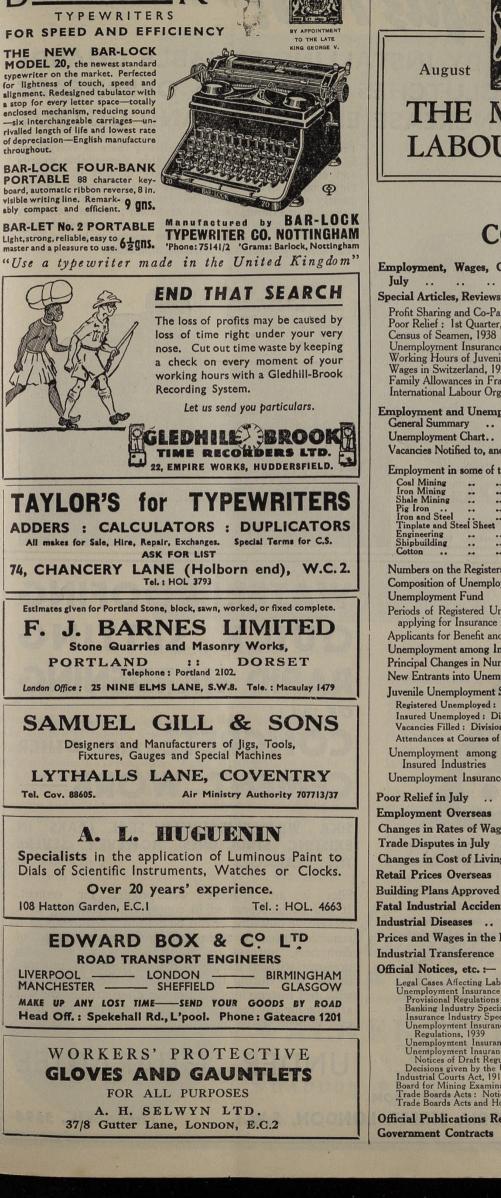
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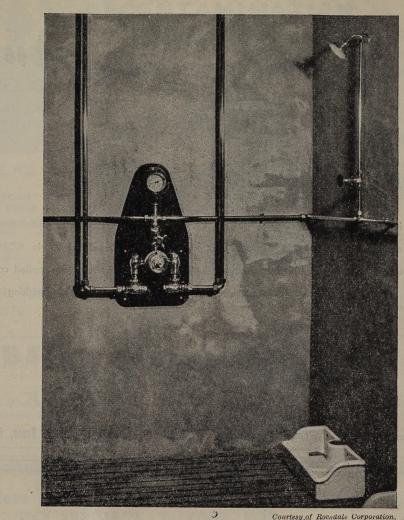
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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. XLVII.-No. 8.1

AUGUST, 1939.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.

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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement between 12th June and 10th July.

Insured Persons in Work .- It is provisionally estimated that at 10th July, 1939, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,912,000. This was 102,000 more than at 12th June, 1939, and 656,000 more than at 18th July, 1938.

Numbers Wholly Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).-At 10th July, 1939, there were 1,013,636 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 85,157 less than at 12th June, 1939, and 230,825 less than at 18th July, 1938.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.-At 10th July, 1939. there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain there were registered as unemployed in Great Britam 190,364 persons who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. This was 5,261 less than at 12th June, 1939, and 277,409 less than at 18th July, 1938.

Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment —At 10th July, 1939, there were on the registers in Great Britain, 52,424 unemployed persons who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. This was 2,737 less than at 12th June, 1939, and 8,458 less than at 18th July, 1938.

Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.—The total of 1,256,424 persons on the registers at 10th July, 1939, included 634,151 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 462,474 persons with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 28,015 persons with applications for benefit or allowances under consideration and 131,784 other persons, of whom 27,449 were under 16 years of age.

Percentages Unemployed.—Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 10th July, 1939, was 8.8, as compared with 9.4 at 12th June, 1939, and 12.5 at 18th July, 1938. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were $9 \cdot 1$ at 10th July, 1939, $9 \cdot 7$ at 12th June, 1939, and 12 $\cdot 9$ at 18th July, 1938. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 3.9, 4.2 and 4.3 respectively.

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.-The improvement in employment was most marked in the distributive trades, the cotton and wool industries. textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, engineering, shipbuilding and repairing, the iron and steel industries and metal goods manufacture, hotel and boarding house service, the transport industries, printing and bookbinding, bread, biscuit, cake, etc. making and certain other food industries, agriculture and horticulture, and furniture manufacture.

On the other hand, employment declined in the tailoring and dressmaking and millinery industries.

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 July are estimated to have resulted in an increase of about £11,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 202,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £20,500 in those of 291,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were increased were coal miners in Northumberland and the Forest of Dean, workpeople employed in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing industries, timeworkers employed in the electrical cable making industry, and machine-made paper makers.

The decreases mainly affected coal miners in Lancashire and Cheshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Cannock Chase, North Staffordshire and Scotland.

The changes so far reported in the seven completed months of 1939 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about £122,500 a week in the full-time wages of 1,412,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of £29,000 in those of 291,000 workpeople.*

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st August 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 56 per cent. at 1st July, 1939, and 56 per cent. at 2nd August, 1938. For food only the corresponding percentage at 1st August, 1939, was 37, as compared with 39 at 1st July, 1939, and 41 at 2nd August, 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 workingclass 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 July was 74. In addition, 13 disputes which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of work-people involved in these 87 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was 34,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in July was about 134,000 working days.

* Of the 291,000 workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in July, the great majority, mostly coal miners, had received increases of greater or equal amounts during the earlier months of 1939.

PROFIT-SHARING AND CO-PARTNERSHIP IN 1938.

THE following article gives particulars, based on enquiries made by the Department, of the operation of schemes of profit-sharing and co-partnership in 1938 and previous years. The statistics for previous years have been revised where necessary in accordance with further information now available. The figures relate only to definite schemes under which employees participate, on some pre-arranged basis, in the profits of the particular undertaking or business in which they are employed. Arrangements for giving bonuses or gratuities at the discretion of the shareholders or management without any specified basis, and schemes providing for bonuses which depend on output, sales, etc., and not on profits, are outside the scope of the statisti

I.-ALL SCHEMES IN OPERATION.

I.—ALL SCHEMES IN OPERATION. According to the latest available information, the total number of undertakings in Great Britain and Northern Ireland practising profit-sharing at the end of 1938 was 399. Five firms had each two separate schemes in operation, so that the total number of schemes was 404, as compared with 419 at the end of 1937. About 430,000 workpeople were employed in the 399 businesses concerned, of whom about 261,000 were entitled to participate in the benefits of

The following Table gives comparative figures for the ten years 1929-38, showing the number of schemes in operation, the number of employees covered, and also, so far as the information is available,

5/70 6153	Number of under- takings	Number of schemes	Approxi- mate	WINCH GOULDS WITH UT		chemes for vailable.*
Year.	practising profit- sharing (end of year).	in operation (end of year).	number of employees entitled to participate.	Number of schemes.	Average amount per head.	Average percentage addition to earnings.
1929 1930	517 508	526 517	267,000 247,000	420 428 415	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Per cent. 4.8 5.7 5.4

It will be seen that there has been a steady decrease in the number It will be seen that there has been a steady decrease in the humber of schemes since 1929, and that at the end of 1938 the total number of schemes known to be in operation was only about three-quarters of the number at the end of 1929. The figures given include schemes in co-operative societies as well as those in other businesses. Detailed particulars for each of these two groups are given below.

224,00 235,00

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

Number of Schemes.

According to the Department's information, there were 256 firms with profit-sharing or co-partnership schemes at the end of 1938. Five of these firms had each two separate schemes, so that the number of schemes in operation was 261, as compared with 269 at the end of 1937.

The following analysis of schemes known to have been started up to the end of 1938 shows, by industry or business, the number of such schemes discontinued, the number still in operation at the end of 1938, and the approximate number of employees participating in the schemes in operation :---

Industry or Business.	Total		Schemes i at end	in operation d of 1938.			
	number of schemes started.	Number of schemes discontinued.	Number of schemes.	Approx. number of employees entitled to participate			
Agriculture	32	29	3	100			
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chem- ical, etc	39	19	16	17,400			
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Textile Food and Drink	98 42 63	67 25 37	31 17 26	37,900 13,900 23,300			
Paper, Printing, etc	74	47	27	8,700			
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	97	15	68	56,800			
Merchants, Warehousemen and Retail Traders	113	76	36	16,800			
Banking, Insurance and Finance Other Businesses	15 118	3 93	12 25	31,600 12,700			
Total	691	411†	261	219,200			

Including schemes under which no bonus was earned (see footnote* in first column on page 289).
† In addition to the 411 schemes shown as discontinued, 19 have ceased to count as separate schemes owing to the amalgamation or transfer of undertakings which formerly had separate schemes.

From the above Table it will be seen that, while profit-sharing has From the above Table it will be seen that, while profit-sharing has been tried in a wide variety of industries, the number of schemes known to have been started is very small in comparison with the total number of firms engaged in industry as a whole. In the gas industry, however, which accounts for 60 of the 68 schemes in the gas, water and electricity supply group which were still operating at the end of 1938, a considerable proportion of the principal company-owned undertakings have introduced schemes. Whereas, in all industries taken together about 60 per cent. of the schemes started here here direction of all schemes started by gas undertakings have been discontinued, of 81 schemes started by gas undertakings only 12 have been discontinued, while 24 have been in operation for

August, 1939.

only 12 have been discontinued, while 24 have been in operation for more than twenty-five years. It may be noted that, while 175 of the schemes in operation at the end of 1938 were of post-war origin, only 24 of these had been started since 1930. Among 17 of the existing schemes which commenced before 1901, 7 had been in operation for over 50 years. For all industries taken together, the number of persons employed by firms with schemes in operation at the end of 1938 was approxi-mately 386,000, of whom about 219,000 were eligible to participate in the home in conferred by the schemes.

mately 386,000, of whom about 219,000 were eligible to participate in the benefits conferred by the schemes. The substantial extent to which employees of the firms con-cerned did not come within the profit-sharing arrangements is in part due to the fact that participation in many schemes rests upon certain qualifications, such as the attainment of a certain age, or employment with the firm for a minimum number of years. To a much greater degree, however, it results from the fact that the figures given include a considerable number of schemes which admit employees to participation in the profits only if they are able and willing to deposit savings with the firm, or to purchase shares in the undertaking; under schemes other than those of this type, over 81 per cent. of the employees were entitled to participate.

Types of Schemes.

The following Table gives particulars for schemes of various types at the end of 1938 :-

	Scheme	Schemes in operation at end of 1938.					
Type of scheme.*	Number of schemes.	Total number of employees.	Approx. number of employees entitled to participate.	schemes discon- tinued by end of 1938,			
"Share issue" schemes, i.e., schemes consisting in the issue to employees of share capital, either free, or on specially favourable terms	45	122,100	22,900	48			
" Deposit " schemes, <i>i.e.</i> , schemes under which in- terest, varying with the profits, is allowed on de- posits made by employees	17	30,000	5,800	20			
Other schemes, [†] analysed by methods of paying bonus: (α) Bonus paid in shares or invested in capital of the undertaking [†] (b) Bonus retained in a	29	35,000	27,400	22			
provident, superannua- tion, or other similar fund	11	4,600	3,900	19			
 (c) Bonus paid in cash, or credited to a savings or deposit account	94	120,000	97,500	249			
above systems; or method of payment unknown	65	74,000	61,700	53			
Total	261	385,700	219,200	411			

Co-partnership Provisions in Schemes.—Schemes which encourage employees to acquire shares or other capital in the undertakings with which they are connected, and in this and in other ways to obtain some share in the control of the business, are frequently referred to under the description "co-partnership." Among the 261 schemes in operation there were 111 which provided for some form of shareholding by employees, while 84 of the discontinued schemes provided such errenements

of shareholding by employees, while 84 of the discontinued schemes provided such arrangements. The mere holding of shares by an employee is not in itself regarded, for the purpose of the Department's statistics, as an example of profit-sharing. But where specially favourable terms are accorded to the employee-investor, and it is, moreover, apparent that the object of the scheme is to enlist and retain the interest of employees in their employer's business,§ the scheme is included in the statistics as being an example of profit-sharing, although of a rather special and limited kind. Ninety-seven such schemes are known to have been introduced, of which 45 were still in operation at the end of 1938. Although the firms operating these 45 schemes had about 122,000 employees, only about 23,000 of these employees had actually taken up shares under the schemes.

* Where a scheme has been modified since its introduction, it has been classified according to its latest form.
+ For the majority of schemes in this group the bonus is a definite proportion of profits or a sum determined by the rate of dividend paid to shareholders.
‡ In some of these schemes employees may receive part or the whole of their subsequent bonuses in cash, etc. after a prescribed period, or after they have accumulated a prescribed amount of capital
§ A single issue of shares to employees, particularly if there were no restrictions on the subsequent sale of the shares to persons outside the business, would not usually come within the scope of the statistics.

An entirely different type of shareholding scheme, and one in which a substantial majority of the workers employed normally participate, is that in which a share of profits is set aside for the employees, but is retained for investment on their behalf in the firm's capital, or is so retained for a prescribed period or until the employee has acquired a prescribed amount of capital. Of such schemes 58 are known to have been started, 29 of which were still in operation at the end of 1938. Gas companies provide much the largest section of these bonus-capitalisation schemes, accounting for 25 out of the 29 existing schemes of this type. In addition to the above schemes, a further 53 schemes are known to have been started in which some definite part (usually one-half) of the bonus is capitalised, the other part being paid in cash, or retained in a provident fund, etc. Of these 53 schemes, 36 were still in operation at the end of 1938, of which 25 are operated by gas companies.

still in operation at the end of 1938, of which 25 are operated by gas companies. "*Deposit*" Schemes.—These schemes, which give to employees who are able and willing to deposit money with the firm a guaranteed minimum rate of interest, together with a further rate of interest varying with the level of the profits, are treated as examples of profit-sharing for the purpose of these statistics. This type of arrangement accounts for 17 of the existing schemes, and for 20 of the discontinued schemes. the discontinued schemes.

the discontinued schemes. Other Schemes.—Under the remaining schemes a bonus is usually allotted to employees in the form of a definite proportion of the firm's profits, or a bonus on wages is provided at a rate determined by the rate of dividend paid on the firm's capital. A few of these schemes provide for the whole or part of the employees' bonus to be placed in a provident, superannuation, or similar fund; most, however, provide for the payment of bonuses in cash or by credits to a savings-bank account from which the employee may freely withdraw; these " cash bonus " schemes represent about 36 per cent. of all existing schemes and about 61 per cent. of the discontinued schemes. schemes

Bonuses Paid.

A few firms were unable to supply particulars of the bonuses paid or credited during 1938, and some schemes—particularly of the "share-issue" type—do not lend themselves to calculation in this respect. In the case of 213 schemes (including 3 schemes which terminated during the year), particulars are available as to the bonuses paid or credited during 1938 and are given below. In 11 of these schemes the bonus depended partily upon the amounts schemes the honus depended nextly

" deposit " schemes fro	in the stati	stics.	Bach May un la grad all	State and The Const	A CONTRACT AND A CONTRACT	10000	H	H	H	H	H	110	of
Industry or Business,	y or Business. Number of schemes to which particulars relate.* Number of employees entitled to particulars.* Average amount of bonus per addition to earnings in 1938.* Cause of discontinuance.		Under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 years or over.	Period not known.	scheme discon tinued by end of 193			
Agriculture		700	£ s. d.	Per cent.	Apathy of employees, or								
Brick, Chemical, etc {	$\begin{array}{c}2\\13\\12\end{array}$	$100 \\ 17,200 \\ 16,900$	$ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2·5 8·8 8·8	dissatisfaction of em- ployers with results Dissatisfaction of em-	9	26	24	12	7	7	3	88
Metal, Engineering, etc.	20 17	33,900 31,800	8 4 3 7 16 0	4.5	ployees Diminution of profits,	2	4	3	3	2	2		16
Textile {	16 14	11,000 10,400	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$4 \cdot 3 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 1$	losses or want of success Enterprise abandoned;	6	22	19	28	15	17	1	108
Food and Drink \dots	23 21	22,800 22,200	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$5 \cdot 0$ $5 \cdot 1$	death of employer; liquidation or dissolu-								
Paper, Printing, etc {	$\frac{21}{20}$	5,700 5,500	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6·7 7·0	tion of business, etc Changes in, or transfer of	9	12	4	9	8	7	1	50
as, Water and Elec- tricity Supply	67	56,200	8 12 11	4.3	business Substitution of increased	2	7	15	10	7	12		53
Merchants, Warehouse- men and Retail Traders Banking, Insurance and	24	12,600	11 11 7	6.4	wages, or shorter hours, or other benefits Other causes: cause not		12	16	9	4	8		49
Finance	8	23,700	37 10 0	12.2	stated, or indefinite	6	6	13	7	7	2	6	47
Other Businesses {	19 <i>17</i>	12,200 11,700	8 0 3 8 6 7	5·4 5·7	Total	34	89	94	78	50	55	11	411
Total{	213 202	195,400 <i>191,100</i>	12 10 9 <i>12 11 10</i>	$\frac{6\cdot 1}{6\cdot 1}$	·		e of T	and a	Sharin				

mented by bonuses in 1938 is shown in the following Table :---

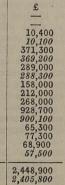
Percentage addition made by bonus to earnings.	Number of schemes to which particulars relate.	Total number of employees.	Number of employees entitled to participate
Nil	27 25 17 15 32 32 44 43 28 16 8 12 11 5 6 17 13	33,200 23,800 7,500 6,000 72,400 70,800 43,400 18,100 15,900 19,700 26,500 25,400 2,900 1,500 14,600 8,400	$16,300 \\ 15,200 \\ 4,900 \\ 4,900 \\ 64,100 \\ 33,800 \\ 14,700 \\ 13,300 \\ 14,700 \\ 14,100 \\ 14,100 \\ 24,800 \\ 23,800 \\ 2,400 \\ 1,400 \\ 4,900 \\ 3,800 \\ 3$
Total {	213 202	255,800 <i>235,900</i>	195,400 <i>191,100</i>

It will be seen that under 213 schemes for which particulars were available in 1938 the average amount of bonus paid or credited in

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

August, 1939.

Amount of bonus paid (or credited) in 1938.



that year was £12 10s. 9d. per head, and that the number of employees entitled to participate under these schemes was 195,400. About one-eighth of the schemes included yielded no bonus in 1938 owing to insufficient profits.

As in previous years there was a wide variation between the average amounts of bonus in the different industrial groups. The average for the banking, insurance and finance group, viz., £37 10s., was considerably higher than that for any other group, viz., £37 10s., chemical, etc., group coming next, with an average of £13 3s. 3d., followed by the paper, printing, etc., and the merchants, ware-housemen, and retail traders groups, with averages between £11 and £12. In the other larger groups, except textiles (in which the average was only slightly above £6) the average was between £8 and £9.

New Schemes.

New Schemes. Two schemes have come to the notice of the Department as having been introduced in 1938. One scheme, covering about 400 employees of a firm of newspaper printers and publishers, pro-vides for the payment, in proportion to basic wages, of a cash bonus equal in amount to one-twelfth of the total dividends paid on the company's ordinary shares. Under the other scheme, which covers 600 employees in a firm of millinery manufacturers, a cash bonus equal to 10 per cent. of the amount paid in dividends to shareholders is distributed, in proportion to wages, to employees whose remunerais distributed, in proportion to wages, to employees whose remunera-tion is less than £400 a year.

Discontinued Schemes. Nine profit-sharing schemes which had been in force from various dates ranging from 1894 to 1936 ceased to operate in 1938. These schemes covered approximately 12,800 employees at the latest date for which these particulars were available. Three of the firms concerned substituted for profit-sharing other arrangements pro-viding benefits for employees. Three firms terminated their schemes through the insufficiency of profits for the purpose of paying bonuses. In two of the remaining cases discontinuance resulted from the dis-satisfaction of the employers with the results of the schemes, while in the third case a large increase of staff was stated to have rendered the scheme unworkable

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

operation at the end of 1910 was 125. From this date until 1929 there was a fairly continuous increase in the number of schemes operating, and in the two years 1919 and 1920 there was a net addition of 102 schemes and of 34,000 participating employees. Since the end of 1929 the number of schemes in operation has shown a decline each year. The following Table shows the general position of profit-sharing schemes in the years 1910, 1920, 1930 and 1938 :—

	1910.	1920.	1930.	1938.
Schemes in operation Approximate number of em- ployees entitled to partici-	125	279	341	261
pate Schemes for which particulars are available as to bonuses paid or credited* :	58,000	137,000	214,000	219,000
Number of schemes	76	158	257	213
Number of employees en- titled to participate Average amount of bonus	52,000	112,000	176,000	195,000
Average percentage addi-	+	£9 18s. 3d.	£10 19s. 5d.	£12 10s. 9d.
tion to earnings	5.0	6.4	6.0	6.1

The average percentage rate of bonus—taking all industries to-gether, and all types of schemes for which this figure can be given—has not shown much variation during the period of 29 years (1910–1938) for which records are available. During this period, which covers years both of prosperity and of severe depression, the average rate has never fallen below 3.6 per cent. (1921) and has never risen above

* See footnote * in previous column. † Figures not available.

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6.7 per cent. (1914). In eighteen out of the twenty-nine years the rate has varied only between 4.5 and 5.9, and the average rate for the whole period has been 5.3 per cent. It may be noted that the average rate for 1938 (6.1) though less than the average rate for 1937 (6.4), is above the general average for the whole period and is only 0.6 per cent. below the highest recorded average rate (1914).

