines: R. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Fredk. Pollard & Co., Leicester. Fire and Safe Mechanism: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Flannelette: H. W. Bannister, Ltd., Trawden. Flasks, Vacuum: Thermos (1925), Ltd., London, E. Fusing Units: Automatic Telephone & Electric Works, London, W.C. Gantries, Lifting: J. Bradbury & Son, Ltd., Braintree. Gauges, Feeler: Moore & Wright (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield. Gauges, Oil Pressure: S. Smith & Sons (M.A.) Ltd., London, N.W.; Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E.; Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C. Gear Boxes: S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W. Generators: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Kelvin Bottomley & Baird, Ltd., Basingstoke; Record Electrical Co., Ltd., Altrincham. Generators, Motor: Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.; J. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby. Generators, Motor, Mountings for: Arrow Aircraft, Ltd., Yeading; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Gloves, Silk: William Vaughan & Son, Ltd., Torrington. Grinding Machines: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester. Hammer, Pneumatic: Alldays & Onions, Ltd., Birmingham. Honing and Lapping Machines: Kitchen & Wade, Ltd., Halifax. Hydrogen Cylinder Cradles: Brockhouse Engineering Co., Ltd., Southampton. Hydrogen Cylinders, Metallising of: Metallisation, Ltd., Dudley. Hydrogen Producing Plants, Extension of: I.C.I., Ltd., London, S.W. Ignition Accessories: K.L.G. Sparking Plugs, Ltd., London, S.W. Indicators: Kelvin, Bottomley & Baird, Ltd., Basingstoke; S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.; Record

Electrical Co., Ltd., Altrincham. Instructional Sound Film: Gee Films, Ltd., London, W.; Sound Films, Ltd., London, S.W. Kiask, Substations: Ferguson Pailin, Ltd., Manchester. Jacks, Screw: Lake & Elliott, Ltd., Braintree. Lamps, Filament and Holders: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Lamps, Navigation: Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.; Ashdowns, Ltd., St. Helens. Locomotives: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., London, W.C. Machines, Tube Bending: Hilmor, Ltd., London, N. Magnetos: Simms Motor Units, Ltd., London, N.; Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W. Magnetos and Spares: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry. Markers, Sea, Aluminium: Joseph Wells & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Wilders Fireworks, Ltd., Birmingham. Monitors, Crystal: A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N. Moorings, Layout of at Littlehampton: Risdon Beazley Marine Trading Co., Ltd., Southampton. M/T Accessories: Tecalemit, Ltd., Brentford; Ford Motor Co., Ltd., Dagenham. M/T Car and Chassis: Rootes, Ltd., London, W. M/T Electric Motors and Starters: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford. M/T Engines and Spares: R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Gloucester. M/T Saloon and Chassis: Rootes, Ltd., Coventry. M/T Spares: Rootes, Ltd., London, W. M/T Trailers: Alvis Straussler, Ltd., Coventry. Oil Coolers: Galloway, Ltd., London, N.W. Oil Reservoirs: Siebe Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Parachutes: Miss E. Spencer, London, N. Pliers: Wm. Wilkinson, Warrington. Plugs and Sockets: D. H. Bonnell & Son, Ltd., London, N.W. Pulley Blocks, Gearing, Travelling: Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough. Racks, Storage, Metal: Constructors, Ltd., Birmingham. Radiators and Cases: Galloway, Ltd., London, N.W. Rags, Wool: Motor Rag Co., London, E.; I. & J. Hyman, Ltd., London, N. Rangefinders: H. Hughes & Son, Ltd., Barking, S.E.; Simmons Aeroaccessories, Ltd., Brentford. Rectifier Sets: Nevelin Electric Co., Ltd., Croydon. Saws, Hack: John Watts (Sheffield & London), Ltd., Sheffield; James Neill & Co. (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield. Shafting, Flexible: H. Terry & Sons, Ltd., Redditch; S. S. White Co. of Great Britain, Ltd., London, N.W. Shoes, Canvas: North British Rubber Co., Ltd., London, W.; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Silk: Driver Hartley & Co., Keighley; Courtaulds, Ltd., London, E.C.; Lister & Co., Ltd., Bradford. Sparking Plugs, Dummy: D. Gilson & Co., Ltd., London, E. Sound Film Copies: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Splitting Shears, Motor Driven: James Bennie & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow. Steel Doors and Windows: Crittall's Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Stoves, Oil Cooking and Oil Heating: Valor Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Suits, Flying: G. Glamfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Wareings (Northampton), Ltd., Northampton; Robinson & Ensum, London, E.; Threglan, Ltd., London, S.E. Switches, Auto Selector: Automatic Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, W.C. Target Towing Gear, Installation of: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes. Throttles, Air Intake: Arrow Aircraft, Ltd., Yeading. Transformers: Hackbridge Electrical Construction, Ltd., Hershaw; Yorkshire Transformer Co., Dewsbury. Trestles: Lake & Elliott, Ltd., Braintree. Trolleys: Yorkshire Patent Steam Wagon Co., Leeds. Tyres and Tubes: India Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Inchinnan. Units, Mechanical: Celestian, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Dashwood Engineering, Ltd., London, S.E. Unit, Power: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby. Valves: Ferranti Co., Ltd., Hollinwood; A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.; Edison Swan Valve Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., London, W.; High Vacuum Valve Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Valves, Oxygen: S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W. Vices, Carpenters: J. Parkinson & Sons, Shipley. Vices, Fitters: C. & J. Hampton, Ltd., Sheffield. Washers: Lodge Sparking Plugs, Ltd., Rugby. Water Boiling Apparatus: Monitor Oil Appliances, Ltd., Birmingham. Wavemeters: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood. Wheels, Aero and Tyres: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Winches, Electric, Supply and Installation and Equipment: M. B. Wild & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. W/T Sets: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C. W/T