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III.-SCHEMES IN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

THE number of co-operative societies known to the Department to have had in operation definite profit-sharing schemes at the end of 1938 was 143, as compared with 150 at the end of 1937. The employees of the 143 societies in 1938 totalled nearly 45,000, over

	Agricul- tural Societies.	Industrial Productive Societies.	Retail Distribu- tive Societies.	All Societies.
Schemes in operation at end of 1938	60	41	42	143
Approximate number of em- ployees entitled to participate Bonuses paid or credited during 1938*:	1,100	11,000	30,100	42,200
Average amount of bonus per head	£6 9s. 6d.	£6 7s. 5d.	£5 10s. 0d.	£5 15s. 1d
Average percentage addi- tion to earnings	4.6	5.8	4.3	4 · 7

Agricultural Societies .- The schemes in force with all of these societies provide for a bonus to employees consisting of a fixed proportion of the net profits; in all cases the bonus is paid in cash. The average rate of bonus in 1938 was 4.6 per cent. on earnings, as compared with 5.1 per cent. in 1937. The average rates of bonus as compared with 5.1 per cent. in 1937. The average rates of bonus paid in earlier years amounted to less than 2 per cent. on earnings in 1929; 2.1 in 1930; 2.3 in 1931; 3.2 in 1932; 3.0 in 1933; 5.0 per cent. in 1934, and 5.5 in 1935, rising to 6.0 in 1936. Eleven of the agricultural societies paid no bonus in 1938, compared with eight in 1937.

Industrial Productive Societies.—The schemes adopted by the majority of productive societies provide for a specified proportion of the profits to be set aside for the employees; but in a number of of the profits to be set aside for the employees; but in a number of cases the employees receive a bonus on wages at a rate which varies with the rate of dividend declared upon customers' purchases. A large proportion of the schemes in the productive societies are of the co-partnership type, under which the employees' bonuses are wholly or partly retained for investment in the societies' share capital. In only seven of the 41 societies is the bonus paid wholly in code

in cash. The productive societies are mainly engaged in the printing, boot and shoe, other clothing, and textile industries. The following Table shows the number of schemes in these industry groups at the end of 1938, together with particulars of the bonuses paid in each group during that year :---

Industry.		Number Approxi-		Bonuses paid or credited in 1938.*				
		schemes in opera- tion.	number of employees entitled to participate.	Average amount per head.		nt	Average percentage addition to earnings.	
Boot and Shoe Other Clothing Printing, Bookbinding, etc.		4 13 4 14 6	800 1,500 4,900 1,200 2,600	£ 3 2 4 3 13	s. 12 10 18 6 12	d. 4 9 10 10 10	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per cent.} \\ 3 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	
Total		41	11,000	6	7	5	5.8	

No bonuses were available under 19 of the 41 schemes in 1938.

Retail Distributive Societies .- The type of scheme which is most Retail Distributive Societies.—The type of scheme which is most common among these societies provides for paying the employees, out of such profits as may remain after meeting various specified charges, "not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £ on gross sales and $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £ on net profits"; but a number of societies pay a bonus on wages at a rate which is regulated by the rate of dividend declared upon customers' purchases, and a smaller number pay a bonus which is based on a fixed proportion of the net profits. Where the first arrangement is in force, it will be obvious that a part—and usually by far the larger part—of the supplementary payment is a by far the larger part—of the supplementary payment is a collective commission on sales, and is therefore outside the scope of these statistics: in such cases only that part of the bonus which is regulated by the amount of profits is included in the figures

shown in this article. The average rate of bonus in this group has shown little change during the period 1929 to 1938, the percentage addition to earnings in recent years being 4.5 in 1935, 4.6 in 1936, 4.5 in 1937, and 4.3 in 1938. Three of these societies paid no bonus in 1938.

All Societies. Statistics are given in the following Table relating to all schemes operated by co-operative societies in the period 1929-38 :--

	Number of schemes	Approxi- mate	Bon	vhich		
Year.	in operation at end of year.	number of employees entitled to participate.	Number of schemes to which particulars relate.	Number of employees entitled to participate.	Average amount of bonus per head.	Average percentage addition to earnings.
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938	181 176 175 169 161 155 156 150 143	$\begin{array}{c} 30,800\\ 33,000\\ 34,000\\ 35,100\\ 34,800\\ 36,000\\ 36,000\\ 37,200\\ 39,800\\ 41,400\\ 42,200\\ \end{array}$	164 171 169 164 161 158 150 156 149 142	$\begin{array}{c} 30,600\\ 32,900\\ 34,000\\ 34,000\\ 34,700\\ 35,900\\ 35,900\\ 37,200\\ 39,800\\ 41,300\\ 42,200\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds & \text{s. d.} \\ 5 & 10 & 3 \\ 5 & 14 & 11 \\ 5 & 10 & 1 \\ 5 & 10 & 1 \\ 5 & 10 & 1 \\ 5 & 14 & 11 \\ 5 & 14 & 11 \\ 5 & 14 & 1 \\ 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 19 & 2 \\ 5 & 17 & 10 \\ 5 & 15 & 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per cent.} \\ 4 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \end{array}$

POOR RELIEF: FIRST QUARTER, 1939.

A STATEMENT† issued by the Ministry of Health shows that the total A STATEMENT issued by the ministry of freatm shows that the total number of persons‡ in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales on the last Saturday in March, 1939, was 1,073,975, as compared with 1,066,295 at the end of December, 1938, and with 1,066,947

at the end of March, 1938. The total for the end of March, 1939, viz., 1,073,975, was composed of 150,103 recipients of institutional relief, and 923,872 recipients of domiciliary relief ("outdoor" relief, *i.e.*, relief in their

own homes). The average of the numbers in receipt of domiciliary relief on each Saturday in the months January, February and March, 1939, were 932,895, 933,850 and 923,227, respectively. The total number of persons§ receiving relief from Public Assist-ance Authorities in Scotland on 15th March, 1939, was 242,745, as compared with 244,958 on 15th February, 1939, 241,333 on 15th January, 1939, 235,983 on 15th December, 1938, and 241,305 on 15th March, 1938. The figure for 15th March, 1939, included 10,717 persons in receipt of indoor relief, 10,769 persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only and vagrants, and 221,259 persons in receipt of other forms of outdoor relief. The Table below analyses (a) the average number of persons in

The Table below analyses (a) the average number of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief in England and Wales in March, 1939, and (b) the number of persons in receipt of outdoor relief in Scotland on 15th March, 1939 :---

	England and Wales.	Scotland.
A.—Persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occu-	- State and	
pation :	Territor Spectrolied	
1. Unemployed persons insured under the Un- employment Insurance Acts Wives and dependent children of such persons	3,512 5,798	892 1,360
2. Unemployed persons not insured, but regis- tered at an Employment Exchange Wives and dependent children of such persons	15 972 20,382	4,644 4,836 1,716
3. Other persons	} 3,984 {	2,053
Relieved for other causes : All persons Wives and dependent children of such persons	} 200,123	26,250 50,908
Total of above classes	249,771	92,659
B.—Persons not ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation	673,456	128,600
TOTAL	923,227	221,259

CENSUS OF SEAMEN, 1938.

THE results of the Census of Seamen, recently published, show that the number of seamen employed on 15th June, 1938, on sea trading vessels registered under Part I. of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, was 159,313. The addition to this number of the first crews

in 1938 of vessels not employed on the Census date, but employed at some other time during the year, produces a total of about 192,400 seamen—about 1,500 more than in 1937. Of the 159,313 seamen employed on 15th June, 1938, the number employed in steam vessels was 130,313, in motor vessels 28,599, and in sailing vessels 401. The number employed in the foreign trade was 140,051, and the number in the home (including coasting) trade was 19.262.

The total of 159,313 included 107,088 British (of whom 26,768 were officers), 7,043 foreigners (of whom 252 were officers), and 45,182 lascars. In the Deck Department 59,553 seamen were employed, in the Engine-room Department 54,045, and in the Stewards' Department 45,715.

* Including schemes in operation under which no bonus was earned, but excluding schemes for which details were not available. It should be noted that the figures showing the average amounts of bonus are not strictly comparable with those representing the average percentage additions to earnings, because some societies were able to state the amount of bonus but not the per-centage addition. † Persons in Receipt of Poor Relief (England and Wales) : January-March, 1939. H.M. Stationery Office : price 6d. net (7d. post free). ‡ Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only (numbering 25,764), casuals (numbering 9,392), and rate-aided patients in mental hospitals. § Excluding lunatics and mental defectives. II H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10d. post free).

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UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1939.

THE Unemployment Insurance Bill, 1939, received the Royal Assent on 13th July. A summary of the provisions of the Bill was given on page 83 of the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1939, and the amendments made during its passage through Parliament do not substantially alter this summary. A new subsection was added to Section 1 to enable the Minister to make regulations immediately to Section 1 to enable the Minister to make regulations inniculative deal with the claims of workers who are suspended at the time of the holiday. The Minister has already made these regulations as Provisional Regulations. The date of operation for the other subsections of Section 1 and for Section 3 was postponed till 18th January, 1940.

WORKING HOURS OF JUVENILES IN FACTORIES.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for July (page 245) reference was made to the limitation of the working hours of young persons under the age of 16 under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937. Among the industries for which public inquiries were directed to be held on the question of allowing the working hours to exceed 44 per week were the flax textile industry, the rope, twine and net industry and the electrical cable-making industry. The reports of the Com-missions appointed to hold the inquiries in the case of the first two of these industries have been received by the Home Secretary, while the application in the case of the electrical cable-making industry was withdrawn and the inquiry was not proceeded with the application in the case of the electrical cable-making industry was withdrawn and the inquiry was not proceeded with. The Home Secretary, not being satisfied that the conditions mentioned in Section 71 (2) of the Act are fulfilled in the case of the three industries mentioned, has made Orders appointing 3rd September, 1939, as the date on which the maximum of 44 hours for young persons will become operative in these industries

for young persons will become operative in these industries

WAGES IN SWITZERLAND, 1938.

An official publication of the Swiss Federal Department of Economic Affairs, La Vie Economique, in the issue for June, 1939, contains particulars, from which the Table below has been compiled, of the average hourly and daily earnings in 1938 of workers in Switzerland whose earnings were ascertained for the purpose of assessing com-pensation for accidents sustained during the course of the year. The average earnings shown in the Table are based on the actual company (including all additions to normal wages) received at the

arnings (including all additions to normal wages) received at the time of the accidents and relate to 69,632 workers, of whom 55,377 furnished returns on an hourly basis, and 14,255 on a daily, weekly, monthly or yearly basis (converted to a daily basis for the purpose of the statistics). In a further 6,818 returns, relating to the earnings of male workers 18 years of age and over the darge of the time of the of the statistics). In a further 6,818 returns, relating to the purpose of male workers 18 years of age and over, the degree of skill of the worker was not stated.

		Average earnings* in Swiss francs.							
Industry.	No. of workers furnish- ing returns.		ale work ears and	Female workers	Young				
		Fore- men.	Skilled and semi- skilled.	Un- skilled.	(18 years and over).	persons (under 18 years).			
Metal and engin- eering {daily hourly Building {hourly daily Woodworking {hourly daily Brick, tile, pot- tery, etc {daily tery, etc {daily Chemical {hourly tobacco {daily tobacco {daily toba	$\begin{matrix} 13,687\\1,942\\19,588\\2,238\\5,434\\1,165\\1,273\\206\\1,092\\149\\1,428\\1,323\\4,733\\1,125\\1,751\\2,04\\455\end{matrix}$	1.66 17.21 1.60 17.67 1.50 15.05 16.80 14.71 	$\begin{array}{c} 1\cdot 38\\ 10\cdot 60\\ 1\cdot 44\\ 12\cdot 47\\ 1\cdot 26\\ 9\cdot 36\\ 1\cdot 28\\ 11\cdot 36\\ 1\cdot 46\\ 13\cdot 76\\ 1\cdot 41\\ 13\cdot 76\\ 1\cdot 41\\ 10\cdot 68\\ 1\cdot 38\\ 10\cdot 91\\ 1\cdot 16\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 10 \\ 9 \cdot 25 \\ 1 \cdot 08 \\ 11 \cdot 07 \\ 0 \cdot 96 \\ 7 \cdot 60 \\ 1 \cdot 03 \\ 9 \cdot 70 \\ 1 \cdot 26 \\ 10 \cdot 31 \\ 1 \cdot 26 \\ 11 \cdot 86 \\ 0 \cdot 92 \\ 8 \cdot 40 \\ 1 \cdot 02 \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \end{array}$	0.71 0.62 0.75 0.75 0.70 6.35 0.70 6.09 0.82 5.78 0.73	$\begin{array}{c} 0.50\\ 3.87\\ 0.73\\ 0.46\\ 0.54\\ 0.58\\ 0.51\\ 0.45\\ 3.54\\ 0.61\\ 0.47\\ \end{array}$			
All industries, in- cluding some not shown above, in 1938	55,377 14,255	$1 \cdot 59 \\ 16 \cdot 53$	$1 \cdot 37 \\ 12 \cdot 11$	1.06 9.58	$\begin{array}{c} 0\cdot 72\\ 6\cdot 34\end{array}$	0·52 4·04			
All industries, in- cluding some not shown above, in 1937	50,140 13,289	$1 \cdot 54$ $16 \cdot 32$	$\begin{array}{c}1\cdot32\\11\cdot90\end{array}$	$1 \cdot 05 \\ 9 \cdot 69$	$0.69 \\ 6.24$	0.50 3.91			

The slight upward movement in the general level of earnings which was noted in 1937 was accentuated in 1938, and increases ranging from one to four per cent., occurred in the average hourly and daily earnings of most classes of workers included in the Table. As the official index figure of the cost of living in Switzerland showed very little change between the two years, the increase in the purchas-ing power was nearly equivalent to the increase in the nominal value of the earnings.

It should be pointed out that, for the purpose of assessing com-pensation for accidents, the proportion of earnings which exceeds 21 francs a day is disregarded. The true average earnings of workers, especially foremen, in the higher wage classes, may, therefore, be somewhat higher than those shown in the Table.

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

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES IN FRANCE.

IMPORTANT extensions and modifications of the French system of compulsory family allowances will result from some of the pro-visions of the Decree-Law dated 29th July, 1939, which is designed to encourage an increase in the birth-rate and to foster and protect family life in France. The revised system of family allowances will be operative as from 1st January, 1940, and its chief provisions are ummarised below.

Eligibility for the receipt of family allowances is extended to all persons working for a wage or salary, irrespective of the nature of their employment, persons employed in the public services, em-ployers and persons working on their own account in industry, commerce, the liberal professions and agriculture, including share-farmers (*métayers*), and to all persons whose principal means of livelihood is derived from an occupational activity.

Family allowances are no longer granted in respect of the first dependent child. A bonus of not less than 2,000 francs is, however, to be paid on the birth of the first legitimate child in each family, provided that the birth occurs within two years of the marriage. The bonus is to be received in two equal instalments, the first at the time of the birth and the accord air months later. time of the birth and the second six months later.

Family allowances are to be paid in respect of the second and each succeeding dependent child below the normal school-leaving age (14 years), the allowances being continued until the age of 17 years (14 years), the anowances being continued until the age of 17 years in the case of children who remain at school beyond the normal period, apprentices and invalids. Irrespective of the occupation of the father, the minimum rate of the allowance is, for the second child, 10 per cent. and, for each succeeding child, 20 per cent. of the average monthly remuneration of an adult male worker in the respective Department. The average monthly remuneration respective Department. The average monthly remuneration upon which the family allowances are calculated is to be fixed annually, which the family allowances are calculated is to be fixed annually, for urban and rural populations separately in each Department, by Orders to be issued by the Ministers of Labour, Agriculture and Finance, after consultation with the competent Family Allowances Committees, account being taken, in determining the average figure, of wages and salaries locally current and, especially, of the minimum wage rates laid down in collective agreements. In no case, however, may the application of the Decree-Law result in a reduction of the total amount of the allowances actually being received, at the date of the application, by any family with two or more dependent children. If the circumstances warrant, the head of a family may be granted a lump sum payment actuarially equivalent to the total amount of the allowances payable in respect of a child during its first year.

For workers in regular employment, the allowances are to be paid for each day of employment, and not less than six daily allow-ances may be received for a full week's work, irrespective of the manner in which the working hours are distributed over the week. Special regulations apply to workers on short-time and to those working overtime to make up time previously lost.

In urban areas, a special allowance (la mère au foyer) is provided for workers' families which have at least one dependent child and in which only one of the parents is engaged in a remunerative occupation.

Funds for the payment of the family allowances and of the birth-bonuses are, as a rule, to be provided by the employers, who are required, for the purpose, to join approved compensation funds and to pay the contributions fixed by such funds. A State subsidy is, however, provided in the case of funds established for the payment of family allowances to agricultural workers and to persons working on their own account. on their own account.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

The eighty-eighth session of the Governing Body was held in Geneva on 6th and 13th June, 1939. Meetings of the Emergency Committee, the Preparatory Committee on the Textile Industry, the Finance Committee and the Advisory Committee on Management were held immediately prior to the meeting of the Governing Body.

The following were among the principal matters dealt with at the session :

The Governing Body considered the Record of the Meeting of the The Governing Body considered the Record of the Meeting of the Committee of Experts on Safety in Coal Mines and after a prolonged discussion as to the advisability of convening the proposed Technical Tripartite Conference on Safety in Coal Mines for a date as early as the Autumn of this year, it was decided that it should be so called, i.e., for a date in the middle of October next. The Governing Body at the same time authorized the Committee of Experts to be different at the same time authorised the Committee of Experts to hold a further meeting prior to the Conference to consider further the draft model code on safety in coal mines which they are preparing for consideration by the Conference.

The Governing Body considered the Record of the Preparatory Technical Conference on Labour Inspection which had been held in the week commencing 29th May (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1939, page 245). The Governing Body took note of the Record of the Meeting. On the basis of this Record the Office will prepare a questionnaire to be addressed to the Governments of States Members prior to further consideration of the subject at the International Labour Conference in June, 1940.

The Governing Body decided that a meeting of the International Public Works Committee should be convened in 1940 at a date to be fixed later to consider the information to be submitted by States Members in accordance with International Labour Recomm No. 50 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1939, page 48)

The Governing Body decided in principle to set up a Permanent The Governing Body decided in principle to set up a Permanent Committee on Migration for Settlement as had been proposed by a Conference of Experts on the subject which had met in March, 1938. It instructed the Office to continue the study of the international financial problems involved in the development of migration for settlement and to submit proposals for convening the first meeting of the Committee as soon as the stage reached in this study and other circumstances made it possible to contemplate such a meeting.

The Governing Body decided to call a meeting of the Unemployment Committee at the beginning of 1940 to consider the reports which had been received from Governments on the application of Recommendation No. 45 concerning Unemployment among Young Persons. Experts on this subject would be specially invited to attend the meeting of the Committee.

The Governing Body decided to call a meeting of the Permanent Agricultural Committee for 30th October, 1939.

The Governing Body considered the reports presented by the The Governing Body considered the reports presented by the Emergency Committee which had been set up to consider the policy to be followed by the International Labour Organisation in the event of any future international crisis. These reports were adopted unanimously by the Governing Body and it was decided that a communication on the subject should be made to the International Labour Conference in order that the decisions reached in so far as they were of general interest might be made known. This com-munication was made. It referred to the approval which had been expressed by many States of the previous decision of the Govern-ing Body that the International Labour Organisation should advergence to function as completely as possible if an international Body endeavour to function as completely as possible if an international crisis should intervene and even if such a crisis should unfortunately develop into war. The communication also contained a series of preliminary observations on the possible functions of the Organisation in war time.

TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

The twenty-fifth Session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from 8th to 28th June, 1939. At the Conference 46 states were represented by 86 Government delegates, 34 Em-ployers' delegates and 34 Workers' delegates with a total of 198 advisers.

Mr. Edmond Schulthess, Swiss Government delegate to the Conference, was elected President of the Conference, and Mr. Langstone (New Zealand), Mr. Harriman (United States) and Mr. Jouhaux (France), Vice Presidents.

The delegates representing the United Kingdom were Mr. F. W. The delegates representing the United Kingdom were Mr. F. W. Leggett, C.B., Under Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and Mr. E. G. Savage, C.B., Senior Chief Inspector of the Board of Education, while Mr. G. Myrddin Evans, Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of Labour, was a substitute delegate. Sir John Forbes Watson, Director of the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations and Mr. J. Hallsworth, General Secretary of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers and Chairmen Organisations and Mr. J. Hallsworth, General Secretary of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers and Chairman of the Trades Union Congress General Council, were delegates repre-senting employers and workpeople respectively. Mr. Ernest Brown, M.P., Minister of Labour, and Mr. A. T. Lennox Boyd, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, were both present during part of the Conference. Mr. Brown in his speech on the Director's Report referred to various economic questions, to the questions of discrimination against elderly workers, vocational training and holidays with pay, and in particular to the problem of to the questions of discrimination against enterly workers, vocational training and holidays with pay, and in particular to the problem of the standard of living. He instanced, as concrete evidence of the value of measures of social legislation, the improvement in the physique and health of the population of Great Britain as revealed by the medical examination of the young men now registered for compulsory military training.

The principal items on the agenda of the Conference were :

Technical and vocational education and apprenticeship.
 Regulation of contracts of employment of indigenous

workers. (3) Recruiting, placing and conditions of labour (equality of

treatment) of migrant workers. (4) Regulation of hours of work and rest periods of professional drivers (and their assistants) of vehicles engaged in road

transport. (5) Generalisation of the reduction of hours of work in industry, commerce and offices.(6) Reduction of hours of work in coal mines.

As regards items (5) and (6), the Conference decided, in view of As regards items (5) and (6), the Conference decided, in view of the exceptional circumstances prevailing at a time when a large number of countries found themselves obliged to carry out extensive programmes of armament and national defence, not to proceed to the consideration of draft Conventions or Recommendations, but to invite the Governing Body to place the questions on the agenda of a later session. In the case of item 5, this decision was reached in the opening stages of the Conference and no Committee was appointed. In the case of item 6, a Committee was appointed and the decision not to proceed to consider a draft Convention was taken by the Conference on the recommendation of the Committee.

Separate committees were appointed to deal with the remaining subjects. These were on the agenda of the last Conference for first discussion, and it was the business of the Conference this year to consider the adoption of draft Conventions and Recommendations.

August, 1939.

Item 1. Technical and vocational education and apprenticeship. The Conference adopted, by 110 votes to nil in both cases, a recommendation concerning vocational training, and a recom-mendation concerning apprenticeship.

Item 2. Regulation of contracts of employment of indigenous workers.

The Conference adopted the following draft Conventions and Recommendations :-

(a) Draft Convention concerning the regulation of written contracts of employment of indigenous workers, by 101 votes to nil.

(b) Draft Convention concerning penal sanctions for breaches of contracts of employment by indigenous workers, by 95 votes to 22

(c) Recommendation concerning the maximum length of written contracts of employment of indigenous workers, by 94 votes to 16.

(d) Recommendation concerning labour inspectorates for indigenous workers, by 94 votes to 2.

Item 3. Recruiting, placing and conditions of labour (equality of treatment) of migrant workers.

The Conference adopted by 110 votes to nil a draft Convention concerning the recruitment, placing and conditions of labour of migrants for employment. The Conference also adopted two Recommendations as follows :---

(a) Recommendation concerning the recruitment, placing and conditions of labour of migrants for employment, by 103 votes to nil.

(b) Recommendation concerning co-operation between States relating to the recruitment, placing and conditions of labour of migrants for employment by 107 votes to nil.

Item 4. Regulation of hours of work and rest periods of professional drivers (and their assistants) of vehicles engaged in road transport.

The Conference adopted the following draft Convention and Recommendations :---

(a) Draft Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work and rest periods in road transport, by 88 votes to 18. (b) Recommendation concerning individual control books in

road transport, by 85 votes to 20. (c) Recommendation concerning the regulation of night

(c) Recommendation concerning the regulation of night work in road transport, by 81 votes to 23.
(d) Recommendation concerning the methods of regulating hours of work in road transport, by 81 votes to 21.
(e) Recommendation concerning rest periods of professional drivers of private vehicles, by 72 votes to 21.

Other business before the Conference.

The annual report of the Director was submitted to the Conference and as usual a number of speeches of a general character were delivered in connection with this item of the agenda. The Director replied to the debate.

The reports received by the International Labour Office during The reports received by the International Labour Onice during the year on the application of Conventions by States which had ratified them were considered by a specially appointed Committee which had before it the Report of the Committee of Experts appointed by the Governing Body. The report of the Conference Committee was adopted by the Conference without opposition.

The Standing Orders Committee of the Conference considered The Standing Orders Committee of the Conference considered certain constitutional questions, and all their proposals were adopted by the Conference with the exception of one, relating to a proposal to insert in all future Conventions a new article enabling their obligations to be accepted on behalf of certain territories attached to Members of the Organisation. This was referred back to the Governing Body for further consideration and report to the next

Conference. Another constitutional question which arose during the Conference related to the proposed inclusion in the draft Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work and rest periods in road transport of an Article permitting Federal States to ratify the Convention in respect not of all the workers coming within its scope but of certain specified classes of those workers only. After careful examination by a specially appointed sub-Committee it was decided not to proceed with this proposal but instead a Resolution was submitted to the Conference and approved by it requesting the Governing Body to undertake a study of the position of Federal States as regards ratification of Conventions and to submit a report to the twenty-sixth session of the Conference. sixth session of the Conference.

In accordance with a view which had been expressed by the British Government representative on the Governing Body, one afternoon during the Conference was left free for an informal discussion, which any Member of the Conference who was interested was invited to attend. The subject discussed was minimum wage fixing machinery. A considerable number of delegates and advisers attended the dis-cussion and an interesting and useful exchange of views and experience

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement between 12th June and 10th July. The improvement was most marked in the distributive trades, the cotton and wool industries, textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, engineering, ship building and repairing, the iron and steel industries and metal goods manufacture, hotel and boarding house service, the transport industries, printing and bookbinding, bread, biscuit, cake, etc. making and certain other food industries, agri-culture and horticulture, and furniture manufacture. On the other hand, employment declined in the tailoring and dressmaking and millinery industries.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

It is provisionally estimated* that at 10th July, 1939, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,912,000. This was 102,000 more than at 12th June, 1939, and 656,000 more than at 18th July, 1938.

Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemploye Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 10th July, 1939, was 8.8† compared with 9.4 at 12th June, 1939, and 12.5 at 18th July, 1938. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 9.1† at 10th July, 1939, 9.7 at 12th June, 1939, and 12.9 at 18th July, 1938. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 3.9†, 4.2 and 4.3 respectively.

At 10th July, 1939, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,013,636 wholly unemployed, 190,364 temporarily stopped, and 52,424 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,256,424. This was 93,155 less than at 12th June, 1939, and 516,692 less than at 18th July, 1938.

The total of 1,256,424 persons on the registers in Great Britain, at 10th July, 1939, included 634,151 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 462,474 with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 28,015 persons with applications for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 131,784 other persons, of whom 27,449 were juveniles under 16 Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry employ-ment showed a decline in the decorating branch, but an improvement in some other occupations, and was good on the whole In indi vidual occupations it was good with carpenters, bricklayers, masons and plumbers, and moderate with slaters and tilers, plasterers and painters. In brick manufacture, employment in July continued years of age fairly good.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 10th July, 1939, was 1,326,134, as compared with 1,417,239 at 12th June, 1939, and 1,875,083 at 18th July, 1938.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment in July was good for the time of year in most districts.

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

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate .- There was a further improvement in the pig iron industry in July. In iron and steel manufacture employment during July remained good. It con-tinued fair in the tinplate industry and good in steel sheet manu-

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.- Employment showed a further improvement between 12th June and 10th July in all the principal sections of the engineering industry, and was very good on the whole. In electrical and general engineering and in aircraft manufacture it was very good ; it was good in constructional and marine engineering and in motor vehicle manufacture, and moderate in textile engineering. Reports of shortages of certain classes of skilled labour were again received from many districts.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment at 10th July showed a further improvement on the whole.

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

Textile Industries .--- In the cotton industry employment at 10th July showed a further improvement, and shortages of skilled weavers were reported from several districts.

In the wool textile industry employment showed a further marked improvement, especially in the woollen section, and was very good; there was a considerable increase in overtime working. In the carpet section employment continued good in most districts.

* The estimates of the numbers in employment at all the dates mentioned include persons insured under the Agricultural Scheme and also persons in certain classes of domestic employments which became insurable in April, 1938. See footnote * in first column on page 295.

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EMPLOYMENT IN JULY: GENERAL SUMMARY.

In the hosiery trade employment showed a further improvement and In the hosiery trade employment showed a further improvement and was very good; shortages of skilled labour were reported from many districts. Employment continued fair in the lace trade and fairly good in the silk and artificial silk industries. There was a decline in the linen trade and employment was slack, but it improved slightly in the jute trade. Employment continued to improve in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades and was moderate; short-time working, however, continued in many areas.

Clothing Trades.-Employment in the tailoring trades showed a seasonal decline in many areas and was fair on the whole. In the dressmaking and millinery trades also there was a seasonal decline in most districts, but employment generally was fairly good. In the shirt and collar trades employment declined in some areas, but remained good in London, the Midlands and the North-West. It was stated that there were shortages of machinists and other skilled workers in the tailoring, dressmaking and shirt and collar trades at certain centres in London, Glasgow and Lancashire. In the glove a shortage of skilled workers was reported from Barnstaple. The or state showed improvement at some centres and employment on the whole continued good. In the hat trade employment was fair in most areas except Luton; in that area employment declined during the first half of the month, but subsequently showed a gradual improvement.

In the boot and shoe industry employment at 10th July showed little change on the whole as compared with 12th June; it was better than a year ago.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the leather trades continued to improve and was good on the whole in all sections; shortages of female workers were reported from certain Midland and London

Employment in the furnishing trades again showed a slight improvement and was fairly good; with millsawyers employment continued to improve and was good; with coachbuilders it remained good.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.-In the papermaking and printing industries employment showed an improve-ment and was good on the whole. It also improved with bookbinders.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment showed a slight improvement at 10th July, but was still slack on the whole. In the bottle-making section of the glass trades employment showed a further slight improvement and was fair generally; in other sections also it improved and was fairly good.

Fishing.—Employment improved in July in all sections of the fishing industry; a shortage of trawl hands was reported from Aberdeen.

Dock Labourers and Seamen .- Employment with dock labourers at 10th July showed a slight improvement as compared with 12th June. There was also a further slight improvement in employ-ment among seamen, and shortages of deck hands were again reported from several ports.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS AT 10TH JULY, 1939.

	Persons no Regular En		Persons	Servicin
tenstimetent. ke	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	in Casual Employ- ment.	Total.
- uncased	GREAT]	BRITAIN.	indine and	Stell.
Men Boys Women Girls	783,028 24,538 179,942 26,128	120,259 2,502 64,256 3,347	50,572 111 1,732 9	953,859 27,151 245,930 29,484
Total	1,013,636	190,364	52,424	1,256,424
Decrease (-) as com- pared with 12th June, 1939 18th July, 1938 GREAT	- 85,157 - 230,825 Britain and	- 5,261 - 277,409	- 2,737 - 8,458	- 93,155 - 516,692
Men Boys Women Girls	824,449 26,625 195,934 27,364	122,192 2,562 68,718 3,723	52,698 113 1,747 9	999,339 29,300 266,399 31,096
Total	1,074,372	197,195	54,567	1,326,134
Decrease (-) as com- pared with 12th June, 1939 18th July, 1938	- 84,880 - 255,235	- 3,050 - 284,799	- 3,175 - 8,915	- 91,105 - 548,949

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the percentages* unemployed at 10th July, 1939, among insured persons, aged 16-64, in each of the areas into which the United Kingdom is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Labour Exchanges Act and the Unemployment Insurance Acts.

Division,	A	eneral a gricultu chemes	ral	114 114 114 114	General Scheme		Agricultural Scheme.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males	Total
London S. Eastern S. Western Midlands N. Eastern N. Western Northern Scotland Special Schemes	$ \begin{array}{r} 6.5 \\ 4.8 \\ 4.3 \\ 6.9 \\ 9.2 \\ 13.3 \\ 14.9 \\ 12.5 \\ 16.1 \\ 2.1 \\ \end{array} $	$5 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 6 \\ 10 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 9 \\ 9 \cdot 9 \\ 0 \cdot 6$	$ \begin{array}{r} 6 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 7 \\ 8 \cdot 5 \\ 12 \cdot 3 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \\ 11 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 6 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 6 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 5.6\\ 5.0\\ 4.0\\ 6.3\\ 6.7\\ 10.3\\ 8.3\\ 8.9\\ 9.9\\ 0.6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 6.2 \\ 5.4 \\ 4.5 \\ 6.9 \\ 8.8 \\ 12.4 \\ 14.1 \\ 11.9 \\ 15.7 \\ 1.5 \\ \end{array} $	$2 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \\ 5 \cdot 9 \\ 6 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ -$	$ \begin{array}{c} 6.7 \\ 3.0 \\ 5.7 \\ 5.6 \\ 4.5 \\ 7.7 \\ 8.1 \\ 11.2 \\ 7.5 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 9 \\ 6 \cdot 7 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ \end{array} $
GREAT BRITAIN	9.1	7.0	8.5	9.5	7.0	8.8	3.1	5.8	3.3
N. IRELAND	21.8	20.4	21.3	22.5	20.4	21.7	17.6	21.7	17.7
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	9.4	7 · 4	8 · 8	9.7	7 · 4	9.1	3.8	6.2	3.9

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 July, 1938 :--

Date.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.				
and monthly and	Men 18 and over.	Boys 14–17.	Women 18 and over.	Girls 14–17.	Total 14 and over.	Total 14 and over.
1938. 18 July 15 August 12 Sept. 17 October 14 November 12 December 1939.	1,384,922	46,629 58,629 58,392 51,996 51,010 45,549	356,982 363,535 362,718 358,269 360,306 356,580	47,376 56,460 56,257 52,539 50,104 44,321	1,773,116 1,759,242 1,798,618 1,781,227 1,828,103 1,831,372	1,875,083 1,843,272 1,880,575 1,862,662 1,911,293 1,918,583
	1,509,947 1,402,417 1,285,366 1,217,085 1,108,893 1,022,790 953,859	64,231 55,191 44,268 48,935 36,335 28,264 27,151	399,756 380,664 349,133 327,116 304,813 266,836 245,930	65,092 58,446 48,162 51,258 42,241 31,689 29,484	2,039,026 1,896,718 1,726,929 1,644,394 1,492,282 1,349,579 1,256,424	2,133,809 1,986,302 1,813,987 1,726,083 1,565,313 1,417,239 1,326,134

(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 July, 1938 :--

Date.		al and al Sche			General cheme.		Agricultural Scheme.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males	Total.
1938.			ſ.				-	1. 1.	en.
18th July	13.0	11.1	12.5	13.6	11.2	12.9	4.2	6.2	4-3
15th August	12.6	11.2	12.2	13.2	11.2	12.6	3.9	7.8	4.2
12th Sept	$12 \cdot 9 \\ 12 \cdot 9$	$10.9 \\ 10.7$	$12.4 \\ 12.3$	$13.5 \\ 13.5$	$11 \cdot 0$ $10 \cdot 8$	12.8	3.8	7.8	4.1
17th October 14th November	13.4	10.7	12.7	13.9	10.0	13.0	4.8	18.6	5.7
12th December	13.6	10.5	12.7	14.0	10.2	12.9	6.9	38.9	8.9
1939. 16th January	14.9	12.0	14.1	15.3	11.6	14.3	8.9	43.9	11.1
13th February	13.9	11.4	13.2	14.3	11.1	13.4	7.7	40.5	9.8
13th March	12.7	10.4	12.1	13.1	10.2	12.3	6.5	26.7	7.8
17th April	11.9	9.8	11.4	12.4	9.7	11.6	5.6	14.5	6.1
15th May	10.8	9.1	10.4	11.2	9.0	10.6	5.1	14.2	5.7
12th June	10.0	7.9	9.4	10.4	7.9	9.7	4.0	7.1	4.2
10th July	9.4	7.4	8.8	9.7	7.4	9.1	3.8	6.2	3.9

* The percentages 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. † The Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries, for which divisional figures are not available, are shown separately.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

August, 1939.

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

1937.† 1939. 1938.* PER JAN FEB MAR APL MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC UNEM-PLOYED 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 10 9 8 7 6 5 1 3 2 0

VACANCIES NOTIFIED TO, AND FILLED BY, EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IBELAND.)

an nan s		ks ended	Period 26th July, 1938, to 24th July, 1939.							
	24th July, 1939.		Vacancies	Notified.	Vacancies Filled.§					
	Vacancies notified.	Vacancies filled.§	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a year before.	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a year before.				
Men Boys Women Girls	189,456 28,597 86,665 26,614	170,967 20,524 65,403 19,025	1,999,878 333,746 774,377 317,444	$\begin{array}{r} + 354,290 \\ - 12,880 \\ + 29,220 \\ - 9,242 \end{array}$	1,849,842 262,798 598,392 248,575	$ \begin{array}{r} + 339,144 \\ - 1,110 \\ + 35,805 \\ - 911 \end{array} $				
Total	331,332	275,919	3,425,445	+ 361,388	2,959,607	+ 372,928				

* From January, 1937, the percentages used for this chart relate to unem-ployment 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. The effect of this inclusion is shown by the two points on the chart for July, 1938. See also footnote * in previous column

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 24th July, 1939, the average number of such placings of men and women was 5,676 per week.

August, 1939.

EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT in July was good for the time of year in most districts. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was $12 \cdot 0^*$ at 10th July, 1939, as compared with $13 \cdot 1^+$ at 12th June, 1939, and $22 \cdot 2$ at 18th July, 1919, 1927. 1938. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 1.2 (from 8.8 to 7.6); the percentage temporarily stopped increased by 0.1

days per week, of which 0.96 of a day was due to the second of the output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 22nd July, 1939, as reported to the Mines Department, was 17,682,300 tons, as compared with 17,499,200 tons in the four weeks ended 17th 1070 (which included the Whitsun holidays), and 16,389,800 (from 4.3 to 4.4). The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 10th July, 1939, and the increases or decreases as compared June, 1939 (which included the Whitsun holidays), and 16,389,800 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd July, 1938. with a month before † and a year before † :--

	Insured	l persons employed	, aged 16 at 10th	-64, reco July, 19	rded as 39.	Dec.	(+) or $(-)$ in otal	IRON MINING.						
Area.	Num	bers.	Pe	ercentage	98.*	Perce as con	ntages npared th a	EMPLOYMENT at I the whole. The	percent	age une	mployed	(includi	no those	tempo-
Elhat here a so	Wholly Unem- ployed (in- cluding Casuals).	Tem- porary Stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary Stop- pages.	Total.		Year before.	rarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the and ironstone mining industry was 6.5* at 10th July, 1939, pared with 8.6 at 12th June, 1939, and 14.2 at 18th July, 193					as com- 38. rom em-	
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham	2,653 9,216	117 977	5·7 7·5	0-3 0-8	6 · 0 8 · 3	- 0.6 - 1.0	$-\frac{16\cdot 8}{-13\cdot 9}$		Numb	er of Wor	kpeople s included	Avera	age No. of 1 per week	
Cumberland and Westmorland Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire	1,120 7,125 7,576	144 10,415 2,937	13.6 4.9 11.1	$1 \cdot 7 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 3$	15·3 12·1 15·4	-2.2 -4.0 -4.3	$\begin{array}{r} - 5 \cdot 0 \\ -12 \cdot 5 \\ - 3 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	Districts.	Fort- night ended	Inc. Dec. (-	(+) or) as com- with a	Fort- night ended	Dec. (-	(+) or) as com- with a
Derbyshire Notts. and Lei- cester Warwickshire Staffs., Worces-	1,549 2,453 499	4,780 10,447 86	3·1 4·3 3·6	9.6 18.1 0.6	$12 \cdot 7$ $22 \cdot 4$ $4 \cdot 2$	+ 0.5 + 8.0 + 0.1	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 3 \cdot 9 \\ - & 8 \cdot 9 \\ - & 2 \cdot 3 \end{array} $		22nd July 1939.	Month before.	Year before.	22nd July 1939.	Month before.	Year before.
ter and Salop Glos. and Som- erset Kent	2,980 402 110	1,932 46 —	5·2 4·4 1·7	3·4 0·5	8·6 4·9 1·7	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 9 \\ - & 1 \cdot 1 \\ - & 1 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 7 \cdot 0 \\ - 18 \cdot 0 \\ - 6 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	Cleveland Cumberland and Lancashire	2,437	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 6 \cdot 7 \\ + & 4 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -11 \cdot 4 \\ -2 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	Days. 5.77 6.00	Days. + 0.50	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Days.} \\ + 1.35 \\ + 0.23 \end{array}$
Wales and Mon- mouth England and Wales (including	18,760	2,782	11.1	1.6	12.7	- 1.3	- 8.6	Other Districts ALL DISTRICTS	1,851 6,038	$\frac{-1\cdot 3}{-2\cdot 0}$	$\frac{+1.0}{-5.4}$	5·64 5·80	$\frac{-\ddot{0.14}}{+0.17}$	$\frac{+ 0.40}{+ 0.76}$
areas not shown above) SCOTLAND	55,015 10,253	34,664 3,287	7·3 9·9	4·6 3·2	$11 \cdot 9 \\ 13 \cdot 1$	-1.1 -0.6	-9.8 -13.1	arnan aran ala a a secon art fin o tastan aran arn	11 11 11 11 07 11 1 <u></u>	11/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/1	AND STALL		10000000 10000000000000000000000000000	a struct
GREAT BRITAIN	65,268	37,951	7.6	4.4	12.0	- 1.1	-10.2	which addressed with ran	SH	ALE 1	MININ	G.		

THE number of workpeople employed in and about shale mines in West Lothian and Midlothian during the fortnight ended 22nd July, 1939, The Table below shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 22nd July, by firms making returns was 2,234, an increase of 1.1 per cent. as 1939, and the average number of days worked per weekt during the compared with June, 1939, and of 6.9 per cent. as compared with preceding fortnight, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines July, 1938. Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines The average number of days worked per week† at the mines making in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included.