Suppressor, Radio Interference: Murphy Radio, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City; A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N. W/T Switches: Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E. W/T Telephones and Spares: Tannoy Products, Ltd., London, S.E. W/T Test Equipment: E. K. Cole, Ltd., Southend-on-Sea. W/T Transmitters: Standard Telephone & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. X-ray Apparatus: Siemens-Schuckert (G.B.), Ltd., London, S.E. Buildings and Works Services: Various Stations—Hutting: Lewisham Timber Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Gullane, East Lothian—Builder's Work: Stewart McIntyre, Edinburgh. Kinloss, Elgin, Lossiemouth—Builder's Works: Cowiesons, Ltd., Glasgow. Pembroke Dock, Pembrokeshire—Engine Store, Alterations and Additions to Various Buildings: Bennett Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Swansea. Kenton Bar, Co. Durham—Hutting: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Various Stations—Provision and Planting of Trees and Hedges: Conways, Ltd., Halifax. Seletar, Singapore—Structural Steelwork: Alex Findlay & Co., Ltd., Motherwell. Harefield, Middlesex—Laboratory: Perrys (Ealing), Ltd., London, W. Sub-Contractor for Steelwork: E. Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Bircham Newton, Norfolk—District Heating: William Freer, Ltd., Leicester. Jurby, Isle of Man—Underground Cable Scheme and Internal Wiring: Building & Colliery Supply Co., Ltd., Doncaster. Gullane, East Lothian, Kinloss, Elgin, Lossiemouth, Elgin—Overhead and Underground Cable Schemes and Internal Wiring: James Scott & Co., Dunfermline. Habbnainya, Iraq—Structural Steelwork: Steel Construction Co., Ltd., Motherwell. Bicester, Oxon, Cranfield, Bucks—Grass-cutting and Drying: Midland Grass-drying Co., Ltd., Northampton. Brize Norton, Oxon, Little Rissington, Glos.—Grass-cutting and Drying: R.G. Foods Parent Co., Ltd., Hatton, Derby. Kemble, Glos., Minchinhampton, Glos.—Artificers Works: Holborow & Sons, Tetbury, Glos. Carlisle, Cumberland, Hartlebury, Worcs., Quedgeley, Glos., Heywood, Lancs.—Internal Electric Wiring: Wm. Anderton & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Carew Cheriton, Pembroke

shire—Various Buildings and External Services: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Swinton, Manchester. Sealand, Cheshire—Internal Wiring: Troughton & Young, Ltd., London, S.W. Marham, Norfolk—Additional Buildings and External Services: Thomas & Edge, Ltd., London, S.E. Feltwell, Suffolk—Additional Buildings and External Services: Thomas & Edge, Ltd., London, S.E. Turnhouse, Midlothian—Extension of Landing Ground Drainage: Bradshaw Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Leicester. Kirkbride, Cumberland, Silloth, Cumberland—Underground Cables: Riley & Neate, Winchester. Jurby, I.O.M.—Heating and Hot-water Supply: G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C. Various Stations—Bellman Hangars: Tees Side Bridge Engineering Works, Ltd., Middlesbrough; Cleveland Bridge Engineering Co., Ltd., Darlington; Braithwaite & Co., Engineers, Ltd., London, S.W.; Palmers Hebburn Co., Ltd., Hebburn; P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow; Head Wrightson & Co., Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees; Motherwell Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Motherwell. Stradishall, Suffolk—Additional Buildings and External Services: C. Miskin & Sons, Ltd., St. Albans. No. 22 E. and R.F.T.S., Cambridge—Steelwork and Erection of Hangar and Administrative Block: Marshall's Flying School, Ltd., Cambridge. No. 5 E. and R.F.T.S., Hanworth—Erection of New Hangar and Annex: Flying Training, Ltd., Feltham.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—**Apparatus, Telephonic Parts:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Apparatus, Testing:** Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Arms, Wood:** John H. Ashton, Ltd., Salford; British Australian Timber Co., Ltd., London, E.; Alex Bruce & Co., Grays; David Roberts, Son & Co. (Boote), Ltd., Liverpool.—**Badges:** R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; Firmin & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; J. R. Gaunt & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Beaters, Cable:** Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton; Cranford Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Redfern Stevens, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Boxes, Packing:** Horace Slade & Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Brackets:** Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton; David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Cable:** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Conolly's (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; London Electric Wire Co., & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Submarine Cables, Ltd., London, S.E.; United Telephone Cables, Ltd., Prescott.—**Capping, Steel:** R. A. Skelton & Co., Moxley.—**Castings, Iron:** Carron Co., Falkirk; Dudley & Dowell, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Jones & Attwood, Ltd., Stourbridge; United Steel Companies, Ltd. (Thos. Butlin & Co. Branch), Wellingborough.—**Chloride of Manganese:** H. J. Evans & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Clothing, Waterproof:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., London, N.; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Reggan Clothing Manufacturers, Ltd., Glasgow; Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Conduits:** Geo. Burn, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cords, Telephone:** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; L.P.S. Electrical Co., Ltd., Wembley; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Reliance Electrical Wire Co., Ltd., London, E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Crossting, etc., of Telegraph Poles:** Armstrong, Addison & Co., North Shields; Alex. Bruce & Co., Grays; Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., Southampton; Calders, Ltd., Boston; Gabriel Wade & English, Ltd., Ellesmere Port.—**Ducts:** Naylor Bros. (Clayware), Ltd., Huddersfield; Joseph Place & Sons, Ltd., Darwen; Sykes & Son (Poole), Ltd., Poole.—**Finals:** East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.—**Fittings, E.L.:** Venner Time Switches, Ltd., New Malden.