$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Alafarana ana ana ana ana ana ana ana ana an	Wage Ear	Number mers on Books.	Average Number of Days worked per week at the Mines.‡				
Image: Solution of the second seco	Districts.	July,	(-)as co	ompared	night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)as compared with a		
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberlandcent.cent.cent.cent.cent.Days.Days.Days.Days.Days.Days.Days.DurhamCumberland and6,735 -0.4 -1.3 5.11 -0.26 $+0.44$ Westmorland $44,768-0.4-1.35.13-0.26+0.40Westmorland97,510-0.5+0.44-0.20+0.44Morth Staffordshire56,100-0.2+1.74.22-0.31-0.22+0.14North Staffordshire23,839-0.6+2.115.15-0.11+0.56South Staffordshire25,995-1.6-2.54.73+0.21+0.75South Staffordshire25,995-1.6-2.54.73+0.21+0.50England and Wales$	REPAIR DOG	1939.			July,		Year before.	
South Wales and Mon. $129,739$ -0.2 -3.6 5.55 -0.28 $+0.50$ England and Wales $680,844$ -0.4 -1.1 4.81 -0.25 $+0.39$ ScotLAND: Mid and EastLothians Fife and Clackmannan $13,205$ -0.2 $+0.7$ 5.08 -0.31 $+2.12$ Fife and Clackmannan $22,773$ -0.8 -2.2 2.57 -2.08 $+0.11$	Northumberland Durham Cumberland and Westmorland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Uancs. and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts. and Leicestor Warwick North Staffordshire South	112,542 6,735 97,510 43,677 56,100 44,268 54,925 16,559 23,839 25,995 8,256 6,467	$\begin{array}{c} \text{cent.} \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ - & 0 \cdot 7 \\ - & 0 \cdot 5 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 0 \cdot 6 \\ - & 0 \cdot 5 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 0 \cdot 6 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ - & 0 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{cent.} \\ + & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 1 \cdot 3 \\ + & 2 \cdot 8 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 2 \cdot 9 \\ - & 0 \cdot 8 \\ + & 1 \cdot 7 \\ - & 0 \cdot 8 \\ + & 1 \cdot 7 \\ - & 2 \cdot 5 \\ - & 3 \cdot 6 \\ + & 4 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$5 \cdot 11 \\ 5 \cdot 13 \\ 5 \cdot 64 \\ 4 \cdot 49 \\ 4 \cdot 26 \\ 4 \cdot 10 \\ 3 \cdot 49 \\ 4 \cdot 21 \\ 5 \cdot 31 \\ 5 \cdot 15 \\ 4 \cdot 73 \\ 5 \cdot 28 \\ 5 \cdot 57 \\ $	$\begin{array}{c} -0.26\\ -0.30\\ +0.12\\ -0.20\\ -0.40\\ -0.72\\ -0.29\\ -0.13\\ +0.09\\ -0.11\\ +0.21\\ -0.28\\ +0.06\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 0 \cdot 31 \\ + 0 \cdot 44 \\ + 0 \cdot 38 \\ - 0 \cdot 31 \\ + 0 \cdot 10 \\ + 0 \cdot 66 \\ + 0 \cdot 22 \\ + 0 \cdot 56 \\ + 0 \cdot 37 \\ + 0 \cdot 32 \\ + 0 \cdot 07 \end{array}$	
ScotLand: $13,205$ -0.2 $+0.7$ 5.08 -0.31 $+2.12$ Mid and EastLothians $13,205$ -0.2 $+0.7$ 5.08 -0.31 $+2.12$ Fife and Clackmannan $22,773$ -0.8 -2.2 2.57 -2.08 $+0.11$	South Wales and Mon.	129,739	- 0.2	- 3.6	5.55			
Mid and EastLothians 13,205 $-$ 0·2 $+$ 0·7 $5\cdot08$ $-$ 0·31 $+$ 2·12 Fife and Clackmannan 22,773 $-$ 0·8 $-$ 2·2 2·57 $-$ 2·08 $+$ 0·11	England and Wales	680,844	- 0.4	- 1.1	4.81	-0.25	+0.39	
	Mid and EastLothians Fife and Clackmannan	22,773	- 0.8	- 2.2	2.57	-2.08	+0.11	
Scotland 87,829 -0.8 -1.1 3.02 -2.32 $+0.34$	Scotland	87,829	- 0.8	- 1.1	3.02	$ -2 \cdot 32 $	+0.34	
GREAT BRITAIN 768,673 - 0.5 - 1.1 4.60 -0.49 +0.38	GREAT BRITAIN	768,673	- 0.5	- 1.1	4.60	-0.49	+0.38	

The percentages unemployed among insured workpeople at 10th July, 1939, quoted in this issue, have been computed on the basis of the numbers insured at July, 1938. Revised percentages, for Great Britain and for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, based on the numbers insured at July, 1939, will be published in the issue of this GAZETTE for November next, when information will be available as to the number of unemployment books exchanged in July of this year.
T Comparison between the figures for 10th July and earlier dates is affected to some extent by revision, in July, 1939, of the industry classification on the books of unemployed persons, in connection with the annual exchange of unemployed bersons. *§* Including Cannock Chase. The production of pig iron in July, 1939, amounted to 743,600 tons, compared with 715,700 tons in June, 1939, and 507,800 tons in July, 1938. * See footnote * in previous column. † The figures show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short time) on which coal, iron, etc., were got from the mines included in the returns. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons worked every day the mines were open. Mines not working are omitted in computing the average number of days worked.

The average number of coal winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 22nd July, 1939, was 1.17 days per week, of which 0.56 of a day was due to want of trade and 0.55 of a day to holidays. The figure for the fortnight ended 17th June, 1939, was 0.68 of a day per week, of which 0.57 of a day was due to want of trade, and that for the fortnight ended 23rd July, 1938, was 1.55 days per week, of which 0.96 of a day was due to want of trade and

returns was 5.85 in July, 1939, as compared with 6.00 in both June. 1939, and July, 1938.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in July showed a further improvement. The per-centage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 10.0* at 10th July, 1939, as compared with 10.5 at 12th June, 1939, and 16.8 at 18th July, 1938. According to returns received by the British Iron and Steel Federation, 115 furnances upon in a population of the start of the 1070 115 furnaces were in operation at the end of July, 1939, compared with 114 at the end of June, 1939, and 90 at the end of July, 1938. The figures are analysed below :---

Districts.	No.	of Furn in blast.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Districts.	July, 1939.	June, 1939.	July, 1938.	Month before.	Year before.
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W. Lancs Parts of Lancs. and Yorks.	31 7	30 7	24 8	+ 1	+ 7 - 1
(including Sheffield), N. Wales and Cheshire Derby, Leicester, Notts. and	6	6	7		- 1
Northants	26 16	26 15	22 11	+ 1	+ 4 + 5
Warwick	10 8	9 8	4 4	+ 1	$^{+ 6}_{+ 4}$
England and Wales Scotland	104 11	101 13	80 10	+ 3 - 2	+24 + 1
Great Britain	115	114	90	+ 1	+ 25

August, 1939.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during July continued good. The percentage un-employed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 8.2* at 10th July, 1939, as compared with 9.6 at 12th June, 1939, and 24.7 at 18th July, 1938. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns to those employers who furnished returns :-

by 2568, enc 2 years of poste enc	emplo	f Workped byed by find ting return	rms	Aggrega of s	te numbe hifts.†	r.offinist	
and had a start of the	Week ended 22nd	ended compared			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
CREATER AND AN	July, 1939.	Month before.	Year before.	July, 1939.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	
Open Hearth Melt- ing Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding	7,638 351 22,486 1,548 7,882	+ 0.6 - 25.3 - 0.3 + 3.3 - 1.0	+34.3 -18.7 +20.3 +2.4 -2.5	44,935 1,407 122,220 8,503 45,016	$ \begin{array}{r} + \ 0 \cdot 4 \\ - 19 \cdot 0 \\ - \ 0 \cdot 2 \\ + \ 2 \cdot 4 \\ - \ 0 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	+35.5 -11.5 +28.6 + 3.5 +10.1	
Other Departments Mechanics, Labour- ers	12,593 14,124	+ 1.6 $- 0.5$	$+25\cdot1$ $+11\cdot7$	71,222 82,012	$+ 1 \cdot 8$ $- 0 \cdot 3$	$+28\cdot0$ $+12\cdot5$	
TOTAL	66,622	- 0.1	+16.6	375,315	,+ 0.2	+22.1	
DISTRICTS.		in and the second					
Northumberland, Durh a m a n d Cleveland Sheffield and Rother-	14,521	+ 0.1	+28.5	83,725	+ 1.3	+35.7	
ham Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs.	25,364 361	+ 0.1 - 10.0	+7.4 + 14.6	142,558 2,002	+ 0.3 - 7.4	+12.7 + 32.7	
and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland	5,084 5,753	$\begin{vmatrix} - 1 \cdot 0 \\ + 0 \cdot 4 \end{vmatrix}$	$+ 2 \cdot 1 + 19 \cdot 0$	25,558 32,386	- 4.5 + 0.3	$+ 2 \cdot 4 + 20 \cdot 6$	
Counties Wales and Mon- mouth	6,058 9,481	$\begin{vmatrix} - 0.5 \\ + 0.1 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 \cdot 0 \\ + & 57 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	34,884 54,202	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0.7 \\ + & 0.6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + 7 \cdot 1 \\ + 62 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	
Total, Eng. and Wales		- 0.1	+16.6	375,315	+ 0.2	+22.1	
Scotland	+	1	\$	1 1	\$		
TOTAL	66,622	- 0.1	+16.6	375,315	+ 0.2	+22.1	

The average number of shifts[†] during which the works were open was 5.6 in the week ended 22nd July, 1939, the same as in June, 1939, compared with 5.4 in July, 1938. The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 1,153,100 tons in July, 1939, as compared with 1,175,600 tons in June, 1939, and 683,200 tons in July, 1938.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

EMPLOYMENT in the tinplate industry in July continued fair. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 10.0° at 10th July, 1939, as compared with 11.0 at 12th June, 1939, and 42.0 at

In steel sheet manufacture employment continued good. The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 22nd July, 1939, and comparisons with a month before and a year before :---

Works.	Numbe	er of Work	s open.	Nun	Number of Mills in Operation.				
	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a				
	22nd July, 1939.	Month before.	Year before.	22nd July, 1939.	Month before.	Year before.			
Tinplate Steel Sheet	60 12	2	+ 13 + 5	343 110	-1 + 3	+ 83 + 51			
Total	72	- 2	+ 18	453	+ 2	+ 134			

ENGINEERING.

ENGINEERING. EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement between 12th June and 10th July in all the principal sections of the industry, and was very good on the whole. In electrical and general engineering and in aircraft manufacture it was very good; it was good in constructional and marine engineering and in motor vehicle manufacture, and moderate in textile engineering. Reports of shortages of certain classes of skilled labour were again received from many districts. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease in the percentage unemployed in all the principal sections of the industry and in all administrative divisions.

administrative divisions.

* See footnote * in first column on page 295. † 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. T Most of the iron and steel works in Scotland were closed on account of holidays in the weeks ended 22nd July, 1939, and 23rd July, 1938.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages* unem-ployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured work-people, aged 16-64, at 10th July, 1939, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before :--

automic in ma	Numbers of Insured Workpeople, aged 16-64, Unemployed at 10th July, 1939.										
Division.	General Engineer- ing; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Marine Engineering. Sonstructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Increase (+) or Decrease (- as compared with a				
m guagarand	General ing; E Iron a Found	Engin	Engle	Constr Engir	Webicle and A	(17) 24	Month before.	Year before.			
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Restern Northern Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	2,988 1,056 593 2,739 4,196 9,086 3,253 4,920 626 818	493 223 100 793 165 1,091 361 172 84 74	39 77 342 11 152 142 1,454 1,353 31 362	95 74 637 260	1,097 5,964 577 1,875 418 798 395	5,925 2,474 2,206 10,144 5,350 12,676 6,260 8,330 1,372 1,839	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	- 1,470 - 2,004 - 13,349 - 3,724 - 5,678 - 1,146 - 3,393 - 772			
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	30,275	urnal	3,963	- incise	over line	1300	1 age - State	- 36,463			
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Soctland Wales	2.4 2.4 1.8 2.6 4.7 . 7.8 8.4 6.9 10.4	2.6 1.9 2.9 2.1 2.8 4.1 4.2 4.3 11.4 18.0	$ \begin{array}{r} 10.8 \\ 1.8 \\ 4.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 9.9 \\ 15.8 \\ 9.0 \\ 7.1 \\ 8.6 \\ \end{array} $	4.1 9.7 6.3 5.6 8.4 8.8 10.5 14.0 10.3 27.2	2.9 2.2 1.9 4.8 3.5 5.1 8.0 4.8 8.9	2.6 2.3 2.1 3.6 4.6 6.8 8.2 7.0 9.9 10.0	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{uly, 193} \\ \hline \\ - & 0.4 \\ - & 0.7 \\ - & 0.1 \\ - & 0.7 \\ - & 0.8 \\ - & 0.4 \\ - & 0.8 \\ - & 1.2 \\ + & 0.3 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} - & 1 \cdot 9 \\ - & 1 \cdot 3 \\ - & 1 \cdot 9 \\ - & 4 \cdot 8 \\ - & 3 \cdot 2 \\ - & 3 \cdot 1 \\ - & 1 \cdot 5 \\ - & 2 \cdot 8 \\ - & 5 \cdot 6 \\ - & 3 \cdot 5 \end{array}$			
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	4.7	3.0	6.9	8.6	3.8	4.5	- 0.5	- 2.9			
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with :	-		5-5-	220				ALE IN .			
June, 1939	- 0.7	-0.0	-0.5	-0.2	$ -0\cdot 2 $	- 0.5	-	- 010 Th			
July, 1938	- 2.7	-2.0	-0.9	-2.6	5-3.9	- 2.9	-	- 10 M			

On the North-East Coast employment improved on the whole and was fair in general and marine engineering. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment improved in general engineering and was good. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment improved slightly in most sections; it was good in motor vehicle and aircraft manuin most sections; it was good in motor vehicle and aircraft manu-facture and fairly good in general engineering; in textile engineering the slight improvement previously reported was maintained and employment was moderate. In Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry employment continued very good in general, electrical and constructional engineering, and in aircraft manufacture; in motor vehicle manufacture there was a slight decline. In Nottingham, Derby and Leicester, employment remained good. Employment in London and the Southern Counties continued very good generally.

In Scotland employment showed a further improvement in general engineering and was good. In Wales employment improved generally and was moderate. In Northern Ireland it declined slightly and was moderate

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING

EMPLOYMENT at 10th July showed a further improvement on the EMPLOYMENT at 10th July showed a further improvement on the whole. There was an improvement in new construction on the Wear and in repair work on the Bristol Channel; there was also a slight improvement on the Tyne and Tees. Employment remained good on the Thames and Medway and on the South Coast; there was little change on the East Coast of Scotland, the Clyde and the Mersey and employment continued slack on the Humber. Shortages of certain classes of skilled men were again reported from the Thames and Medway.

and Medway. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages* unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 10th July, 1939, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before :---

Division.	IWorkpeople, od 16-64, aployed at July, 1939.	Decreas Numbers U	e (+) or e (-) in inemployed red with a	Percentages* nemployed at 10th July, 1939.	Increase Decrease Perce Unempl comp wit	e (-) in ntages oyed as ared
	InsuredW aged 1 Unempl 10th Ju	Month before.	Year before.	Duer Uner 1(Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Seotland Wales Northern Ireland	1,402 266 2,110 51 1,084 6,311 8,896 9,916 1,102 1,594	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	13.7 4.4 7.3 19.6 21.1 23.9 23.7 21.2 24.1 16.9	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 1 \cdot 0 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 5 \cdot 4 \\ + & 1 \cdot 7 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 4 \cdot 0 \\ \hline \\ - & 4 \cdot 3 \\ + & 1 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} - 0.6 \\ - 2.6 \\ - 1.9 \\ - 13.9 \\ - 5.6 \\ + 0.4 \\ - 3.6 \\ - 1.4 \\ - 9.7 \\ - 8.0 \end{array}$
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	32,732	- 1,621	- 4,174	18.7	- 0.9	- 2.4

See footnote * in first column on page 295

August, 1939.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

COTTON INDUSTRY. EMPLOYMENT at 10th July showed a further improvement, and shortages of skilled weavers were reported from several districts. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 12·4* at 10th July, 1939, as compared with 13·9 at 12th June, 1939, and 28·8 at 18th July, 1938. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were 11·7*, 13·2 and 27·5; in the manufacturing department they were 13·1*, 14·7 and 30·2. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns :--

	Numbe	r of	Work	peo	ple.	Tota	Wa	ages j rkpec
inc.(+).onl	Week	L	Inc. ((+)	or on a	Week		Inc Dec.
Marse Servert	22nd July, 1939.		onth fore.		Year efore.	22nd July, 1939.		Monti
DEPARTMENTS.	3		Per		Per	£	1	Per
Prenaring	10 400		ent.		ent.			cent.
Spinning	10,489	+	1.6		24.0	18,408	3 +	
Weaving	19,228	-	0.5	+		34,226		
Other	17,218	+	1.8		11.3	31,984	+	
	6,489	+	1.2	+	11.3	14,826	; +	- 1.
Total	53,424	+	0.9	+	17.4	99,444	+ +	- 1.
DISTRICTS.	S. S. A. S. S.	1227	ale to	Rad	Carl Carl	Part States	19	Sec.
Ashton	3,519	123	0.2	1.	40.2	6,039		0.
Stockport, Glossop	5,515	Sale I	0.2	T	40.2	0,035	+	- 0.
and Hyde	4,524	+	1.1	+	21.5	0.005	1	- 2.
Oldham	11,000		2.5		18.1	8,095		
Bolton and Leigh	8,962	T	1.1	++	19.1			
Bury, Rochdale.	0,904	T	1.1	T	19.1	16,231	+	· 1·
Heywood and		12.3		Provide State	15 25 5		1	
Todmorden	5,373	-	0.2	+	10.6	10,448	+	. 1.
Manchester	3,272	+	0.9		1.1	6,215		
PrestonandChorley	3,574	+	2.1	+	12.2	6,671		
Blackburn, Accring-	10.00	1982	Ser Se	1	Sec. 19	0,014		
ton and Darwen	2,601	-	0.9	+	. 7.7	4,853	+	. 3.
Burnley and Padi-	1 32 32 4		200.0	1	and the second		-	1.702
ham	2,240	+	3.7	+	19.0	4,713	+	. 6.
Colne and Nelson	2,206	-	0.8		12.2	5,047		
Other Lancashire	and and a state of the	and the		10.2				
Towns	2,835	-	1.1	+	61.1	4,093	_	. 1.
Yorkshire Towns	1,009	+	0.2		11.2	1,771		
Other Districts	2,309	-		+	4.7	4,016		100 - 201
North and the state of the second		-	-				-	Constant of the
Total	53,424	+	0.9	1+	17.4	99,444	+	. 1.
A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF THE	And the second second	1.000		12.11	and the second of the		100	and the second

Returns from firms employing about 53,000 workpeople in the week ended 22nd July, 1939, showed that about 4½ per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 15 hours each on the average. These figures do not take account of other forms of under-employment, e.g., reductions in the number of looms worked by individual operatives.

At Ashton-under-Lyne and at Stockport employment showed little change compared with June, but was considerably better than in July, 1938. There was a slight improvement at Glossop, and also July, 1938. There was a slight improvement at Glossop, and also at Hyde, where there was a shortage of fancy weavers. In the spinning department at Stalybridge employment showed a further improvement, less short time was worked and cardroom workers and winders were in demand.

In the Oldham district employment improved generally. In the spinning department, however, it was still bad; in the manufacturing department it was fair to good, and very good with weavers of eavy goods. A shortage of weavers was reported in the velvet and fustio weaving sections.

At Bolton there was a slight general improvement; employment was still bad, however, with spinners, and slack with cardroom workers; in the manufacturing department it continued fair. At Rochdale employment improved in the manufacturing department; a shortage of weavers was reported. At Bury and at Leigh employment showed a general slight improvement; there was also some improvement in the manufacturing department at Heywood. At Accrington, Blackburn and Padiham employment improved slightly; there was also an improvement in the manufacturing department at Burnley, Bury, Darwen, Great Harwood, Colne and Nelson. In the spinning department at Preston and at Chorley, where there was said to be a shortage of comber tenters, employment improved; there was also an improvement in the manufacturing department at these centres and shortages of weavers were reported. In the Rossendale Valley employment showed little change and

At Huddersfield employment improved slightly; at Todmorden

At Huddersheld employment improved slightly; at lodmorden there was little general change. 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 10th July, 1939

ter () and Latinghings (1984)	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Register 10th July, 1939.										
Department.		holly aployed.		orarily	Total.	In De c					
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		NALS AND					
Card and Blowing	P. Cator	i i	10 2022	1	1	1					
Boom	770	2.171	249	1,691	4,881	-					
Spinning Beaming, Winding	4,435	1,927	2,405	1,361	10,128	-					
and Warning	885	3.391	767	3.054	8,097	202.00					
Weaving	3,010	8,654	716	2,118	14,498	-					
Other Processes	531	243	135	140	1,049	1000					
Total	9,631	16,386	4,272	8,364	38,653	-					

* See footnote * in first column on page 295.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT at 10th July showed a further marked improvement, especially in the woollen section, and was very good; there was a considerable increase in overtime working. Employment was much better generally than a year ago. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 6.7* at 10th July, 1939, as compared with 9.1 at 12th June, 1939, and 22.1 at 18th July, 1938.

at 12th June, 1939, and 22·1 at 18th July, 1938. Worsted Section.—Employment showed an improvement and short-time working was further reduced. Returns from employers for the week ended 22nd July, showed that in the worsted section as a whole, 10¹/₂ per cent. were on short time[†] in that week, losing 9 hours each on the average, and 14¹/₂ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6¹/₂ hours each. In the sorting, combing and preparing departments, 4 per cent. were on short time, losing 11¹/₂ hours each on the average, and 22¹/₂ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 10 hours each. In the spinning department, 6¹/₂ per cent. were on short time, losing 8¹/₂ hours each on the average, and 15¹/₂ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 5 hours each. In the weaving depart-ment the corresponding figures were : short time[†] 20¹/₂ per cent. and 8 hours; overtime 10 per cent. and 5¹/₂ hours.

Among woolsorters employment was again described as good, and was better than in June. In the wool combing department a further increase in machinery activity was reported in all sections. In the spinning and weaving departments short-time working was reduced in most districts.

At Bradford employment showed a further improvement in the combing and spinning departments, and short-time working was again considerably reduced; there was also a slight improvement again considerably reduced; there was also a slight improvement in the weaving department. At Shipley employment again improved in most sections. There was a further improvement in the spinning section at Halifax, where short-time working was reduced and over-time working increased. Employment was also better than in June at Keighley and Huddersfield; a shortage of skilled labour was reported from the latter centre. There was little change at Leeds.

Woollen Section .- Employment again improved considerably and was very good; short-time working was greatly reduced and over-time working much increased. Returns from employers for the week ended 22nd July showed that, in the woollen section as a whole, week ended 22nd July showed that, in the woollen section as a whole, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were on short time† in that week, losing $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average, and 30 per cent. were on overtime, averaging $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours each. In the spinning department, 6 per cent. were on short time, losing $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average, and 39 per cent. were on overtime, averaging $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours each. In the weaving depart-ment the corresponding figures were : short time† 9 per cent. and $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours; overtime $25\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Employment in the Huddersfield and Colne Valley districts and at Leeds and Morley showed a further marked improvement and was very good; there was little short-time working, and overtime was very good; there was little short-time working, and overtime working was much increased, especially in the weaving department; it was stated that there were shortages of skilled operatives, par-ticularly at Morley. In the Heavy Woollen District employment again improved, and much activity was reported in the rag and shoddy trade; there were shortages of male and female workers.

In the blanket trade employment continued very good in Yorkshire and at Witney; shortages of skilled labour were reported. Employ-ment among flannel workers improved at Rochdale and Saddle-worth and continued good. In the West of England it was very good. Employment again improved in the South of Scotland, and short-time working was further reduced; there was said to be a shortage of women weavers.

Carpet Section .- Employment showed little change as compared with the previous month and continued good in most districts. The percentage unemployed at 10th July, 1939, was 7.1*, the same as at 12th June, 1939, compared with 19.4 at 18th July, 1938. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns

tel strateg ("The		Number o Vorkpeople		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Departments.	Week ended 22nd July, 1939.	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) on a month before,	Index Figure (<i>Jan.</i> , 1926 =100).	Week ended 22nd July, 1939.	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure (<i>Jan.</i> , 1926‡ =100).	
WORSTED SECTION: Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not Specified	9,511 35,446 13,806 10,021 1,313	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{Cent.} \\ + & 2 \cdot 3 \\ + & 0 \cdot 9 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 1 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	99·7 84·1 73·7 94·8 76·6	£ 25,637 58,403 28,094 22,741 2,822	$\begin{array}{c} \cdot \text{Per} \\ \text{Cent.} \\ + & 4 \cdot 4 \\ + & 3 \cdot 4 \\ + & 3 \cdot 0 \\ + & 1 \cdot 4 \\ + & 5 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	93.8 87.4 72.9 83.2 64.3	
Total—Worsted	70,097	+ 0.8	84.1	137,697	+ 3.2	83.5	
Woollen Section : Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not Specified	904 12,981 22,221 14,314 1,623	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 5 \cdot 1 \\ + & 2 \cdot 9 \\ + & 3 \cdot 2 \\ + & 1 \cdot 3 \\ + & 13 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	75 · 8 92 · 8 95 · 9 86 · 2 77 · 8	2,252 33,275 46,949 36,707 3,751	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 6 \cdot 0 \\ + & 9 \cdot 2 \\ + & 10 \cdot 9 \\ + & 6 \cdot 1 \\ + & 20 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	87.8 121.6 115.2 100.8 87.1	
Total—Woollen	52,043	+ 2.9	91.2	122,934	+ 9.2	110.0	
CARPET SECTION :	11,646	+ 0.7	127.8	23,273	- 0.1	139.1	
Total—Wool Textile Industry	133,786	+ 1.6	89.1	283,904	+ 5.4	96.9	

* See footnote * in first column on page 295. † The figures given in this article do not take into account, in the case of eaving departments, other forms of under-employment, such as tending one t Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

lle of bied

ople.						
. (+) or -) on a					
h	Year before.					
7235	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 24 \cdot 6 \\ + 29 \cdot 4 \\ + 22 \cdot 0 \\ + 16 \cdot 4 \end{array}$					
6	+ 24.0					
0 9 5 1	+ 47.0 + 34.9 + 21.5					
ì	+ 25.1					
5 2 1	+ 13.1 + 5.5 + 31.0					
1	+ 11.7					
2	+ 33.7 + 17.1					
545	+ 64.9 + 30.7 + 18.8					

+ 24.0

rs at

c. (+) or c. (-) as ompare with a month before, 642 1,225 174 2,098 19

4,158

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT at 10th July showed little change on the whole as compared with 12th June, 1939; it was better than a year ago. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was $9\cdot 2^*$ at 10th July, 1939, as compared with $9\cdot 6$ at 12th June, 1939, and with $15\cdot 3$ at 18th July, 1938 1938

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

lie of the second feet		umber o orkpeopl		Total wages paid to all Workpeople.				
Districts.	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week		Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a		
and cande and	22nd July, 1939.	Month before.	Year before.	22nd Júly, 1939.	Month before.	Year before.		
England and Wales :	1	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
London	2,404	- 4.3	+ 5.8	5,590	-3.1 + 1.8	+14.6 + 12.6		
Leicester Leicester Country Dis-	10,216	- 0.3	+ 6.9	25,171	+ 1.0	+12.0		
trict Northampton	5,689 5,475	+ 0.3 + 2.5	+ 6.6 + 1.6	13,597 13,792	+ 2.0 + 6.3	+15.7 + 11.2		
Higham, Rushden and District Kettering and District	6,742 5,029	$+ 2.1 \\ - 0.2$	+ 9.9 + 3.5	18,498 12,994	+ 2.9 + 0.8	+18.8 + 8.0		
Rest of Northants Stafford and District Norwich and District	1,831 2,329 5,660	-0.4 -0.4 -5.9	+ 9.5 - 5.8 + 6.6	4,517 5,260 12,085	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.6 \\ + 5.9 \\ - 9.1 \end{array} $	$+11 \cdot 4$ +40 \cdot 2 +12 \cdot 6		
Bristol, Kingswood and District	1,337	- 0.4	-1.3 +11.2	2,924 3,720	$+ 2.7 \\ - 2.2$	+10.7 +10.5		
Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	1,562 7,833	- 0.6 + 1.3	+ 8.6	17,417	+ 1.5	+14.3		
Birmingham and Dis- trict	859	- 0.6	- 0.2	1,762	+ 5.6	+ 1.6		
Other parts of England and Wales	3,819	+ 0.6	+ 7.7	8,782	+ 6.3	+12.7		
England and Wales	60,785	- 0.2	+ 5.9	146,109	+ 1.3	+13.9		
Scotland	1,002		+ 2.0	2,354	+ 3.3	+ 3.4		
Great Britain	61,787	- 0.2	+ 5.9	148,463	+ 1.3	+13.		

Returns from firms employing about 60,900 workpeople in the week ended 22nd July, 1939, showed that about $21\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of those workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 6 hours each on the average, while 13 per cent. were on overtime to the extent of nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average. A considerable number of workpeople were on short time in Leicester, Northampton, Stafford and Norwich; in the Higham and Rushden district, however, a large number of

people continued to work overtime. Employment in London showed a decline and was moderate in both East and North London.

both East and North London. At Leicester there was little change in employment, and short-time working continued: employment was better, however, than a year ago. In the Leicester Country District generally, there was little change in employment, but more people were working overtime than short time; employment continued good at Hinckley and Contents. Coalville.

Coalville. At Northampton employment improved and was good; short-time working continued, but employment was better than a year ago. In the Higham and Rushden district employment showed a further slight improvement, and there was again a large number of people on overtime. At Kettering there was little change in employment, which continued very good. At Wellingborough it was good, and a shortage of certain classes of skilled labour was reported. At Stafford employment continued fair; short time was still worked but was less than a month ago. There was a further decline at Norwich, with an increase in short-time working, but employment was better than a year ago.

short-time working, but employment was better than a year ago. Employment in the Bristol and Kingswood district continued fair; a shortage of skilled workers in the light shoe trade was reported from Bristol. At Leeds there was a further slight decline.

from Bristol. At Leeds there was a further slight decline. In the Lancashire slipper trade employment improved slightly and was fairly good. Short time was worked at Bury and Rawten-stall, but employment was good at Bacup and very good at Kendal. In Scotland generally there was little change in employment; it improved at Kilmarnock and Maybole, and was good. The following Table shows the number of men and women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 10th July, 1939 :--

	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 10th July, 1939.								
Department.	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	Inc. (+) en Dec. (-) as compared			
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	I Otal.	with a month before.			
Boot and Shoe M'f're :	The start		in a second						
Preparing Dept	82	14	45	17	158	- 36			
Rough Stuff Dept.	189	11	111	20	331	- 18			
Clicking Dept	351	5	572	3	931	- 223			
Closing Dept	16	492	4	1,026	1,538	- 77			
Making Dept	888	18	750	36	1,692	- 60			
Finishing Dept	592	301	448	437	1,778	+ 13 + 57			
Slipper Making	143	92	405	290	930				
Clog Making	13	and the second	5	1	19	+ 2			
Repairing and Hand-		Charles and	and Ball		000	- 78			
Sewn Work	554	2	50	-	606	- 10			
Total	2,828	935	2,390	1,830	7,983	- 420			

* See footnote * in first column on page 295.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in July continued fairly good. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 7-1* at 10th July, 1939, as compared with 8.6 at 12th June, 1939, and 8.3 at 18th July, 1938. The following Table summarises the information received from those completers who formic bed extenses the information received from those employers who furnished returns :

	Numbe	r of Work	people.	Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.				Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	22nd July, 1939.	Month before.	Year before.	22nd July, 1939.	Month before.	Year before.	
Northern Counties, Vorkshire, Lanca-	1 403 1 403 1 403 1 403	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
shire and Cheshire Midlands and East-	4,408	- 1.1	- 6.7	12,065	- 1.6	- 7.4	
ern Counties South and South West Counties and	10,548	- 1.3	- 9.5	30,322	- 1.8	-10.0	
Wales Scotland	3,121 1,181	- 0.3 - 2.8	$-7 \cdot 2$ -8 \cdot 0	8,912 2,873	-1.9 -1.4	-9.4 -8.3	
Total	19,258	- 1.2	- 8.4	54,172	- 1.7	- 9.2	

RETURNS from employers relative to short-time and overtime working showed that, of 19,004 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about 3 per cent. were working overtime to the extent of 9 hours each on the average. The amount of short-time working was very small.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT at 10th July showed a decline in the decorating branch but an improvement in some other occupations, and was good on the whole. There was an unsatisfied demand for certain classes of skilled labour, particularly carpenters and joiners, in many districts.

As regards individual occupations, employment was very good with carpenters, good with bricklayers, masons and plumbers, and moderate with slaters and tilers, plasterers and painters. With labourers to skilled occupations and builders' labourers employment was fair, but with navvies, general labourers and certain other occupations it remained slack.

remained stack. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages* unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16—64, at 10th July, 1939, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before :—

	Estimated Numbers aged 16-64 Insured at	Numbers aged 16-64 Unem- ployed	Numbers included in previous column who were Tempo-	Percen- tage* Unem- ployed.	Inc. Deci Po as
and a second the	July, 1938.	at 10th July, 1939.	monilar	pioyed.	Mor befo
Occupations. Carpenters	157.000	5 3 3 6			
Bricklayers	153,220 110,640	5,116 8,084	216 368	3·3 7·3	$-1 \\ -0$
Masons	22,770	1,666	66	7.3	$- 0 \\ - 0$
Slaters and Tilers	9,280	1,090	110	11.7	- 0
Plasterers	38,220	5,633	230	14.7	+ 0
Painters Plumbers	143,400	17,272	405	12.0	+ 3
Labourers to	45,230	3,375	171	7.5	- 0
above and Buil-			EST L STREET		
ders' Labourers	305,300	28,069	1,085	9.2	- 0
Navvies, etc.,			2,000		
and General	and the second	Charles and the	1.23 32.35	and the seal	
Labourers	101,750	24,156	550	23.7	- 0
All other occupa- tions	120,300	24,572	783	20.4	+ 0
Tetal	1 050 330		4.50.3		Sal Sul S
Total	1,050,110	119,033	3,984	11.3	
Divisions.		C.C. and	a and	1	7 a faits
London	237,860	29,251	67	12.3	+ 0
South-Eastern	137,780	10,860	94	7.9	+ 0
South-Western Midlands	117,360	6,034	117	5.1	- 0
North-Eastern	132,780 91,050	11,778	865	8.9	- 0
North-Western	123,520	9,357 20,356	801 815	10.3 16.5	$- 0 \\ - 0$
Northern	53,600	8,723	536	16.3	- 0
Scotland	97,840	10,128	464		+ 0
Wales	37,530	6,382	172		- 0.
Northern Ireland	20,790	6,164	53	29.6	+ 0
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN	a see 1	101 5	2 - FRC		1410
IRELAND	1,050,110	119,033	3,984	11.3	

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during July have been received from 141 Local Authorities (representing towns with a population of 17,396,000 in 1931). The returns show that, in July, 1939, plans were passed for buildings with an estimated cost of £6,612,100, compared with £9,562,300 in July 1938 July, 1938.

period last year. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in dock, harbour, river and canal service was 21.6* at 10th July, 1939, as compared with 22.8 at 12th June, 1939, and 26.3 at 18th July, 1938. In harbour, river, An analysis of these figures by districts and by classes of buildings, together with statistics of building plans approved in the second quarter of 1939 will be found on page 314 of this issue.

* See footnote * in first column on page 295.

Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. Number of Workpeople. Inc.(+) Inc.(+) Week ended 22nd July, 1939. Index Week ended 22nd July, 1939. or Dec. (-on a month before. Index or Dec. (-) on a month before. Figure (Jan., 1926† = 100). Districts. Figure (Jan., 1926 = 100). Per Cent. - 4.6 78.1 - 2.3 84.2 - 2.7 73.3 - 0.6 93.1 - 3.3 93.5 - 4.3 103.9 Per Cent. 1.6 0.7 0.6 1.3 1.0 0.8 WORSTED SECTION : £ 61,465 14,240 13,761 14,657 13,061 5,251 Bradford ... Huddersfield ... Halifax ... Leeds ... Keighley ... Dewsbury, Bat-ley, etc. ... 29,724 6,841 7,444 7,379 6,921 3,274 83.5 86.1 71.1 85.0 85.9 99.3 Total - West 122,435 + 3.5 82.2Riding ... West of England and Midlands 61,583 + 0.8 83.0 $8,535 + 3 \cdot 2 87 \cdot 4$ 722 - 0.6 138.4 ancashire ... cotland and N. of England ... 6.005 - 1.2 131.7 3.764 - 0.5 103.3 137,697 + 3.2 83.5 Total-Worsted 70,097 + 0.8 84.1 OOLLEN SECTION : Huddersfield ... Dewsbury, Bat-ley, etc. ... Leeds ... 13.415 + 2.8 97.3 35,102 + 11.9 111.6 Leeds Halifax and Calder Vale ... Bradford ... Total — West Riding ... 89.317 + 10.1 120.4 35,824 + 3.1 97.1 9,454 + 4.0 99.2 Lancashire ... W. of England, Mids.and Wales 4,263 + 1.5 89.8 6,920 + 3.6 101.0 3,440 + 1.1 80.1 England ... 8,516 + 3.7 80.0 17,243 + 9.4 88.4 52,043 + 2.9 91.2 122,934 + 9.2 110.0 Total-Woollen 11,646 + 0.7 | 127.8 | 23,273 - 0.1 | 139.1CARPET SECTION : Total-Wool Textile Industry 100 133,786 + 1.6 89.1 283,904 + 5.4 96 9

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases or decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 22nd July, 1939, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 17th June, 1939.

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in Aumbers employed as compared with previous month (- without a figure, signifies "few or no work peop returned")								
tenteren en e	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (includ- ing not speci- fied).				
WORSTED SECTION: Bradford	+ 2.7 + 1.2 + 1.2	$ \begin{vmatrix} + & 1 \cdot 8 \\ + & 0 \cdot 2 \\ + & 1 \cdot 2 \end{vmatrix} $	$ \begin{vmatrix} + & 0.5 \\ - & 1.0 \\ + & 1.8 \end{vmatrix} $	+ 0.4 + 0.6 - 0.3	$ \begin{vmatrix} + & 1 \cdot 6 \\ + & 0 \cdot 0 \\ + & 0 \cdot 6 \end{vmatrix} $				
TOTAL	+ 2.3	+ 0.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.8				
WOOLLEN SECTION: Huddersfield Dewsbury, Batley, etc, Leeds Rest of W. Riding Rest of Gt. Britain		$ \begin{array}{r} + & 2 \cdot 6 \\ + & 1 \cdot 1 \\ + & 6 \cdot 5 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 3 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 2 \cdot 7 \\ + & 3 \cdot 5 \\ + & 4 \cdot 1 \\ + & 1 \cdot 7 \\ + & 3 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1.0 \\ + 1.5 \\ + 7.4 \\ + 0.2 \\ + 0.8 \\ \end{array} $	+ 2.8 + 2.2 + 5.3 + 1.4 + 2.6				
TOTAL	_	+ 2.9	+ 3.2	+ 1.3	+ 2.9				

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the Registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 10th July, 1939.:--

		legisters at			tue	$- \begin{array}{c} Inc. \\ (+) \text{ or } \\ Dec. \end{array}$			
Department.		holly ployed.		porarily opped.	Total.	(- ci pa wi	-) as om- ared ith a onth		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	and the		fore.		
Wool Sorting	29	. 2	11	1	43	-	25		
Wool Washing and Pre-	243	118	96	76	533	12	101		
wool Combing	159	209	121	47	536	1	218		
Wool Carding	163	43	90	13	309	-	150		
Woollen Spinning	59	62	37	68	226	-	194		
Worsted Drawing and	100		10	515	1 707		546		
Spinning	170	627	81	515	1,393	1000	540		
Woollen Winding and Warping	31	24	49	34	138	-	60		
Worsted Winding and	01					225			
Warping	52	145	141	368	706	-	99		
Woollen Weaving	60	123	84	274	541	-	501		
Worsted Weaving	80	436	86	1,275	1,877	-	489		
Other Processes	370	119	229	118	836	Tays.	186		
				-					

... 1,416 1,908 1,025 2,789 7,138 - 2,569 TOTAL ... * Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns, at neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case. † Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

crease (+) or crease (-) in cercentages s compared with a nth Year before.

·24)·13216	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3 \cdot 2 \\ + 0 \cdot 9 \\ + 0 \cdot 4 \\ + 0 \cdot 7 \\ + 6 \cdot 0 \\ - 1 \cdot 4 \\ - 1 \cdot 2 \end{array} $
• 5	- 2.6
.8	- 7.4
••6	$\frac{-3\cdot 5}{-2\cdot 3}$
• 8	- 2.3
· 5 · 32 · 15 · 52 · 64 · 9	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 4 \\ - 2 \cdot 5 \\ - 3 \cdot 8 \\ - 1 \cdot 6 \\ - 1 \cdot 0 \\ - 1 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 9 \\ - 2 \cdot 4 \\ - 4 \cdot 4 \\ - 9 \cdot 0 \end{array} $
	- 2.3

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a slight improvement at 10th July, but was still slack on the whole. At Derby and at

Bristol employment continued good. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was $16\cdot3^*$ at 10th July, 1939, as compared with 17.1 at 12th June, 1939, and 19.3 at 18th July, 1938.

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

HAST TANK		Number o Vorkpeopl		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
hon series Manical 77 series Antenna 77 series	Week ended 22nd	Inc. (- Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (- Dec. (-	-) or -) on a	
At the second	July, 1939.	Month before.	Year before.	22nd July, 1939.	Month before.	Year before.	
BRANCHES. China Earthenware Other Branches (in- cluding unspecified)	1,612 6,941 2,182	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per}\\ \text{cent.}\\ - 0.6\\ + 1.4\\ + 0.9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per}\\ \text{cent.}\\ + \ 0.3\\ + \ 0.4\\ \end{array}$	£ 3,138 14,021 4,314	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + \ 0.5 \\ + \ 4.2 \\ + \ 4.0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 8.7 \\ + 6.0 \\ + 3.3 \end{array}$	
Total	10,735	+ 1.0	+ 0.3	21,473	+ 3.6	+ 5.8	
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts	8,312 2,423	+ 0.8 + 1.6	+ 1.5 - 3.5	15,251 6,222	+ 4.1 + 2.3	+ 7.6 + 1.7	
Total	10,735	+ 1.0	+ 0.3	21,473	+ 3.6	+ 5.8	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 10,511 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 1,326, or about $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., were working on an average nearly $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours less than full time in the week ended 22nd July, 1939; on the other hand, 328, or about 3 per cent., were working overtime to the extent of $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry showed a further improve-ment during July, and was good generally; it was much better than

ment during July, and was good generally; it was much better than a year ago. In the letterpress printing industry employment showed an improvement as compared with the previous month, and was good on the whole; a shortage of machine minders was reported from Leeds. At some centres, however, including Bradford, it was described as slack, while at other centres, including Edinburgh (machine branch) and Belfast, it was said to be moderate. Employ-ment with electrotypers and stereotypers was good generally. Employment in the lithographic printing industry showed an improvement as compared with June, but little change as compared with July, 1938. With lithographic artists it continued fairly good. In the bookbinding industry employment showed an improvement as compared with the previous month, and also with a year ago.

In the bookbinding industry employment showed an improvement as compared with the previous month, and also with a year ago. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the paper and paper-board industries was $4 \cdot 0^*$ at 10th July, 1939, as compared with $4 \cdot 3$ at 12th June, 1939, and with 10.5 at 18th July, 1938. The corre-sponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were $5 \cdot 7^*$, $6 \cdot 5$ and $6 \cdot 1$; in the cardboard-box, paper bag and stationery industries they were $4 \cdot 3^*$, $5 \cdot 0$ and $5 \cdot 8$. The following Table summarises the returns from various trade unions which furnished information :—

n Manjué ^{na} Anna	of Unions at end of July, 1939. 36,973		Percentag	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		
BECHI, MUL	July,	July, 1939.	June, 1939.	July, 1938.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing: London	36,973	3.1	3.0	2.8	+0.1	+0.3
shire and Cheshire Midlands and Eastern	15,153	3.6	4.5	4.5	-0.9	-0.9
Counties Scotland Other Districts	8,041 5,356 12,430	$2 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 7$	2.6 4.3 1.6	2.6 1.5 2.2	$-\frac{1\cdot 3}{+0\cdot 1}$	 +1.5 -0.5
Total	77,953	2.9	3.1	2.9	-0.2	and the second
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding Printing and Book- binding (branches	12,383 8,215	4·3 4·5	4.6 5.1	4·2 5·2	-0.3 -0.6	$+0.1\\-0.7$
not distinguished)	35,525	2.0	2.5	2.0	-0.5	

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT at 10th July showed a slight improvement as com-pared with 12th June, and was better than in the corresponding period last year.