—**Gas, Carbonic Acid:** John Bennet Lawes & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Carbo Ice Industries, Ltd., Pontypridd; Carbon Dioxide Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Hydrometers:** Poulten, Selve and Lee, Ltd., London, E.—**Jelly, Petroleum:** Alchemy, Ltd., London, E.; Barrett, Tagant & Gots, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Kiosks:** Carron Co., Falkirk; Lion Foundry Co., Ltd., Kirkintilloch; W. Macfarlane & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Machines, Stamp Selling:** Hall Telephone Accessories (1928), Ltd., London, N.W.—**Mirrors, Driving:** Joseph Lucas, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Motor Cycles:** B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Pipes, Steel:** Scottish Tube Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—**Pipe, W.I.:** Wellington Tube Works, Ltd., Tipton.—**Plugs, Wall:** Julius Sax & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Posts, Marking:** United Steel Companies, Ltd. (Thos. Butlin & Co. Branch), Wellingborough.—**Pulleyweights:** Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Pumps, Tyre Electric:** R. Cadisch & Sons, London, W.C.—**Reinforcing Material:** Ferrocon Engineering Co., Ltd., Manchester; Square Grip Reinforcement Co., Ltd., Sunbury; Twisteel Reinforcement Co., Ltd., New Malden.—**Rods, Sweep:** Marshall Bros. (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Rope, Steel Wire:** R. Hood Haggie & Son, Ltd., Willington Quay-on-Tyne.—**Screws:** Guest, Keen & Nettles, Ltd., Darlston; Chas. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlston.—**Seals, Lead:** Aeme Seals, Ltd., London, E.—**Sleeves, Lead:** Geo. Farmiloe & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Lead Pipes, Ltd., Elland.—**Small Timber for Telegraph Poles:** Armstrong, Addison & Co., North Shields; Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath; A. Bruce & Co., Grays; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton; Burt Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., Southampton; Calders, Ltd., Boston; Gabriel Wade & English, Ltd., Ellesmere Port; James Jones & Sons, Ltd., Huntly; John Stenning & Son (London), Ltd., Camberley; Thos. Hay Wilson, Edinburgh; Andrew F. Wylie, Munloch.—**Solder:** Locke, Lan-

caster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Tyne Solder Co., Felling-on-Tyne.—**Tyre Covers for Bicycles:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Wallboards:** Venesta, Ltd., London, E.—**Wire:** British Ropes, Ltd., Doncaster; Richard Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester; Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, S.E.; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington; Whitehead, Hill & Co., Ltd., Cwmbran, Mon.; William Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—**Cabling, etc.:** Bury St. Edmunds-Sudbury: Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton. Sub-Contractors for Bury St. Edmunds-Sudbury: Salford Electrical Instruments, Ltd., Salford, for Loading Coils. Channel Islands (Guernsey and Jersey): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Bicester-Oxford, Glasgow (Central)-Jon. Douglas-Western-Scotstoun-Clydebank-Jon. Canniesburn Toll, Glasgow (Central)-Possil-Springburn, Glasgow (Central)-Bearsden-Milngavie: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London E. Sheffield-Workshop: Leighton Buzzard (R.A.F. Wireless Station)-Dagnall (R.A.F.) and Leighton Buzzard (R.A.F. Wireless Station)-Leighton Buzzard Exchange: United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Sheffield-Workshop: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E., for Loading Coils.—**Conduit Laying:** Helensburgh: Adam Duncan, Glasgow. Tisted: A. H. Ball & Co., Ltd., Farnham, Surrey. Aysgarth and Leyburn: British Tarspraying Ltd., Leeds. London-Maidstone (L.T.R.) (Sections I, II, IV, V): J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., Croydon. Seahouses, Alnwick-Rothbury (Section II): C. S. Bunch & Sons, Newcastle. Glasgow Central Exchange (Section 10E): Christie & Middleton, Ltd., Banchory. Newcastle-Hexham (Section II): Cleghorn & Co., Ltd., Carlisle. Great Baddow (Essex): A. R. Cleghorn & Co., Ltd., Norwich. Glasgow Renfrew and Buckingham St., Portadown-Banbridge: J. E. Cull, Belfast. Rainham (Ferry Lane and Wennington Road): W. & C. French, Ltd., Buckhurst Hill. Bradford-Keighley, Stocksbridge: G. H. Graham, Huddersfield. Frogmore (Watling Street): W. Griffiths & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Newmarket and Stetchworth: W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington. Wadebridge (Cornwall): King's Asphalt, Ltd., Exeter. Birmingham-Evesham (Advance Portion), Rustington-Poling, Preston-Hove-Hassocks, Lewes Road, Woolhampton, Hermitage-Yattendon and Spencer's Wood: Lavender, McMillan, Ltd., Worcester Park. Edwalton, Bramley Green (Hants): H. J. Newport, Ltd., Towcester. Basford (Wollaton Area), Notts., Cardiff-Pentryrh-Craigian, Bexhill, Bridlington, Laurencekirk, Bexhill Development, Kennoway, Carlisle-Newcastle (N.W. District) (Sections I, II, III, IV), Alnwick-Rothbury (Section I), Brimscombe (Stroud): Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Starbeck: J. T. Pickard, Harrogate. Manchester (Benchill Brooklands Sale), Longton, Adlington (Lancs.): W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton. London-Cambridge (Eastern District) (Sections III, IV): F. W. Shanks, Hunstanton. Southborough (Modest Corner): Walter Smith (Public Works), Ltd., Riverhead. Chesterfield: Squires & Sons, Ltd., Selby. Tunbridge Wells, Hastings, East Grinstead and Sevenoaks, etc.: O. C. Summers, London, N. Lewes (N.W. Area), Cheltenham (North): London-Cambridge (Eastern District) (Sections I, II), London-Guildford (S. Mid. District), Haslemere (East and West), Uxbridge Town, Kingskerswell (Devon): A. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C. London-Maidstone (L.T.R.) (Section III): Whittaker, Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W. Tonbridge North-Sevenoaks (Montreal Estate): Walter Smith (Public Works), Ltd., Riverhead. Elstead-Godalming: G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Electric Lifts:** Birmingham P.O. Stores Dept. (New Block "J"): R. J. Shaw & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**L.T. Switchgear:** Aberdeen Central Exchange: M. & C. Switchgear, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Staircases:** P.O. (London) Railway: Haywards, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment:** Bromborough (Liverpool), Irby (Cheshire), Chancery, Bishopsgate, Adel, Mountwood (Cheshire), Gateacre (Liverpool), Stanley (Liverpool) Power Plant, Filton (Bristol) Power Plant: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Stanley & Filton: Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants., for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C. for Rectifiers; W. Jones & Co., Ltd., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Amberley (Gloucester) Power Plant, Amesbury (Wilts.) Power Plant, Combe Down (Somerset) Power Plant: Liskeard (Cornwall), Lostwithiel (Cornwall), Whalley (Lancs.), Martock (Somerset) Power Plant, Oundle (Peterborough), Biddulph (Staffs.), Canonbury: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Amberley, Amesbury and Combe Down: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N., for Rectifiers; W. Jones & Co., Ltd., London, S.E., for Ringing Dynamotors. Sub-Contractors for Martock: Pritchett & Gold and E.P.S. Co., Ltd., London, S.W., for Batteries; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N., for Rectifiers; W. Jones & Co., Ltd., London, S.E., for Ringing Dynamotors. Poynton (Manchester), Elgar (London) Power Plant, Radlett: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Elgar: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generator; W. Jones & Co., Ltd., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Dumber Power Plant, Limpley Stoke (Somerset) Power Plant, Richmond Power Plant, London Colney, Castle Bromwich: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Limpley Stoke: Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E., for Batteries; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N., for Rectifiers; W. Jones & Co., Ltd., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Darlington, Gosforth, Park: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—**Telephonic Repeater Equipment:** West Coker Power Plant, East Stour (Shaftesbury) Power Plant, Stockland Power Plant: Austinite, Ltd., Smethwick. Castlebay (Barra), Tobermory (Mull), Oban (Argyllshire), Port Erin Extension 4: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. London (Faraday Building) Extension 30: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E. **Building alterations:** J. E. Harper & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper: Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Jas. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; Darwen Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton; Inveresk Paper Co., Ltd., Musselburgh; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; Medway Corrugated Paper Co., Ltd., Maidstone; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; North of Ireland Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ballyclare; Olive & Partington, Ltd., Airdrie; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury; Wiggins Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Chorley.—**Printing, Ruling and Binding:** Advice Notes—General Post Office: John Corah & Son, Ltd., Loughborough; Army Book 108—War Office: Waterloo & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable; Books, Army Form B 108—War Office: Waterloo & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable; Brochures "Employment Exchanges and the Life of the People"—Ministry of Labour: Fosh & Cross, Ltd., London, E. Greetings Telegram Forms—General Post Office: J. Weiner, Ltd., London, W.; Hinged Boards: Waterloo & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. National Fitness Posters—Board of Education: J. Weiner, Ltd., London, W.; Navy List and Appendix, Printing of, Group 434 (1939): Jas. Truscott & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.; Pads of Army Form C. 2123—War Office: Chas. Birchall & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool; Pamphlet 36, 7th Edition Air Ministry: Sir Joseph Causton & Sons, Ltd., Eastleigh; Pension and Allowance Warrant Books—Various Departments: Howard, Jones, Roberts & Leete, Ltd., London, S.E.; Pension and Allowance Warrant Books—Ministry of Health: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton; Telegram Forms ^{B or C}—General Post Office: H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow; Telegram Forms B or C—General Post Office: H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow; Telegram Forms A.24—General Post Office: Fisher, Clark & Co., Ltd., Boston.—**Miscellaneous:** Binders, Universal: Waterloo & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable; Boxes "C.B. 1804B": A. E. Walker, Ltd., London, N.; Cards, Special: John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Cloth, Opaque, White: Mills & Co. (Textiles), Ltd., Manchester; Cloth, Thin Tracing: Cousins & Co. (M/c), Ltd., Bolton; Morley Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Eccles; Covers for Field Service Pocket Books: Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Envelopes, Thick Buff, D London (1939): John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Envelopes, Thick Buff, D Northern Area (1939): McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Envelopes, Buff, C London (1939): John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Envelopes, Buff, C Northern Area (1939): McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Envelopes, "Official Paid," F London (1939) and Northern Area (1939): McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Envelopes, Plain, Ungummed Kraft: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton; Fittings for Universal Binders: C. H. Hare & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Ink, Black, Duplicating: D. Gestetner, Ltd., London, N.; Pencils, Copy Ink, Black Copy Blue, Hard: Venus Pencil Co., Ltd., London, E.; Pencils, Copy Ink, Black Copy Blue, Soft: Pencils, Ltd., London, N.