* See footnote * in first column on page 295.

Lond

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Br Pl; Po So So Re Midll Bi Co Cr

Nor

No

No

and canal service, the corresponding percentages were 8.0^* , 8.0 and 10.1; in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, they were 24.0*, 25.5 and 29.3.

London .- Employment showed little change as compared with June, and was moderate on the whole.

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

the second second second second	Average Docks	Daily Num and at Pri	ber of Lal ncipal Wh	bourers emp arves in Lo	loyed in ondon.	
	AS AN	In Docks.	CRU C		Total,	
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors By Ship- owners, etc. Total.		Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Docks and Principal Wharves.	
Week ended— Ist July, 1939 8th ,, ,, 15th ,, ,, 22nd ,, ,, 29th ,, ,,	3,624 3,655 3,812 3,650 3,515	2,049 2,089 1,532 1,512 1,599	5,673 5,744 5,344 5,162 5,114	5,717 5,657 5,464 5,574 5,386	11,390 11,401 10,808 10,736 10,500	
Average for 5 weeks ended 29th July, 1939	3,651	1,756	5,407	5,560	10,967	
AverageforJune, 1939	3,323	1,940	5,263	5,824	11,087	
Average for July, 1938	3,453	1,878	5,331	5,495	10,826	

Tilbury.-The average daily number of dock labourers employed during July, was 871 as compared with 846 in June, 1939, and 837 in July, 1938.

North-East Coast Ports.—Employment showed further improve-ment at some of the ports, and remained fair on the whole. Mersey, etc.-Employment at Liverpool improved somewhat and was fair generally; at Salford (Manchester Docks) it improved; at

Garston the improvement reported last month was maintained. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 28th July, 1939, was 11,930, compared with 11,820 in June, 1939, and with 11,428 in July, 1938. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £34,164 in the four weeks ended 28th July, 1939, compared with £32,745 in June, 1939, and with £30,762 in July, 1938. Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Cardiff declined slightly with coal trimmers, but improved with dock workers; at Swansea it improved and was fairly good. At Bristol and Avon-mouth employment continued fairly good; at Plymouth and

Southampton it was fair and moderate respectively. Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow and Leith fluctuated considerably and was fair to fairly good on the whole; at Dundee it improved and was fair. Employment at Grangemouth and at Belfast continued good.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen showed a further slight improvement during July; shortages of deck hands were again reported from several ports. The percentage unemployed (including those tem-porarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in shipping service was 19.1* at 10th July, 1939, as compared with 20.4 at 12th June, 1939, and 21.8 at 18th July, 1938.

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

Letter the state of the	ALL C	Number of	Seamen† s	hipped in	Concernance -	
Principal Ports.	July, 1939.	Inc. (- Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Seven Months ended		
9-0- 10-0- 2-4	1999.	Month before.	Year before.	July, 1939.	July, 1938.	
ENGLAND AND WALES: Liverpool [‡] Manchester London Sonthampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol [§] Newport, Mon Cardiff! Swansea Strikealdy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow NortHERN IRELAND : Belfast	8,911 840 8,976 6,871 1,600 384 371 1,216 904 604 2,501 1,008 409 654 2,719 316	$\begin{array}{r} + 383 \\ + 223 \\ - 980 \\ + 2,156 \\ + 264 \\ + 279 \\ + 13 \\ - 49 \\ + 25 \\ + 61 \\ + 346 \\ - 49 \\ + 72 \\ + 72 \\ + 273 \\ - 56 \\ - 18 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 14 \\ + & 162 \\ + & 553 \\ + & 1,261 \\ - & 540 \\ + & 205 \\ - & 62 \\ + & 251 \\ + & 109 \\ + & 183 \\ + & 252 \\ - & 212 \\ + & 11 \\ + & 217 \\ - & 938 \\ - & 15 \end{array}$	58,464 4,803 58,151 34,313 11,985 1,640 2,008 7,527 5,415 3,232 13,838 5,867 2,000 2,056 16,148 1,968	60,138 4,603 57,778 34,464 12,597 1,658 1,765 6,668 5,161 3,407 14,168 5,935 2,079 1,925 19,577 1,487	
Total for above Ports	38,284	*+ 2,943	+ 1,451	229,415	233,410	

See footnote * in first column on page 295.
t will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.
Including Birkenhead and Garston.
Including Avonmouth and Portishead.
Uncluding Avonmouth and Portishead.

I Including Barry and Penarth.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE Table below shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 10th July, 1939 :--

stered at Emplo	yment E	xchang	ges on 10	Ju Jui	C. Alter Provides and	and the second sec
A ST LINE MUSIC			ons on Re ine, 1939.		in tot	r Dec. (-) cals as red with
Area.	Men.	Wo- men.	Juven-	Total.	Contraction of the local sectors of the local secto	18th July 1938.
lon Division	125,727	45,291	3,780	174,798	1 States	A DECTRONAL AND
h-Eastern Division	47,197	13,004	2,557	62,758		
righton hatham	3,676	1,109 435	118 177	4,903 1,661		+ 431
swich	2,100 3,984	199 1,325	46 127	2,345 5,436		- 424 - 1,607
eading est of Division	979 35,409	530	30 2,059	1,539 46,874	- 577	- 525
h-Western	37,060	9,406	2,219	47,996		ALL AVENTALLY
ristol	6,435	8,717 1,590	369	8,394 3,889	- 1,016	- 4,599
prtsmouth	3,025 2,600	753 736	163	3,499	- 600	- 910
vindon	3,859	533	145	4,537	- 44	- 889 - 15,531
est of Division lands Division	20,646	5,019 33,258	1,376 3,008	27,041 142,303	- 3,830	- 94,419
irmingham	11,332 3,161	6,865 735	157 88	18,354 3,984		
Halesowen	1,194	499	16	1,709	- 297	
erby eicester	1,831 5,450	540 2,231	69 22	2,440 7,703	426	- 1,911 - 5,091
orthampton ottingham	1,867 7,849	539 1,768	18 110	2,424 9,727	- 653	- 5,640
oke-on-Trent	731 11,305	665 7,117	286	1,404 18,708	- 280	- 4,207
est Bromwich	3,145 1,196	766	88 12	3,999 1,393	- 55	- 1,316
est of Division	2,581 54,395	807 10,541	61 2,073	3,449 67,009		
th-Eastern Division	103,655	24,112	4,341	132,108	- 17,438	- 84,476
arnsley radford	6,370 6,425	308 3,909	252 123	6,930 10,457	- 1,545	5 - 10,966
ewsbury oncaster	1,392 2,473	466 388	40 395	1,898	4,374	
rimsby alifax	4,166 1,433	428 604	200 18	4,794	5 - 92	2 - 2.793
uddersfield	1,695 10,040	1,046		2,789		0 - 4,338 - 2,015
eeds	12,035 1,300	3,898	146	16,079	$ - 1,052 \\ - 2$	2 - 623
heffield	3,133 12,476	244 3,250	163	3,540	-31	5 - 2,852 = 7,043
ork	3,126 1,870	505 777		3,738	- 25 - 4	-1,538
test of Division th-Western	35,721	6,641		44,091	- 5,75	
Division ccrington	197,258 2,111	70,243	9,533 92	277,03	4 - 24,172 - 40	2 - 107,420 1 - 2,038
shton-u-Lyne	2,783	1,128	53	3,964	4 - 20	
lickenhead	6,702 5,097	613 5,620	278	7,59	3 - 81	$4 + 172 \\ - 5,903$
llackpool Bolton	3,167 5,731	545 2,700	52	3,76	4 - 93	$7 + 440 \\ 4 - 5,100$
urnley	3,947 1,705	3,113	311	7,37	1 - 60	
horley	1,997 54,195	1,312	49	2,69 67,59	1 - 12	4 - 1,391
fanchester	22,301 1,349	9,092 8,655	340	31,29 2,33	6 - 3,04	
ldham	8,082	947 3,063	127	11,27	2 - 1,05	0 - 7,480
reston tochdale	4,334 2,914	2,215	46	3,86	9 - 37	
alford	5,202	450	110	9,71 5,40	7 - 1,09	0 - 3,521
Varrington	3,263	2,096	99	3,10 8,79	2 - 61	
Vigan Rest of Division	7,087	1,539	2,385	67,04	8 - 6,74	8 - 38,614
Darlington	103,643	9,511	3 117	122,58	3 - 20	$4 - 748 \\ 4 - 844$
tateshead Iartiepools	5,260 4,698	815	L 448	6,40 5,48	7 - 36	0 - 701
fiddlesbrough Newcastle - on -	7,144	485	Constant and the	8,19	A BAR STREAM	$\begin{vmatrix} 7 \\ - & 3,907 \\ - & 1,512 \end{vmatrix}$
Tyne South Shields	11,707 7,230 7,230	2,222	611	8,27	6 - 38	0 - 1,464 0 - 2,039
Stockton-on-Tees	3,390 11,931	307	1,040	14.08	1 - 1,38	4 - 1,832 6 - 28,779
tland Division	50,885 142,180	3,628 34,560	0 13,776	190,51	6 - 8,94	0 - 63,133
berdeen Llydebank	4,670 1,430	83. 396	6 318		4 + 6	2 - 506
Dundee	5,767 12,607	4,23	6 192	15,59	5 - 1.09	
Hasgow	49,622 4,477	12,32	3 460	5,60	0 - 13	58 - 731
Motherwell Paisley	3,747 2,666	51: 94	6 227	3,83	59 - 21	23 - 2,035 10 - 1,366
Port Glasgow Rest of Division	1,497 55,697	33 11,52	6 6,288	73,51	1 - 5,30	
les Division Cardiff	91,102 6,648	7,23	4 7,993 9 544	106,32	01 - 1,03	37 - 3,763
Llanelly Newport	1,434 3,411		2 279 3 212	3,96	6 - 34	74 - 3,841 42 - 3,912
Swansea Rest of Division	7,466 72,143	89 4,72	6 927	82,89	98 - 6,2	
rthern Ireland Belfast	45,480 21,053	20,46	9 3,761 2 1,941	69,71 33,32		4 - 20,024
Londonderry Lurgan	3,281 1,267		6 397	4,88	17 + 5	11 - 917 44 - 809
Lisburn Newry	962 1,503	66	3 69	1,69	94 + 3	17 - 1,380 74 - 800
Rest of Northern Ireland	17,414	ELCON 1	ALE STOL	12 20 32	of the and	08 - 8,31
sat Britain and	-		-		The second	
Northern Ireland }	999,339	266,39	5 60,396	1,320,1	-91,1	05 - 548,94

• The figures for Rutherglen are included. [Percentage rates of unemployment for about 750 Towns in Great Britain are ven in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."]

SUPPLEMENT to STATISTI COURSE

Wholesale Prices. Average of Board Prices Index 1 of 1930 = 100). Cost of Living. Average of Minist of-Living Index 1914 = 100).

Do. expressed 1924 averag

Export Values of B Value as declare

Value in Million for 1930-34; 1935-39*).

Index Number of (1924 = 100 for 100 for 1935-39 Shipping Freight Ra Average of Char Index† (1924 = 1935 = 100 for

Index Number of Ra (Average of 1924

Estimated Total Nu insured against Great Britain‡. Thousands. Estimated Numbers

in Employment[‡] in cluding persons un directly involved Quarterly Averages Registered Unemp Britain. Qua Thousands. Total ...

Males ...

Females ...

Wholly Unemp Females) ...

Temporarily St Females) ...

Industrial Production Index Number. 1930-33; 1930 =

Railway Traffic Reco Average amoun Britain, Thousan

Percentage of 1924

Railway Traffic Re Average amour Britain, Thousa

Percentage of 1924

Postal Receipts. Average amount

Percentage of 1924

British Exports (V modities). Value as declare

Value in Million for 1930-34; 1935-39*).

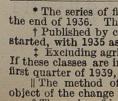
Index Number of 100 for 1930-3 1935-39*).

Net Imports (Vo modities). Value as declare

Value in Million for 1930-34; 1935-39*). Index Number o 100 for 1930-3 1935-39*).

Bank Rate.