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Services: Admiralty Chart Factory, Cricklewood—Construction of Foundations and Basements for Extension: John Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Air Ministry, Berkeley Square House—Adaptations and Partitions: Moore & Wood, Ltd., London, N. Angola New Embassy—Metal Casements: Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Barnby Moor Telephone Repeater Station—Erection: W. R. Peet, Kinoulton. Beckenham Post Office and Sorting Office—Erection: A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, W. Biddulph Telephone Exchange—Erection: J. Jones (N.S.), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs. Birmingham District—Air Raid Precautions Work: Percy Cox, Ltd., Birmingham; B. Whitehouse & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; W. J. Whittall & Son, Ltd., Birmingham. Bishopston Royal Ordnance Factory—Erection of Buildings, etc.: G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W. Blackburn Royal Ordnance Factory—Metal Fabric Screens in E. & W. Blocks and Tool Shop: J. Booth & Sons (Bolton), Ltd., Bolton. Bolton District—Air Raid Precautions Work: William Townson & Sons, Ltd., Bolton. Bolton Head Post Office—Extension: W. Knowles, Ltd., Darwen. Bournemouth, Station Sorting Office and Garage—Steel Sashes: H. Hope & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham. Bradford Telephone Exchange—Steel Casements: Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Bridgend Royal Ordnance Factory—Erection of Buildings, Retaining Walls, Drainage, Road Connections, Footpaths, Water Mains, etc.: Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Cheetham Hill Telephone Exchange (Manchester)—Erection: Normantons, Ltd., Manchester. Childwall, Liverpool, Telephone Exchange—Erection: J. Williams (Liverpool), Ltd., Liverpool. Douglas (Isle of Man) Radio Telephony Station—Construction of Approach Road: Isle of Man Highway Board, Isle of Man. Earby (Yorks) Telephone Exchange—Erection: Baron R. Roff & Son, Keighley. Earl Shilton (Leicestershire) Telephone Exchange—Erection: Walter Potter & Sons, Leicester. Faraday Building, South Extension—Pressed Steel Staircase: F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Glascoed Royal Ordnance Factory—Erection of Buildings, Provision of Roads, Railways in Cordite Group, Smoke, Administrative and Workshop Groups, Sewage Work, etc.: John Morgan (Builders), Ltd., Cardiff. Government Buildings—Steel Shutters and Fittings: Platt Bros. & Co., Ltd., Oldham; Dennison Kett & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Fisher & Ludlow, Ltd., Birmingham. Great Shelford Telephone Exchange (Cambridgeshire)—Erection: S. S. Ambrose & Son, Ely. Hamersmith Branch Post Office—Alterations and Additions: Higgs & Hill, Ltd., London, E.C. Helliwell Telephone Repeater Station, Yorks—Erection: Pickles (Builders), Ltd., Halifax. Customs and Excise, Ixehex House Minorities—Alterations to Fourth and Fifth Floors: W. T. Champion & Son, Ltd., London, S.E. Kempston Telephone Exchange—Extension: H. Bowler, Bedford. Leeds Head Post Office—New Power and Battery Rooms: N. B. Bell &

Co., Ltd., Leeds. Linthwaite Telephone Repeater Station—Erection: Abraham Graham & Son (Huddersfield), Ltd., Huddersfield. Liverpool, New York Buildings, Head Post Office—Alteration Works and Installation of New Drainage System: Tysons (Contractors), Ltd., Liverpool. Liverpool District—Air Raid Precautions Work: J. W. Jones & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool; Tysons (Contractors), Ltd., Liverpool. Maghull (Liverpool) Postmen's Office—Erection: J. & E. Aspinall, Ltd., Liverpool. Manchester District—Air Raid Precautions Work: Tinker & Young, Ltd., Manchester; P. Hamer, Ltd., Manchester; R. Carlyle & Co., Ltd., Manchester; H. Green & Son, Manchester. Manningtree Post Office, Telephone Exchange and Garage—Erection: South Eastern Contractors, Ltd., London, S.E. New Southgate, Cable Acceptance Group Buildings—Erection: T. Bates & Son, Ltd., Barking. Oundle (Northants) Telephone Exchange—Erection: W. M. Freeman & Son, Oundle. Pontypool Head Post Office—Alterations: W. & A. Davies, Abersychan. St. Annes-on-Sea Post Office—Extension: F. Parkinson & Son, Blackpool. Shorncliffe, Folkestone—Erection of Garrison Church: O. Marx, Folkestone. Soho Street Branch Post Office—Erection: Holliday & Greenwood, Ltd., London, S.W. Southwark County Court—Wall and Floor Finishes: Rusts Vitreous Mosaic & Tile Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Victoria Telephone Exchange—Refuse Accommodation: Holliday & Greenwood, Ltd., London, S.W. Whittlesey, Peterborough Telephone Exchange—Erection: Rose & Sons, Ltd., Peterborough.—**Painting Services:** Bush House (S.W. Wing), Strand, W.C.—Internal Painting: R. Skevington & Sons, Derby. Cosham Ministry of Pensions Hospital—External and Internal Painting: C. Jones & Son, London, W. Somerset House—Internal Painting: W. Chappell & Co., Ltd., London, W. Telephone House, Victoria Embankment—Internal Painting and Cleaning: Oates Bros., London, S.W. Victory House, Kingsway—External and Internal Painting: Sykes & Son, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Engineering Services:** Addlestone Veterinary Laboratory—Refrigeration Plant: Lightfoot Refrigeration Co., Ltd., Wembley. Bishopston Royal Ordnance Factory—Lightning Protection System: J. Kilpatrick & Son, Ltd., Paisley; Diesel Locomotives: Andrew Barclay Sons & Co., Ltd., Kilmarnock; Acid Pumping Units: British Labour Pumping Co., Ltd., London, N.; Diesel Driven Locomotive Jib Crane: Thomas Smith & Sons (Rudley), Ltd., Leeds; Acetene Recovery Stills: Aluminium Plant & Vessel Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Temporary Electric Mains: J. Kilpatrick & Son, Ltd., Paisley; Hot Air and Cold Air Plants: Air Control Installations, Ltd., Ruislip. Blackburn Royal Ordnance Factory—Static Condensers and Switch Fuses: Dübiller Condenser Co., Ltd., London, W.; Laying Cable for Fire Alarms and Clock Systems: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Bridgend Royal Ordnance Factory—Main Transformers: Transformers & Welders, Ltd., Watford, Herts; Apparatus for Mixing Cap and Detonator Compositions: W. Gardner & Sons (Gloucester), Ltd., Gloucester; Switchgear, Cables and Batteries: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Low Tension Switchgear for Sub-Stations: J. G. Slatter & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Road Lighting Standards: Newport & South Wales Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Pipe Screwing Machines: Kendall & Gent (1920), Ltd., Manchester; Electric Hardening Furnaces: Wild-Barfield Electric Furnaces, Ltd., London, N.; Filling Machines and Charge Plates: R. Legg, Ltd., London, N.; H. Milnes, Ltd., Bradford; Steam Distribution Mains: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Birmingham; Sewage Pumping Plant: Harland Engineering Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Turbo Alternators: D. Adamson & Co., Ltd., Dukinfield; Pumping Equipment: Harland Engineering Co., Ltd., Alloa; Electrically-driven Planing Machine: Swift-Summerskill, Ltd., Halifax. Chorley Royal Ordnance Factory—Multiple Mould Equipment for Pellet Presses: Weybridge Engineering Co., Ltd., Elstead, Surrey; Wiring, etc., of Main Road Lighting Fittings: Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton; Wrapping Machine for Explosive Pellets: Baker Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough; Hand and Face Drier: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., London, N.W.; Water Treatment Plants for Cooling Water: J. Thompson (Kennicott Water Softeners), Ltd., Wolverhampton. Glascoed Royal Ordnance Factory—Magazines, Filled Shell Stores, Railway Reservoir and Road Works: E. Nuttall & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.W.; Steam Mains: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Birmingham. Government Offices—Ventilating Units: Keith Blackman, Ltd., London, E.C.; Davidson & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Government Offices, Whitehall—Gas Filter Plants: Carrier Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Government Buildings—Fans and Motors: Keith Blackman, Ltd., London, E.C. H.M. Stationery Office, Harrow—Plenum Heating Service: Andrew Machine Construction Co., Stockport. National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Compressed Air Tunnel Building—Extensions to High Pressure Pipework: Brown & Tawse Tubes, Ltd., London, E. Pembrey Royal Ordnance Factory—Motor-driven Fume Extractor Fans and Auxiliary Apparatus: Andrew Machine Construction Co., Ltd., Newport; Pumping Equipment: Worthington-Simpson, Ltd., London, W.C.; Water Treatment Plants for Boiler Feed Purposes: Permutit Co., Ltd., London, W. Renown Telephone Exchange—Heating and Hot Water Services: Heath & Co., Ltd., London, W. Thetford Post Office, Telephone Exchange and Garage—Installation of Heating and Hot Water Apparatus: Culver Heating Co., Colchester. War Office and General Post Office—Oil Engine Generating Sets: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., London, W.C. Ministry of Labour Weeting Hall, Brandon—Sewage Ejectors, Compressors, Electric Motor, etc.: Adams Hydraulic, Ltd., York. Worcester Employment Exchange—Installation of Heating Apparatus: H. Burlingham & Co., Ltd., Evesham. **Miscellaneous:** Adjustable Towing Attachments: Birbeck Engineering Co., Eastbourne. Airmen's Boxes: Drake & Warters, Ltd., Wakefield. Benches: R. Speake & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton. Benches, Aluminium: Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham. Blankets, White Hospital: W. Crabtree & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury; W. Smith & Co. & J. & H. Philips (Witney), Ltd., Witney; C. Early & Co., Ltd., Witney; T. Ratcliffe & Co., Ltd., Mytholmroyd; Ratcliffe Bros., Ltd.,

Mytholmroyd. Canvas Fire Hose—Rubber Lined: Lewis & Tylor, Ltd., London, S.W.; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Pendleton, Manchester. Carbon Tetrachloride Extinctors: Foamite, Ltd., London, W. Card Index Cabinets: Art Metal Construction Co., London, S.W. C.I. Standards and Adjustable Swing Seat Standards: Northampton Machinery Co., Ltd., Northampton. Chairs, W.4: J. Elliott & Son, High Wycombe. Chamis Leathers: J. Preston & Son (Chamois), Ltd., Liverpool. Copper Suction Strainers: S. Jones & Co. (Engineering), Ltd., London, S.E. Cotton Waste and Rags: E. Butterworth & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Cupboards, Steel: Construction, Ltd., Birmingham; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford. Curtains, Making Up: T. Fox & Co., Ltd., London, E. Cylinder Cupboard Locks: Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., Willenhall. Desks—Folding School: G. M. Hammer & Co., Ltd., London, N. Draught Screens: G. M. Hammer & Co., Ltd., London, N. Fitters Benches: J. Greenwood, Ltd., London, E.C. Galvanised Ironware: Sergeant Turner & Son, Ltd., Stourbridge; Ludlow Bros. (1913), Ltd., Birmingham; Walker Bros., Ltd., Walsall; National Galvanizers, Ltd., Sunderland. Goggles: J. & R. Fleming, Ltd., London, E.C. Kettles: Joseph & Jesse Siddons, Ltd., West Bromwich. Light Trailer Motor Driven Pumping Units: Coventry Climax Engines, Ltd., Coventry; Scammell Lorries, Ltd., Watford, Herts; Apex Supply Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Dennis Brothers, Ltd., Guildford; J. Beresford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Harland Engineering Co., Ltd., Alloa; Worthington-Simpson, Ltd., London, W.C.; Sigmund Pumps (Great Britain), Ltd., London, W.C.; Coventry Climax Engines, Ltd., Coventry. Linoleum: Tayside Floor Cloth Co., Ltd., Newburgh; Linoleum Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Dundee Floorcloth & Linoleum Co., Ltd., Dundee; Barry Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; North British Linoleum Co., Ltd., Dundee; J. Williamson & Son, Ltd., Lancaster; Michael Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy. Plan Presses, Mahogany: D. M. Davies (Slough), Ltd., Slough. Racking, Cupboards and Bins: Milners Safe Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Constructors, Ltd., Birmingham. Rear Tail Lamps: Smith's Newhall Lamp Works, Ltd., Birmingham. Removal of Furniture, Ministry of Health, Acton to Greenford: Bishop & Sons Depositories, Ltd., London, S.W. Removal of Records, Inland Revenue Office: Beck & Politzer, London, S.E. Skeleton Top Presses and Underframes for Kitchen Tables: Papworth Industries, Papworth Everard. Steel Pedestals for Draughtsmen's Tables: Art Metal Construction Co., London, S.W. Steel Vertical Filing Cabinets: Art Metal Construction Co., London, S.W. Suction Strainers: S. Jones & Co. (Engineering), Ltd., London, S.E. Tables—Dining: Educational Supply Association, Ltd., London, W.C.; J. Johnstone, Ltd., Lochwinnoch; G. M. Hammer & Co., Ltd., London, N.; J. Walsh, Ltd., Sheffield. Tables—Repetition: Shapland & Petter, Ltd., Barnstaple. Trays for Storage Racks: Hampton Timber Co., Ltd., Hampton, Middlesex. Uniform Clothing: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; John Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs. Vacuum Cleaners: British Vacuum Cleaner & Engineering Co., Ltd., Leatherhead.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

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QUARTERLY STATISTICS RELATING TO THE PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE AND EMPLOYMENT.