Date of Change and



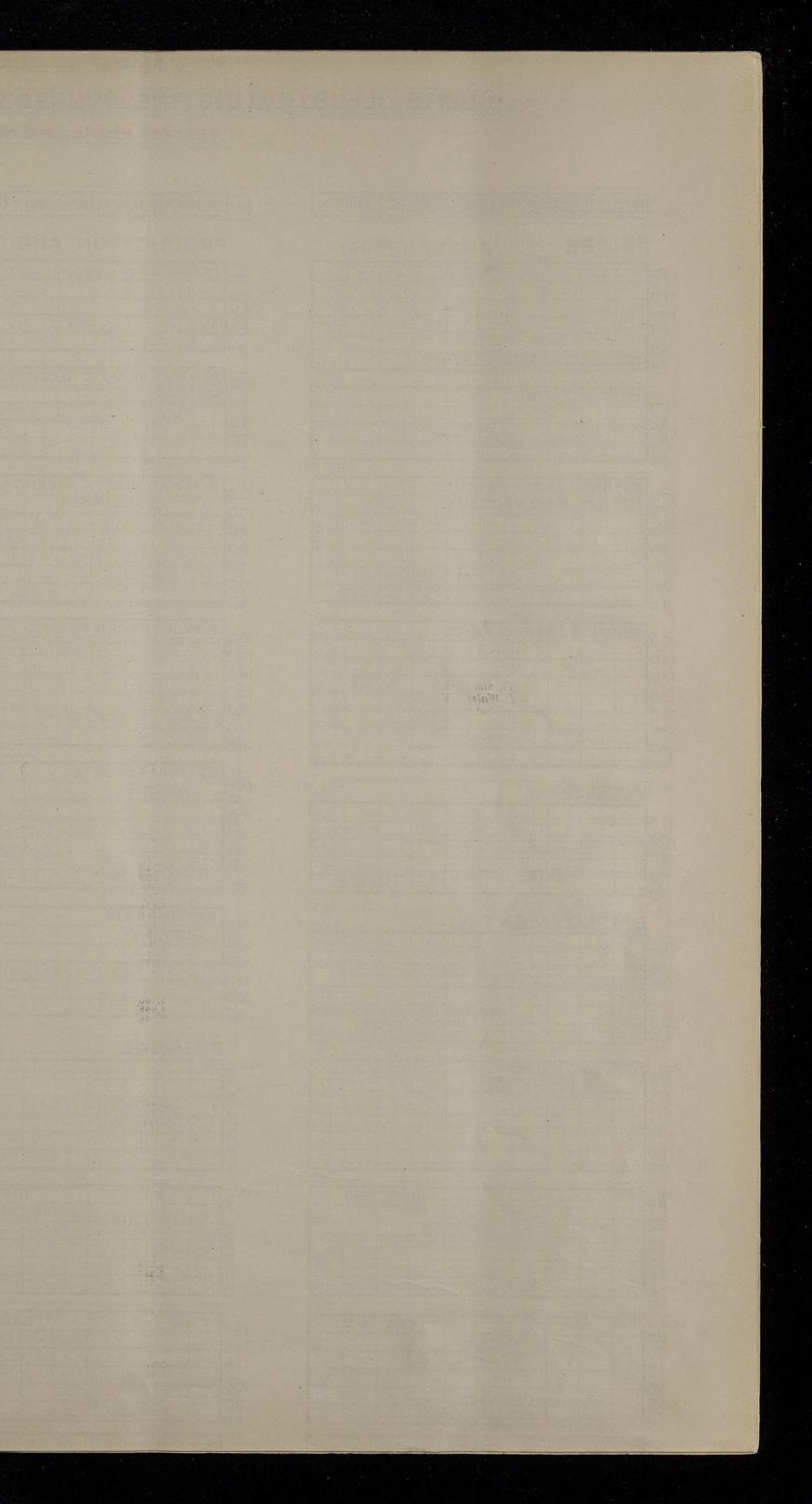
o the MINISTRY	-	Contraction of the local diversion of the local diversion of the local diversion of the local diversion of the				TIADO		TTTO		DINTO	-
CS FORMI OF TRADE	, OU	THE I	PRIC	ES, W	AGES	, FIN	IS II JANC	LUS E &	EMP	LOYN	THE AENT.
	-	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
of Trade Wholesale Numbers (Average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	106·5 101·9 98·4 93·6	89·7 87·9 84·8 88·8	88.5 84.8 84.4 84.9	83·7 84·4 87·3 87·6	88.7 87.6 88.2 87.7	87.8 88.1 88.7 91.3	91.7 92.2 95.0 98.9	$ \begin{array}{c c} 104 \cdot 7 \\ 110 \cdot 1 \\ 111 \cdot 4 \\ 108 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 105 \cdot 9 \\ 101 \cdot 9 \\ 99 \cdot 5 \\ 98 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	96·9 97·7
try of Labour Cost- ex Numbers (July,	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$ \begin{array}{r} 162 \cdot 2 \\ 155 \cdot 0 \\ 156 \cdot 5 \\ 155 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 150.7 \\ 146.3 \\ 145.3 \\ 146.7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 146 \cdot 2 \\ 142 \cdot 8 \\ 141 \cdot 7 \\ 143 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 139.8 \\ 136.5 \\ 139.8 \\ 142.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 141 \cdot 3 \\ 140 \cdot 0 \\ 143 \cdot 3 \\ 146 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c c} 146 \cdot 2 \\ 144 \cdot 3 \\ 146 \cdot 7 \\ 150 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} 156.5\\ 155.8\\ 156.3\\ 155.7\\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 154 \cdot 0 \\ 153 \cdot 5 \end{array}$
as percentage of {	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd "	92.7 88.6 89.5 88.9	86·2 83·6 83·1	83.6 81.6 81.0	79·9 78·0 79·9	80·3 79·1 81·4	$ \begin{array}{r} 80 \cdot 8 \\ 80 \cdot 0 \\ 81 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	83.6 82.5 83.9	86·3 87·1 88·9	89.5 89.1 89.4	88·0 87·8
ritish Manufactures, ad, Million £ }	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	$ \begin{array}{c c} 128 \cdot 6 \\ 110 \cdot 5 \\ 105 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	83·9 78·4 72·0 70·7	81·8 70·2 72·8 63·9	$ \begin{array}{r} 81.5 \\ 69.1 \\ 65.9 \\ 71.6 \\ \end{array} $	82·2 72·4 73·3 77·6	83.9 82.3 78.3 82.2	86.0 82.8 79.1 87.7	$ \begin{array}{r} 91 \cdot 2 \\ 93 \cdot 8 \\ 101 \cdot 3 \\ 105 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	89.0 95.8 87.7 88.0	93·5 90·5
at 1935 Prices for	4th " 1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd "	$ \begin{array}{r} 96.8 \\ 124.7 \\ 110.3 \\ 105.7 \\ 100.7 \\$	71.0 83.8 79.2 81.5	68·7 84·9 87·8 79·2	75·2 86·0 82·5 88·3	81.6 90.4 89.8 95.1	86.0 82.1* 79.2 81.7	91·1 82·1 78·5 85·8	104·3 90·2 93·7 93·4	93·9 83·8 78·1 78·5	85·7 83·7
of Average Values. r 1930-34; 1935 = $\begin{cases} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ $	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	$ \begin{array}{r} 100 \cdot 2 \\ 85 \cdot 4 \\ 83 \cdot 0 \\ 82 \cdot 3 \\ 82 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	83.5 77.5 75.3 71.9	85·0 68·5 68·7 66·8	$ \begin{array}{c c} 92 \cdot 2 \\ 66 \cdot 5 \\ 66 \cdot 2 \\ 67 \cdot 1 \\ 67 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	85·7 100·2* 98·9 100·6	89·2 100·8 100·7 102·2	$ \begin{array}{r rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$ \begin{array}{r} 84 \cdot 1 \\ 114 \cdot 4 \\ 112 \cdot 3 \\ 112 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	109·1 108·1
tes. mber of Shipping $\begin{cases} \\ = 100 & \text{for } 1930-36; \end{cases}$	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	80·0 63·6 61·7 66·2	70·4 67·0 66·8 62·4	66·9 65·4 64·0 59·9	67.6 62.0 59.4 59.1	66·9 63·3 59·4 66·9	100·3 60·2 60·6 62·6	102·2 69·5 69·0 75·3	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} 111 \cdot 6 \\ 131 \cdot 7 \\ 126 \cdot 9 \\ 124 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	119·9 123·6
$ \begin{array}{c} 1937-39). \\ ates of Wages. \\ = 100). \\ \end{array} $	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	66·8 981 981 981 981	72·6	64·6 95 95 94	64•6 94 94 94	65·4 94 941 941	73·7 95 95 96	94·2 97± 98 98±	164.6 100 1011 1021	$ \begin{array}{r} 124 \cdot 7 \\ 105 \\ 106 \\ 106 \end{array} $	106 106
umbers aged 16–64 (Unemployment in) Quarterly Averages.	4th " 1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd "	98 11,995 12,115 12,197	95 ¹ / ₂ 12,380 12,467 12,550	94 ¹ / ₂ 12,572 12,545 12,556	94 12,595 12,613 12,631	94 ¹ / ₂ 12,663 12,682 12,702	96 12,745 12,766 12,797	99 12,936 13,015 13,098	103 13,267 13,358 13,438	106 13,537 13,580 13,624‡	13,702‡ 13,741‡
of Insured Persons n Great Britain (ex- unemployed, sick or	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	12,290 10,033 9,880 9,724	12,620 9,320 9,487 9,353	12,576 9,421 9,375 9,200	9,332 9,621 9,807	9,961 10,170 10,191	12,860 10,128 10,364 10,453	13,184 10,535 10,879 11,071	13,488 11,241 11,519 11,653	13,663 11,352 11,396 11,430 11,430 11,430	11,430 11,831
in trade disputes) es. Thousands. ployed in Great arterly Averages.	4th " 1st Qr. 2nd "	9,552 1,543 1,762	9,525 2,622 2,574	9,396 2,666 2,714	9,966 2,845 2,573	10,231 2,303 2,110	10,564 2,255 2,030	11,163 2,022 1,746	11,563 1,639 1,421	11,445‡ 1,796 1,776	1,888 1,495
[3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,,	1,302	2,734 2,668 1,973 1,956	2,843 2,757 2,197 2,251	2,397 2,268 2,362 2,157	2,115 2,109 1,933 1,773	1,960 1,901 1,848 1,686	1,630 1,621 1,655 1,436	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,376\\ 1,518 \\ 1,334\\ 1,162 \end{array} $	1,777 1,814 1,353 1,343	1,454 1,154
······································	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,,	1,508 1,720 368 460	2,068 2,118 649 618	2,363 2,319 469 463	2,034 1,941 483 416	1,750 1,758 370 337	1,624 1,576 407 344	1,332 1,330 367 310	1,107 1,199 305 259	1,363 1,406 443 433	434
ployed (Males and S	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd .,	537 577 1,179 1,260	666 550 1,993 1,966	480 438 2,197 2,102	363 327 2,332 2,079	365 351 1,967 1,737	336 325 1,913 1,711	298 291 1,742 1,488	269 319 1,468 1,242	414 408 1,459 1,368	1,587 1,284
topped (Males and	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,,	1,411 1,726 364 502	2,061 2,198 629 608	2,150 2,265 469 612	1,937 1,932 513 494	1,681 1,797 336- 373	1,618 1,679 342 319	1,372 1,429 280 258	1,157 1,279 171 179	1,337 1,511 337 408	301 211
m—Board of Trade	3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,,	$ \begin{array}{r} 634 \\ 571 \\ 111 \cdot 0 \\ 103 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	673 470 94·6 92·1	693 492 95·0 94·3	460 336 94·8 96·7	434 312 106.0§ 104.1	$ \begin{array}{r} 342 \\ 222 \\ 113 \cdot 0 \\ 110 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	258 192 122 · 9 122 · 0	219 239 131·1 133·6	440 303 132·1 121·7	131.3
(1924 = 100 for = 100 for 1934-39§) eipts—Goods.	3rd " 4th " 1st Qr. 2nd "	99.5 99.0 2,002 1,809	89·3 97·3 1,759 1,657	87·4 95·0 1,614 1,493	96.8 105.0 1,518 1,413	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	109·8 120·4 1,648 1,530	$ \begin{array}{r} 121 \cdot 1 \\ 131 \cdot 5 \\ 1,736 \\ 1,592 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 130 \cdot 1 \\ 136 \cdot 4 \\ 1,746 \\ 1,759 \\ \end{array} $	117.0 126.0 1,830 1,556	1,718 1,724
$ \begin{array}{ccc} \text{at} & \text{weekly} & -\text{Great} \\ \text{nd} \ \mathfrak{L} & \dots & \dots \\ \end{array} $	$\frac{3rd}{4th},$	1,748 1,861 99•6	1,627 1,709 87.5	1,396 1,548 80·3	1,452 1,657 75·5	1,521 1,655 83·0	1,516 1,730 81·9	1,616 1,762 86·3	1,681 1,869 86·8	1,491 1,654 91.0	85.4
4 average {	2nd " 3rd " 4th "	$ \begin{array}{r} 90 \cdot 0 \\ 86 \cdot 9 \\ 92 \cdot 5 \\ \hline 1,205 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 82 \cdot 4 \\ 80 \cdot 9 \\ 85 \cdot 0 \\ 1,163 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 74 \cdot 2 \\ 69 \cdot 4 \\ 77 \cdot 0 \\ 1,090 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 70 \cdot 3 \\ 72 \cdot 2 \\ 82 \cdot 4 \\ 984 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 75 \cdot 9 \\ 75 \cdot 6 \\ 82 \cdot 3 \\ \hline 1,038 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 76 \cdot 1 \\ 75 \cdot 4 \\ 86 \cdot 0 \\ 1,007 \end{array} $	79·2 80·4 87·6	87.5 83.6 92.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 77 \cdot 4 \\ 74 \cdot 1 \\ 82 \cdot 2 \\ \hline 1,086 \end{array} $	85.7
nt weekly—Great	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,390\\ 1,693\\ 1,184\\ 67\cdot8 \end{array} $	1,270 1,566 1,114 63·5	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,289\\ 1,623\\ 1,130\\ 57\cdot 3 \end{array} $	1,257 1,664 1,151 60·5	1,345 1,700 1,160 58.7	1,383 1,748 1,200 60·3	1,428 1,817 1,248 64·9	1,449 1,819 1,249 63·3	1,446 62·4
4 average {	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	$ \begin{array}{r} 87 \cdot 6 \\ 107 \cdot 3 \\ 75 \cdot 8 \\ 129 \cdot 2 \end{array} $		$ \begin{array}{r} 74 \cdot 0 \\ 91 \cdot 3 \\ 64 \cdot 9 \\ 127 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 75 \cdot 1 \\ 94 \cdot 6 \\ 65 \cdot 9 \\ 128 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 73 \cdot 3 \\ 97 \cdot 0 \\ 67 \cdot 1 \\ 131 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	78·4 99·1 67·6	80.6 101.9 69.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 83 \cdot 2 \\ 105 \cdot 9 \\ 72 \cdot 7 \\ 147 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	84·4 106·0 72·8	84.3
daily, Thousand £	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	$ \begin{array}{r} 131 \cdot 5 \\ 129 \cdot 6 \\ 149 \cdot 6 \\ 112 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 130 \cdot 8 \\ 127 \cdot 1 \\ 148 \cdot 6 \\ 113 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	128·1 127·4 148·6 110·9	$ \begin{array}{r} 130 \cdot 7 \\ 128 \cdot 5 \\ 152 \cdot 8 \\ 111 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	131·4 130·6 156·0 114·6	135·5 135·3 160·4	$ \begin{array}{r} 140 \cdot 1 \\ 142 \cdot 2 \\ 169 \cdot 1 \\ 120 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 147 \cdot 9 \\ 145 \cdot 8 \\ 173 \cdot 6 \\ 128 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 147.2 \\ 147.4 \\ 175.4 \\ 130.3 \end{array} $	148.8
t average	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$ \begin{array}{c} 114 \cdot 8 \\ 113 \cdot 2 \\ 130 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 114 \cdot 2 \\ 110 \cdot 9 \\ 129 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 111 \cdot 8 \\ 111 \cdot 2 \\ 129 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 114 \cdot 1 \\ 112 \cdot 2 \\ 133 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 114 \cdot 7 \\ 114 \cdot 0 \\ 136 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} 120.8 \\ 122.3 \\ 124.2 \\ 147.6 \\ 106.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 128 \cdot 9 \\ 129 \cdot 1 \\ 127 \cdot 3 \\ 151 \cdot 5 \\ 121 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 130 \cdot 3 \\ 128 \cdot 4 \\ 128 \cdot 6 \\ 153 \cdot 1 \\ \end{array} $ (120 · 9	132.1 129.9
Volume, all com- d, Million £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} 103 \cdot 3 \\ 95 \cdot 8 \\ 93 \cdot 2 \\ 98 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 92.3 \\ 94.7 \\ 84.1 \\ 93.9 \end{array} $	89.7 85.6 93.1 99.5	$ \begin{array}{r} 94.7\\95.0\\99.3\\106.9\\\end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 101 \cdot 0 \\ 105 \cdot 3 \\ 114 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 130 \cdot 1 \\ 134 \cdot 4 \\ 135 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 112 \cdot 3 \\ 113 \cdot 5 \\ 124 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	117.2
at 1935 Prices for	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} 110 \cdot 9 \\ 105 \cdot 6 \\ 106 \cdot 2 \\ 114 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 109 \cdot 7 \\ 112 \cdot 4 \\ 102 \cdot 4 \\ 113 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 109 \cdot 7 \\ 105 \cdot 9 \\ 113 \cdot 7 \\ 120 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c} 105 \cdot 4^{*} \\ 102 \cdot 0 \\ 105 \cdot 1 \\ 113 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccc} 104 \cdot 8 \\ 100 \cdot 7 \\ 109 \cdot 6 \\ 117 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	109·1 107·9
of Volume (1924 = $\begin{cases} 34; 1935 = 100 \text{ for} \end{cases}$	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$ \begin{array}{r} 96.0 \\ 84.7 \\ 82.9 \\ 81.2 \end{array} $	$67 \cdot 0$ $63 \cdot 8$ $64 \cdot 1$ $68 \cdot 9$	$ \begin{array}{r} 66 \cdot 3 \\ 67 \cdot 9 \\ 61 \cdot 9 \\ 68 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 66 \cdot 3 \\ 64 \cdot 0 \\ 68 \cdot 7 \\ 72 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 69.7 \\ 69.5 \\ 73.0 \\ 78.7 \end{array} $	99.0* 95.8 98.7 106.5	$ \begin{array}{c c} 98.4 \\ 94.6 \\ 102.9 \\ 110.0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 108 \cdot 2 \\ 112 \cdot 0 \\ 111 \cdot 6 \\ 112 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 99.7 \\ 94.3 \\ 95.5 \\ 105.0 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 102 \cdot 5 \\ 101 \cdot 4 \end{array}$
d, Million £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	259.0 233.4 224.9 239.8	192·5 189·6 191·0 224·3	$ \begin{array}{r} 177 \cdot 3 \\ 154 \cdot 2 \\ 149 \cdot 7 \\ 169 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 146 \cdot 5 \\ 148 \cdot 6 \\ 155 \cdot 6 \\ 175 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 168 \cdot 8 \\ 164 \cdot 3 \\ 164 \cdot 1 \\ 182 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 164 \cdot 5 \\ 166 \cdot 0 \\ 168 \cdot 4 \\ 201 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 184 \cdot 3 \\ 185 \cdot 9 \\ 192 \cdot 1 \\ 224 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 211 \cdot 2 \\ 232 \cdot 4 \\ 239 \cdot 6 \\ 269 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 229 \cdot 4 \\ 207 \cdot 3 \\ 208 \cdot 0 \\ 214 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	204.3 215.5
at 1935 Prices for $\begin{cases} 1 & 1 \\$	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	240·4 230·1 226·6 260·0	227 · 8 231 · 2 241 · 5 283 · 9	$ \begin{array}{r} 226 \cdot 1 \\ 205 \cdot 0 \\ 205 \cdot 9 \\ 227 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 209 \cdot 1 \\ 212 \cdot 3 \\ 217 \cdot 2 \\ 239 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 233 \cdot 3 \\ 227 \cdot 1 \\ 224 \cdot 8 \\ 242 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 165 \cdot 8^{*} \\ 168 \cdot 7 \\ 167 \cdot 9 \\ 198 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 179.5 \\ 180.3 \\ 182.9 \\ 207.0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 186.0\\ 193.9\\ 193.7\\ 223.8 \end{array} $	195·1 182·9 187·0 196·8	189·0 199·4
of Volume (1924 = $\begin{cases} \\ 34; 1935 = 100 \text{ for} \end{cases}$	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} 104 \cdot 7 \\ 106 \cdot 3 \\ 111 \cdot 1 \\ 130 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 104 \cdot 0 \\ 94 \cdot 2 \\ 94 \cdot 7 \\ 104 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	96·2 97·6 99·9 109·9	$ \begin{array}{c} 107 \cdot 3 \\ 104 \cdot 4 \\ 103 \cdot 4 \\ 111 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$94 \cdot 6^{*}$ 96 \cdot 3 95 \cdot 8 113 \cdot 2	$ \begin{array}{r} 102 \cdot 5 \\ 102 \cdot 9 \\ 104 \cdot 4 \\ 118 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	111·4 104·4 106·7 112·4	$\frac{107 \cdot 9}{113 \cdot 8}$
d Rate per cent.		$\begin{array}{c} 6 \text{ Feb. } 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 6 \text{ Mch. } 4 \\ 20 \text{ Mch. } 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \text{ May } 3 \end{array}$	14 May 2½ 23 July 3½ 30 July 4½ 21 Sep. 6	18 Feb. 5 10 Mch. 4	2 (no change).	2 (no change).	2 (no change).	2 (no change).	2 (no	2 (no change).	2 (no change).
gures compiled by th	2 1		1 States 1	1000	100 M	SEALS .	:41 1004 -	a the star	dead meen	1	

* 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. † 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 : third quarter of 1938, 14,528 ; fourth quarter of 1938, 14,567 ; first quarter of 1939, 14,606 ; second quarter of 1939, 14,645 ; estimated numbers in employment : 12,272, 12,272, 12,235 and 12,663, respectively. || The method of counting the unemployed was altered in Sept. 1937 (see p. 379 of the October, 1937) issue of the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE). The object of the change was to exclude persons subsequently found to be in employment on the day of the count. § 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

THE PHERAPPOUL	1 01	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Discount Rate.	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd "	3.55 2.32 2.22	2·47 2·31 3·87	4·27 1·56 0·77	0.78 0.53 0.44	0.97 0.93 0.80	0.45 0.63 0.60 0.64	0.56 0.63 0.57 0.65	0.56 0.60 0.56 0.63	0.53 0.55 0.66 0.76	0·57 0·96
Quarterly Average, per cent. Bank Clearings (Metropolitan, Country Cheque and Provincial [England and Wales]).	4th " 1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd "	2·20 21·2 20·4 18·8	5.77 19.3 18.4 17.3	0.93 18.8 17.6 17.1 18.2	1.00 18.6 18.2 18.0 19.3	0.59 20.2 19.5 18.6 20.4	20·8 20·8 20·2 21·8	22·4 22·1 21·7 24·2	25·2 24·5 23·2 24·3	24·2 22·7 21·4 23·0	23.6 23.0
Average amount daily, Million £ { Percentage of 1924 average {	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	19·4 102·4 98·6 90·8 93·7	18·3 93·2 88·9 83·6 88·4	90.8 85.0 82.6 87.9	89·9 87·9 87·0 93·2	97.6 94.2 89.9 98.6	100.5 100.5 97.6 105.3	108·2 106·8 104·8 116·9	121.7 118.4 112.1 117.4	116·9 109·7 103·4 111·1	114·0 111·1
Coal Mining—Coal Raised. Average quantity of saleable coal raised monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	22.6 19.3 18.8 20.5	19·2 17·9 17·1 19·3	18.7 17.4 15.5 18.2	18.7 16.0 15.7 18.6	19·9 17·5 17·0 19·2	19·4 17·7 17·4 19·9	20·4 17·8 18·0 19·9	20·1 20·2 19·2 20·9	21.0 18.0 17.5 19.6	20·5 19·0
Percentage of 1924 average	lst Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	101.7 86.8 84.4 92.1	86·1 80·4 76·6 86·6	83.8 78.1 69.5 81.9	84·1 72·0 70·5 8 <u>3</u> ·3	89·4 78·5 76·6 86·5	87·0 79·4 78·0 89·5	91.6 80.1 80.9 89.6	90·1 90·9 86·2 93·9	94.2 81.1 78.5 88.1	91·9 85·2
Coal Mining—Coal Exported.* Average quantity of coal exported monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	5.0 4.5 4.4 4.4	3·5 3·6 3·4 3·7	3·2 3·5 3·1 3·2	3·1 3·2 3·3 3·4	3·1 3·4 3·4 3·3	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 2 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ \overline{3 \cdot 0} \\ \overline{51 \cdot 9} \\ \overline{} \cdot 0 \\ $	2·9 3·3 3·8 3·5 56·0	$ \begin{array}{r} 2 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 55 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	2 · 7 3 · 4
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	97.4 87.8 85.8 85.1	67.6 70.5 67.1 72.2	$ \begin{array}{c c} 61 \cdot 4 \\ 67 \cdot 2 \\ 60 \cdot 6 \\ 63 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	61·2 61·8 64·2 66·3	60·4 65·7 66·1 65·0	$ \begin{array}{r} 61.0\\ 62.3\\ 65.3\\ 62.6\\ \hline 24.4 \end{array} $	51.9 53.7 59.3 59.2 20.5	64.5 73.4 68.0 15.1	58.0 57.9 61.3 11.4†	<u>13.0</u>
Coal Mining—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$ \begin{array}{r} 13.5 \\ 20.8 \\ 24.9 \\ 22.4 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 23.1\\ 29.8\\ 33.0\\ 26.9\\ 462.9 \end{array} $	27.6 35.3 40.6 32.5 457.7	29.4 36.1 36.7 29.4 501.6	25.7 30.6 30.5 25.8 751.0	27·4 27·4 28·2 21·0 789·7	25.7 22.9 18.0 943.4	16.7 14.8 12.1† 1,034.8	16.6† 19.3† 14.6† 1.084.9	12·6 984·6
Iron and Steel—Crude Steel Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	793.5 665.0 553.4 430.1 (116.1	402.5 420.5 395.5 447.3	436·5 410·1 448·0 67·0	559·3 595·9 677·4 73·4	751·4 706·6 744·2	810.7 806.4 874.0 115.6	971.0 957.9 1,027.0 138.0	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,078 \cdot 0 \\ 1,070 \cdot 0 \\ 1,138 \cdot 6 \\ 151 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	890.6 698.9 790.2	1,150.6
Percentage of 1924 average	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$ \begin{array}{r} $	61.5 57.9 65.5 337.5	63·9 60·0 65·6 329·7	81.8 87.2 99.1 296.5	109·9 103·4 108·9 453·1	118.6 118.0 127.9 519.5	142·1 140·2 150·3 604·6	157.7 156.6 166.6 644.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 130 \cdot 3 \\ 102 \cdot 3 \\ 115 \cdot 6 \\ \hline 723 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	168·4
Iron and Steel—Pig Iron Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	598.7 442.2 382.6 105.2	331·2 280·3 303·7	$ \begin{array}{r} 314 \cdot 5 \\ 270 \cdot 8 \\ 275 \cdot 9 \\ 54 \cdot 1 \\ \end{array} $	336.7 355.4 385.8 48.7	513·0 510·6 516·1 74·4	538·2 540·1 544·4 85·3	645.0 650.7 661.6 99.3	$ \begin{array}{r} 692 \cdot 1 \\ 723 \cdot 3 \\ 771 \cdot 9 \\ 105 \cdot 9 \\ 107 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 612 \cdot 1 \\ 460 \cdot 2 \\ 458 \cdot 9 \\ \hline 118 \cdot 7 \\ 100 \cdot 5 \\ \end{array} $	672·2 88·7 110·4
Percentage of 1924 average	2nd " 3rd " 4th "	98·3 72·6 62·8	54·4 46·0 49·9	51.7 44.5 45.3 46.5	55·3 58·4 63·3 43·9	84·2 83·9 84·7 28·7 25·5	88·4 88·7 89·4 23·8 23·1	$ \begin{array}{r} 105.9\\ 106.9\\ 108.7\\ 18.8\\ 16.9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} 100.5 \\ 75.6 \\ 75.4 \\ 14.57 \\ 20.27 \end{array} $	110·4
Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain. General Engineering—Unemployment.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	$ \begin{array}{r} 29 \cdot 1 \\ 35 \cdot 5 \\ 44 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	45.0 47.2 44.7 25.8 27.4	48.2 48.2 46.5 27.8 28.3	$ \begin{array}{r} 40 \cdot 9 \\ 35 \cdot 9 \\ 31 \cdot 5 \\ 29 \cdot 4 \\ 26 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	25.5 25.3 23.5 19.2 16.0	23.1 21.2 18.8 14.3 13.2	10.9 14.9 12.8 10.7 8.8	10·2 10·2† 6·2 5·3	25·4† 22·9† 6·4† 7·2†	7.8
Average percentage of insured) workers unemployed in Great Britain. Electrical Engineering — Unemploy-	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	18·4 22·8 5·7	29·4 27·7 14·5	30·3 29·8 17·2	23·9 20·9 18·9	14·4 13·9 11·3	$\frac{12 \cdot 1}{11 \cdot 1}$	7.6 6.6 5.6	4.8 5.1† 3.5 3.1	7·7+ 8·0+ 4·5+ 5·2+	5·4 4·1
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft—	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	7·2 9·1 10·9	14.6 14.6 15.0	$ \begin{array}{r} 16 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 0 \\ 16 \cdot 2 \\ 21 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	16.7 13.7 11.4 18.5	8.8 7.1 6.9	6·9 6·0 5·4 8·5	$\begin{vmatrix} 4 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \end{vmatrix}$	2.7 3.1†	5·1† 5·0† 6·7†	4.6
Unemployment Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	8.8 10.9 16.9 16.0	18.6 23.6 22.5	20.9 21.4 18.4	16.0 16.2 11.9	8.9 11.1 8.7	8 • 9 8 • 7 7 • 4	5.7 6.0 4.7	4·3 5·2 5·1†	6.8† 7.5† 5.8†	4.0
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels under construction at end of Quarter. Million gross tons.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0.69 0.56 0.42 0.40 48.2	0·37 0·28 0·24 0·23 25·9	$ \begin{array}{r} 0.25 \\ 0.29 \\ 0.30 \\ 0.33 \\ 17.5 \end{array} $	0.48 0.59 0.60 0.60 33.4	0.56 0.56 0.53 0.74 38.6	0.84 0.85 0.93 0.96	1.01 1.20 1.18 1.13 70.5	1.04 0.89	41.5
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	$ \begin{array}{r} 112 \cdot 2 \\ 96 \cdot 7 \\ 77 \cdot 6 \\ 63 \cdot 2 \\ 426 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	38.6 29.0 27.8 32.7	19·5 16·6 15·7	20·0 21·1 23·0		38.9 36.9 51.6	59.0 64.5 67.0	83.4 82.3 78.2	$ \begin{array}{r} 72 \cdot 1 \\ 61 \cdot 5 \\ 54 \cdot 2 \\ 173 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	55.0
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels com- menced during Quarter. Thousand gross tons.	1 1st Q1. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1 st Qr.	$ \begin{array}{c} 230.5 \\ 160.7 \\ 132.0 \end{array} $	23·4 38·7 104·8	28.0 10.8 7.4 9.8	50·1 39·7 74·7	146·7 76·9 93·4 77·3	108·1 119·0 311·1 55·0	282·3 293·2 272·5 88·6	367·7 218·6 217·5 96·5	157.0 87.5 87.6 65.9	402·0
Percentage of 1924 average	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	87.8 61.2 50.3	8·9 14·7 39·9 46·8	10.6 4.1 2.8	19·1 15·1 28·4 59·6	55.8 29.3 35.6 50.1	41.2 45.3 118.5 42.1	107.5 111.7 103.8 32.8	140.0 83.2 82.8 22.2	59·8 33·3 33·4	153·1 20·3
Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$26 \cdot 1$ 31 · 9 40 · 2	52·0 55·8 57·7	58.0 60.9 60.4	56.6 55.0 51.8	45·1 43·1 42·9	40.0 38.8 36.1	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	21·3 19·2 18·6†	17·2† 17·7† 19·6†	17.7
Cotton—Raw Cotton delivered to Mills. Average quantity monthly, Million lb.	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	90·8 65·1 90·8	$ \begin{array}{r} 85.1 \\ 85.4 \\ 85.5 \\ 122.1 \\ 72 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} 120 \cdot 1 \\ 113 \cdot 1 \\ 93 \cdot 5 \\ 107 \cdot 1 \\ 102 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	125·0 131·7 110·8 125·2	91.0 90.6 97.6	118.3
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	77 55 77	72 72 103 40.6	92 70 90	89 90 100	96 79 91 121.6	89 84 102 22·1	102 92 106 17·1	112 94 106	77 77 83 22·5†	100
Cotton Industry—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1 1st Q1. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1 1st Qr.	37·3 45·5 43·0	38·8 44·0 30·4	$ \begin{array}{r} 20 \cdot 2 \\ 30 \cdot 2 \\ 34 \cdot 5 \\ 24 \cdot 4 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	22·1 25·3 21·9 79·7	21·5 22·3 17·8 74·5	16·4 15·9 13·5 (82·1	10.5 11.0 13.1 86.4	1 72.4	1 78.3
Wool Textile Industry—Total Wages paid. Percentage of 1924 average Wool Textile Industry — Unemploy-	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	73·8 75·7 76·7	72.0 62.8 78.6	70.5 67.9 73.8	75·1 77·8 82·7	74·7 70·0 77·8	75.6 78.2 85.8 16.5	81·8 81·0 85·7 9·2	88.7 85.7 78.6 7.1	71·9 73·5 80·0	81.3
ment. Average percentage of insured≺ workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	22·8 26·5 25·9	28.6 36.3 18.8	23.5 25.3 17.9	16.0 11.9 9.0	17.0 21.8 13.8	14.6 12.6 8.1	10·2 10·4 6·9	8·6 10·3 14·9	22·0† 21·4†	11.8
Building—Plans Approved. Estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved by 146 Local Authorities in Great Britain, Million£	3rd " 4th "	20·2 17·2 18·4	16·3 16·9 16·3 13·6	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	19.6 21.9 20.8 21.4	$ \begin{array}{r} 23.5 \\ 26.2 \\ 22.0 \\ 23.8 \\ \hline 161.0 \\ \end{array} $	27.6 29.6 27.6 29.5 189.0	28·7 32·8 27·8 27·7	29.0 30.0 25.1 27.1 198.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 25.4 \\ 26.4 \\ 23.1 \\ 22.7 \\ 174.0 \end{array} $	24·2 23·1
Percentage of 1924 average	(4th "	138·4 117·8 126·0	111.6 115.8 111.6 93.2 24.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 99.3 \\ 124.0 \\ 97.9 \\ 132.9 \\ \hline 31.3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 134 \cdot 2 \\ 150 \cdot 0 \\ 142 \cdot 5 \\ 146 \cdot 6 \\ 32 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	189.0 202.7 189.0 202.1 202.1	196.6 224.7 190.4 189.7 20.8	198.6 205.5 171.9 185.6	180.8 158.2 155.5	158.2
Building-Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	3rd " 4th "	12·9 14·5 20·4	18·2 19·1 26·5	26·3 27·6 30·6	20·8 19·3 22·0	15.6 16.1 19.3	14·2 14·1 16·5	11·2 11·3 14·9	10·8 10·9 15·4	12.0† 13.1† 16.9†	12.2
Public Works Contracting - Unem- ployment.	lst Qr 2nd " 3rd "	26·9 26·0 28·5	32·9 27·8	37.8	45·0 42·2	47·2 43·8	48.4	48·3 41·0	42·2 36·8 35·8	38·3† 36·0†	