Table with multiple columns for years (1930-1939) and rows for various economic indicators like Wholesale Prices, Cost of Living, Export Values, etc.

Table with columns for Bank Rate and Date of Change and Rate per cent.

* The series of figures compiled by the Board of Trade with values at 1930 prices and index numbers with 1924 as the standard year was discontinued at the end of 1936. The figures shown above, starting with the first quarter of 1935, represent the new series, with 1935 as standard.

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Discount Rate.									
Three Months Bank Bills.	1st Qr. 3.55	2.47	4.27	0.78	0.97	0.45	0.56	0.56	0.57
Quarterly Average, per cent.	2.32	2.31	1.56	0.53	0.93	0.63	0.63	0.60	0.55
	2.22	3.87	0.77	0.44	0.80	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.96
	2.20	5.77	0.53	1.00	0.59	0.64	0.65	0.63	0.76
Bank Clearings (Metropolitan, Country and Wales).									
Average amount daily, Million £	1st Qr. 21.2	19.3	18.8	18.6	20.2	20.8	22.4	25.2	24.2
	2nd " 20.4	18.4	17.6	18.2	19.5	20.8	22.1	24.5	22.7
	3rd " 18.8	17.3	17.1	18.0	18.6	20.2	21.7	23.2	21.4
	4th " 19.4	18.3	18.2	19.3	20.4	21.8	24.2	24.3	23.0
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 102.4	93.2	90.8	89.9	97.6	100.5	108.2	121.7	116.9
	2nd " 98.6	88.9	85.0	87.9	94.2	100.5	106.8	118.4	109.7
	3rd " 90.8	83.6	82.6	87.0	89.9	97.6	104.8	112.1	103.4
	4th " 93.7	88.4	87.9	93.2	98.6	105.3	116.9	117.4	111.1
Coal Mining—Coal Raised.									
Average quantity of saleable coal raised monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr. 22.6	19.2	18.7	18.7	19.9	19.4	20.4	20.1	21.0
	2nd " 19.3	17.9	17.4	16.0	17.5	17.7	17.8	20.2	18.0
	3rd " 18.8	17.1	15.5	15.7	17.0	16.0	17.4	19.2	17.5
	4th " 20.5	19.3	18.2	18.6	19.2	19.9	19.9	20.9	19.6
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 101.7	86.1	83.8	84.1	89.4	87.0	91.6	90.1	94.2
	2nd " 86.8	80.4	78.1	72.0	78.5	79.4	80.1	90.9	81.1
	3rd " 84.4	76.6	69.5	70.5	76.6	78.0	80.9	86.2	74.5
	4th " 92.1	86.6	81.9	83.3	86.5	89.5	89.6	93.9	88.1
Coal Mining—Coal Exported.*									
Average quantity of coal exported monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr. 5.0	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.7
	2nd " 4.5	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.3	3.0
	3rd " 4.4	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.8	3.0
	4th " 4.4	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.5	3.2
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 97.4	67.6	61.4	61.2	60.4	61.0	51.9	56.0	55.5
	2nd " 87.8	70.5	67.2	61.8	65.7	62.3	53.7	64.5	58.0
	3rd " 85.6	67.1	60.6	64.2	66.1	65.3	59.3	73.4	57.9
	4th " 85.1	72.2	65.6	66.3	69.2	69.2	68.0	68.0	63.3
Coal Mining—Unemployment.									
Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 13.5	23.1	27.6	29.4	25.7	24.4	20.5	15.1	11.4†
	2nd " 20.8	29.8	35.3	36.1	30.6	27.4	25.7	16.7	16.6†
	3rd " 24.9	33.0	40.6	36.7	30.5	28.2	22.9	14.8	19.3†
	4th " 22.4	26.9	32.5	29.4	25.8	21.0	18.0	12.1†	14.6†
Iron and Steel—Crude Steel Output.									
Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	1st Qr. 793.5	462.9	457.7	501.6	751.0	789.7	943.4	1,034.8	1,084.9
	2nd " 665.0	420.5	436.5	559.3	751.4	810.7	971.0	1,078.0	890.6
	3rd " 553.4	395.5	410.1	595.9	706.6	806.4	957.9	1,070.0	698.9
	4th " 430.1	447.3	448.0	677.4	744.2	874.0	1,027.0	1,138.6	790.2
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 116.1	67.7	67.0	73.4	109.9	115.6	138.0	151.4	158.8
	2nd " 97.3	61.5	63.9	81.8	109.9	118.6	142.1	157.7	130.3
	3rd " 81.0	60.0	60.0	87.2	103.4	118.0	140.2	156.6	102.3
	4th " 62.9	65.8	65.6	99.1	108.9	127.9	150.3	166.6	115.6
Iron and Steel—Pig Iron Output.									
Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	1st Qr. 640.6	377.5	393.7	296.5	453.1	519.5	604.6	644.9	723.0
	2nd " 598.7	331.2	314.5	336.7	513.0	538.2	645.0	692.1	632.1
	3rd " 442.2	280.3	270.8	355.4	510.6	540.1	650.7	723.3	460.2
	4th " 382.6	303.7	275.9	385.8	516.1	544.4	661.6	771.9	458.9
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 105.2	55.4	54.1	48.7	74.4	85.3	99.3	105.9	118.7
	2nd " 98.3	54.4	51.7	55.3	84.2	88.4	105.9	113.6	100.5
	3rd " 72.6	46.0	44.5	58.4	83.9	88.7	106.9	118.8	75.6
	4th " 62.8	49.9	45.3	63.3	84.7	89.4	108.7	126.8	75.4
Iron and Steel—Unemployment.									
Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 22.9	44.1	46.5	43.9	28.7	23.8	18.8	11.7	14.5†
	2nd " 29.1	45.0	48.2	40.9	25.5	23.1	16.9	11.6	20.2†
	3rd " 35.5	47.2	48.2	35.9	25.3	21.2	14.9	10.2	25.4†
	4th " 44.4	44.7	46.5	31.5	23.5	18.8	12.8	10.2†	22.9†
General Engineering—Unemployment.									
Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 12.7	25.8	27.8	29.4	19.2	14.3	10.7	6.2	6.4†
	2nd " 15.1	27.4	28.3	26.1	16.0	13.2	8.8	5.3	7.2†
	3rd " 18.4	29.4	30.3	23.9	14.4	12.1	7.6	4.8	7.7†
	4th " 22.8	27.7	29.8	20.9	13.9	11.1	6.6	5.1†	8.0†
Electrical Engineering—Unemployment.									
Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 5.7	14.5	17.2	18.9	11.3	7.7	5.6	3.5	4.5†
	2nd " 7.2	14.6	16.3	16.7	8.8	6.9	4.4	3.1	5.2†
	3rd " 9.1	14.6	16.0	13.7	7.1	6.0	3.6	2.7	5.1†
	4th " 10.9	15.0	16.2	11.4	6.9	5.4	3.3	3.1†	5.0†
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft—Unemployment.									
Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 8.8	17.3	21.6	18.5	10.3	8.5	7.2	4.7	6.7†
	2nd " 10.9	18.6	20.9	16.0	8.9	8.9	5.7	4.3	6.8†
	3rd " 16.9	23.6	21.4	16.2	11.1	8.7	6.0	5.2	7.5†
	4th " 16.0	22.5	18.4	11.9	8.7	7.4	4.7	5.1†	5.8†
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels under construction at end of Quarter.									
Million gross tons.	1st Qr. 1.61	0.69	0.37	0.25	0.48	0.56	0.84	1.01	1.09
	2nd " 1.39	0.56	0.28	0.29	0.59	0.56	0.85	1.20	1.04
	3rd " 1.12	0.42	0.24	0.30	0.60	0.53	0.93	1.18	0.89
	4th " 0.91	0.40	0.23	0.33	0.60	0.74	0.96	1.13	0.78
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 112.2	48.2	25.9	17.5	33.4	38.6	58.5	70.6	75.7
	2nd " 96.7	38.6	19.5	20.0	40.8	38.9	59.0	83.4	72.1
	3rd " 77.6	29.0	16.6	21.1	42.0	36.9	64.5	82.3	61.5
	4th " 63.2	27.8	15.7	23.0	41.5	51.6	67.0	78.2	54.2
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels commenced during Quarter.									
Thousand gross tons.	1st Qr. 426.6	32.7	25.7	77.3	203.0	144.4	232.5	253.5	173.0
	2nd " 230.5	23.4	28.0	50.1	146.7	108.1	282.3	367.7	157.0
	3rd " 160.7	38.7	10.8	39.7	76.9	119.0	293.2	218.6	87.5
	4th " 132.0	104.8	7.4	74.7	93.4	311.1	272.5	217.5	87.6
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 162.5	12.4	9.8	29.4	77.3	55.0	88.6	96.5	65.9
	2nd " 87.8	8.9	10.9	19.1	55.8	41.2	140.0	149.0	59.8
	3rd " 61.2	14.7	4.1	15.1	29.3	45.3	111.7	83.2	33.3
	4th " 50.3	19.9	2.8	28.4	35.6	118.5	103.8	82.8	33.4
Shipbuilding, Ship Repairing and Marine Engineering—Unemployment.									
Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 22.4	46.8	57.2	59.6	50.1	42.1	32.8	22.2	17.7†
	2nd " 26.1	52.0	58.0	56.6	45.1	40.0	28.6	21.3	17.7†
	3rd " 31.9	55.8	60.9	55.0	43.1	38.8	25.7	19.2	17.7†
	4th " 40.2	57.7	60.4	51.8	42.9	36.1	23.1	18.6†	19.6†
Cotton—Raw Cotton delivered to Mills.									
Average quantity monthly, Million lb.	1st Qr. 118.7	85.1	117.1	112.9	120.1	113.1	123.0	128.0	116.7
	2nd " 90.8	85.4	108.6	104.5	113.1	105.3	120.8	131.7	91.0
	3rd " 65.1	85.5	83.0	106.1	83.5	98.9	110.8	110.8	118.3
	4th " 90.8	122.1	105.2	118.2	107.1	120.3	124.6	125.2	97.6
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 101	72	99	96	102	96	104	108	99
	2nd " 77	72	92	89	96	83	102	112	77
	3rd " 55	72	90	79	84	92	94	77	94
	4th " 77	103	70	100	91	102	106	106	83
Cotton Industry—Unemployment.									
Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 23.8	40.6	25.9	24.8	21.6	22.1	17.1	10.9	22.5†
	2nd " 37.3	38.8	30.2	26.5	22.1	21.5	16.4	10.5	29.8†
	3rd " 45.5	44.0	34.5	24.9	25.3	22.3	15.9	11.0	30.3†
	4th " 43.0	30.4	24.4	20.6	21.9	17.8	13.5	13.1†	22.6†
Wool Textile Industry—Total Wages paid.									
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 83.9	70.6	77.1	69.1	79.7	74.5	82.1	86.4	72.4
	2nd " 73.8	72.0	70.5	75.1	74.7	75.6	81.8	88.7	71.9
	3rd " 75.7	62.8	67.9	77.8	70.0	78.2	81.0	85.7	73.5
	4th " 76.7	78.6	73.8	82.7	77.8	85.8	85.7	78.6	80.0
Wool Textile Industry—Unemployment.									
Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 21.2	29.5	16.5	1					



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