* Coal shipped as bunkers in the foreign trade is not included.

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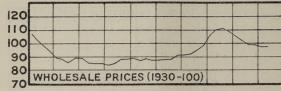


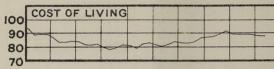
CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE, DUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE AND EMPLOYMENT.

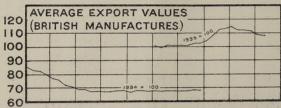
(EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE INDICATED, WE AVERAGE FOR 1924 IS TAKEN AS = 100.)

1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939

PRICES







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180				1.1.4.3					10	
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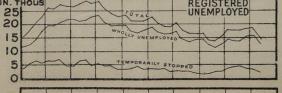
WAGES

			-				-	-
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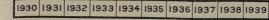
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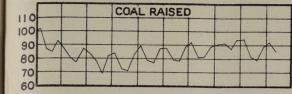
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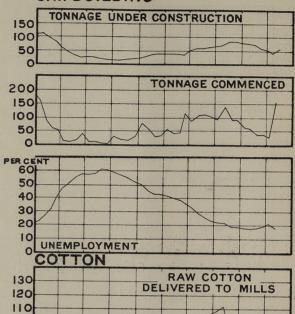
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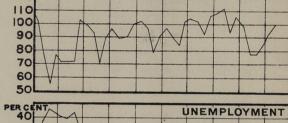
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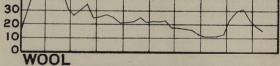
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SHIPBUILDING



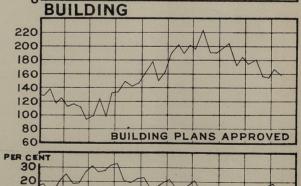


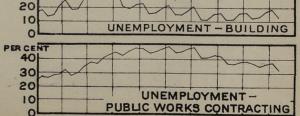


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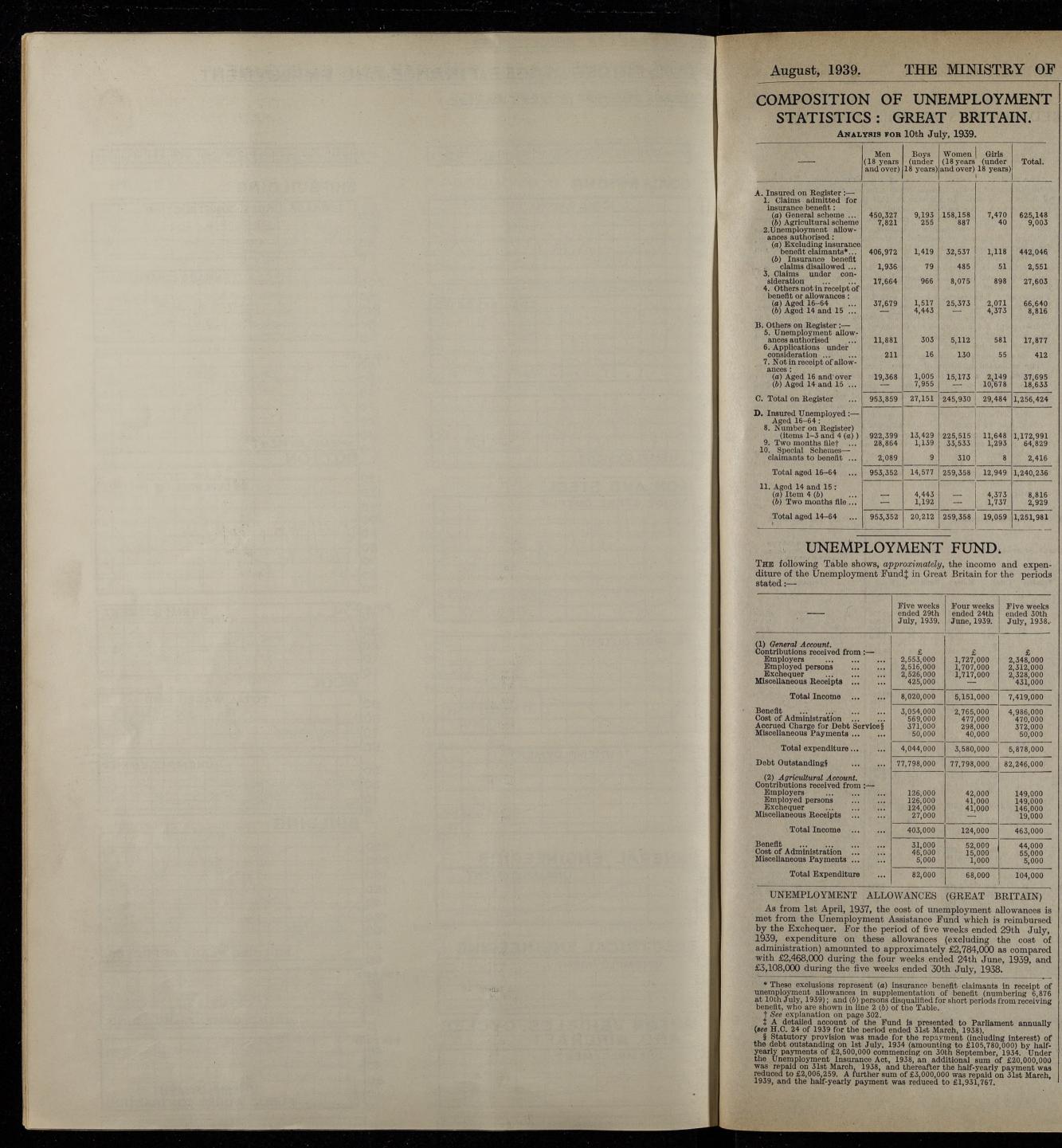
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ly, 1939 .		
Women (18 years and over)	Girls (under 18 years)	Total.
158,158 887	7,470 40	625,148 9,003
32,537	1,118	442,046
485	51	2,551
8,075	898	27,603
25,373	2,071 4,373	66,640 8,816
5,112	581	17,877
130	55	412
15,173	2,149 10,678	37,695 18,633
245,930	29,484	1,256,424
225,515 33,533	11,648 1,293	1,172,991 64,829
310	8	2,416
259,358	12,949	1,240,236
	4,373 1,737	8,816 2,929
259,358	19,059	1,251,981

155		
3	Four weeks ended 24th June, 1939.	Five weeks ended 30th July, 1938.
	£ 1,727,000 1,707,000 1,717,000	£ 2,348,000 2,312,000 2,328,000 431,000
	5,151,000	7,419,000
and a start of the	2,765,000 477,000 298,000 40,000	4,986,000 470,000 372,000 50,000
	3,580,000	5,878,000
	77,798,000	82,246,000
	42,000 41,000 41,000 —	149,000 149,000 146,000 19,000
	124,000	463,000
	52,000 15,000 1,000	44,000 55,000 5,000
	68,000	104,000
DR.	SHERE SHERE SHERE SHE	Contract of the second

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PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

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 10th July, 1939. Comparative figures are also given for a month before and a year before. Corresponding particulars are not available in respect of persons, registered as unemployed, who were not appli-cants 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.

	Appli	icants, aged	1 16–64, w	ho had be	een on Reg	ister
	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.
	t transfer	GREAT	BRITAIN	•		
10th July, 1939-			NUMB	ERS.	Esta Maria	and the second
Men, 18-64	475,346	81,287	66,541	1 51,748	234,979	909,901
Boys, 16-17	10,128	1,195	509	297	347	12,476
Women, 18–64 Girls, 16–17	141,015 8,627	26,460 1,041	13,422 421	7,350 181	22,231 208	210,478 10,478
Total	635,116	109,983	80,893	59,576	257,765	1,143,333
12th June, 1939 18th July, 1938	664,921 1,029,907	$144,146 \\ 166,793$	99,678 107,741	55,297 65,536	267,517 277,443	1,231,559 1,647,420
10th July, 1939-	a Deger		PERCENT	AGES.	Station .	A CARLER
Men, 18–64	52.3	8.9	1 7.3	5.7	25.8	1 100.0
Boys, 16-17	81.1	9.6	4.1	2.4	2.8	100.0
Women, 18–64 Girls, 16–17	67·0 82·4	$12.6 \\ 9.9$	$6 \cdot 4$ $4 \cdot 0$	3.5 1.7	10·5 2·0	$ \begin{array}{c} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \end{array} $
Total	55.6	9.6	7.1	5.2	22.5	100.0
12th June, 1939 18th July, 1938	$54 \cdot 0$ $62 \cdot 5$	$\begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 8 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	4·5 4·0	21.7 16.9	$\begin{array}{c} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \end{array}$

Of the 635,116 applicants who, at 10th July, 1939, had been on the register for less than 3 months, about 506,400, or 44.3 per cent. of all applicants, had registered for less than 6 weeks.

BENEF	IT AN	ID UN LOWAI	EMPL		
Division.	Men 18-64.	Boys 16 & 17.	Women 18-64.	Girls 16 & 17.	Total 16-64.
CL	AIMS ADMIT	TED FOR IN	SURANCE B	ENEFIT.*	A A A A A A
		G	eneral Sche	eme.	
ondon outh-Eastern outh-Western ofth-Eastern orth-Western orthern othand ales	$\begin{array}{c} 82,116\\ 27,823\\ 20,806\\ 62,161\\ 53,377\\ 86,555\\ 33,758\\ 51,077\\ 32,654 \end{array}$	791 529 273 1,087 784 1,792 1,114 1,878 945	$\begin{array}{r} 33,026\\ 8,400\\ 5,054\\ 25,946\\ 17,853\\ 42,093\\ 5,134\\ 17,070\\ 3,582\end{array}$	521 398 310 714 807 1,633 971 1,516 600	116,454 37,150 26,443 89,908 72,821 132,073 40,977 71,541 37,781
reat Britain	450,327	9,193	158,158	7,470	625,148

Agricultural Scheme.

London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland	283 1,444 776 740 660 627 505 1,813	5 30 26 10 16 14 17 103	$ \begin{array}{r} 102 \\ 178 \\ 60 \\ 54 \\ 138 \\ 25 \\ 44 \\ 271 \end{array} $		390 1,657 865 805 820 667 573 2,204
Scotland Wales	1,813 973	103 34	271 15	17	2,204 1,022
Great Britain	7,821	255	887	40	9,003

APPLICATIONS AUTHORISED FOR UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.[†]

London	30,363	4	3,970	8	34,345
South-Eastern	13,009	25	1.082	17	14,133
South-Western	10,402	8	801	12	11,223
Midiands	35,874	8 14	2,427	24	38,339
North-Eastern	41,524	21	2,111	69	43,725
North-Western	94,743	447	13,595	188	108,973
Northern	62,838	376	1,798	383	65,395
Scotland	78,484	643	10,681	660	90,468
Wales	53,552	263	1,669	389	55,873
Great Britain	420,789	1,801	38,134	1,750	462,474
	Contraction of the second second	and the second se	A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR	Ser Carlo Carlo Carlo	

* Including 6,876 persons for whom payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit had been authorised. † Including 2,551 persons, disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, who had applications authorised for unemployment allowances.

August, 1939.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 10th JULY, 1939.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemploy-ment at July, 1938, and the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 10th July, 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).

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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 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 Sentember 1934 juveniles under 16 years of age were also 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 10th July, 1939, are, however, given on page 306. 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

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 293 and 294 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 301.

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 304 and 305 it should be borne in mind that the percentage rates of unemployment at June and July, 1939, and those for July, 1938, used for the purpose of comparison, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1938.

Revised percentages for July, 1939, based on the numbers insured at the beginning of July, 1939, will be published in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1939, when information will be available as to the number of unemployment books exchanged in July of this year.

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INDUSTRY.		LY UNRMPI uding Casu		TEMPOI	RARY STO	PPAGES.	FUN	TOTAL.	AYO.	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS.		
se how than 5 weeks.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agricultural Scheme:— Farming, Forestry, etc Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc. Private Gardening Other Employments	18,114 1,901 2,898 1,799	1,655 887 24 41	19,769 2,788 2,922 1,840	305 59 176 57	130 59 2 3	435 118 178 60	18,419 1,960 3,074 1,856	1,785 946 26 44	20,204 2,906 3,100 1,900	13,814 1,858 2,860 1,784	-1,550 942 26 44	15,364 2,800 2,886 1,828
TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME	24,712	2,607	27,319	597	194	791	25,309	2,801	28,110	20,316	2,562	22,878
Fishing	4,641	113	4,754	135	9	144	4,776	122	4,898	4,761	122	4,883
Wining : Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Total, Mining	64,998 712 637 3,666 562 442 1,068 72,085	297 — — 14 — 83 7 401	65,295 712 637 3,680 562 525 1,075 72,486	37,879 23 32 652 171 187 166 39,110	$ \begin{array}{c} 73 \\ -1 \\ -11 \\ $	37,952 23 32 653 171 198 166 39,195	102,877 735 669 4,318 733 629 1,234 <i>111,195</i>	370 	103,247 735 669 4,333 733 723 1,241 111,681	102,850 730 662 3,446 733 606 1,101 <i>110,128</i>	369 11 93 7 480	103,219 730 662 3,457 733 699 1,108 110,600
Nen-Metalliferous Mining Products :	1,319 2,071 620 4,010	10 96 17 <i>123</i>	1,329 2,167 637 4 ,133	256 416 56 728	4 - 4 8	260 420 56 736	1,575 2,487 676 4,738	14 100 100 17 131	1,589 2,587 693 4,869	1,567 2,443 615 4,625	16	1,58 2,54 63 4,75
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	5,496	605	6,101	1,374	220	1,594	6,870	825	7,695	6,643	823	7,46
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	2,681	3,201	5,882	1,831	4,504	6,335	4,512	7,705	12,217	4,493	7,701	12,19
Glass :	1,877 1,675 <i>3,552</i>	354 143 <i>497</i>	2,231 1,818 <i>4,049</i>	741 443 1,184	13	854 456 <i>1,310</i>	2,618 2,118 <i>4,736</i>		3,085 2,274 5,359	2,596 2,118 <i>4,714</i>	156	3,06 2,27 5,33
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :- Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oil, Glue, Soap. Ink, Matches, etc Total. Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	4,393 531 738 2,951 <i>8,613</i>	243 164 740	5,370 774 902 3,691 10,737	266 8 41 622 <i>937</i>	32 10 161	364 40 51 783 1,238	4,659 539 779 3,573 9,550	275 174 901	5,734 814 953 4,474 11,975	4,545 535 759 3,536 <i>9,375</i>	273 173 811	5,61 80 93 4,34 11,70
Metal Manufacture : Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	1 707	3	1 710	408	a desta	408	1,716	3	1,718	1,704	3	1,70
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes Total, Metal Manufacture	1,307 8,463 1,455 792 1,684 1,011 14,712	96 169 101 80 173	1,310 8,559 1,624 893 1,764 1,184 <i>15,334</i>	6,367 267 1,722 1,445 740 10,945	18 26 132 11 17	6,385 293 1,854 1,456 757 11,153	14,830 1,722 2,514 3,129	114 195 233 91 190	14,944 1,917 2,747 3,220 1,941 26,487	14,804 1,686 2,506 3,100 1,735 25,535	114 193 233 91 189	14,91 1,87 2,73 3,19
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering Constructional Engineering Total. Engineering	22,802 2,539 3,498 3,463	1,891 738 27 42	24,693 3,277 3,525 3,505 <i>35,000</i>	4,874 175 438 492	708 104 	5,582 279 438 497 6,796	27,676 2,714 3,936 3,955	2,599 842 27 47	30,275 3,556 3,963 4,002 41,796	26,868 2,642 3,574 3,888	2,589 840 27 46	29,45 3,48 3,60 3,93

Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ... Other Metal Industries :--Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ... Electrical Wiring and Contracting ... Electrical Wiring and Contracting ... Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ... Bolts, Nuts. Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares ... Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified ... Total, Other Metals ...

Total, Other Metals ...

Tanning, Currying and Dressing ... Leather Goods Total, Leather

 Total, Leather ...
 ...

 Clothing :- Tailoring ...

 Dress Making and Millinery ...
 ...

 Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)
 Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc....

 Other Dress Industries
 ...

 Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs
 ...

 Food, Drink and Tobacco :- Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.

 Grain Milling

 Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionerv

 Other Food Industries

 Drink Industries

 Tobacco, Cigare, Cigarettes and Snuff
 Total, Food, Drink, etc.

 Total, Food, Drink, etc.

 Sawnilling and Machined Woodwork
 Wood Boxes and Packing Cases

 Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.

 Total, Woodworking, etc.

 Paper, Printing, etc. :- Paper and Paper Board

 Paper and Paper Board

 Wodlboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Statione

Stationery Wall Paper Making Stationery and Typewriting Requisites

Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ... Building and Contracting :-

Building and contracting, etc. ... Public Works Contracting, etc. ... Total, Building and Contracting Other Manufacturing Industries :--

Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.

Olicloth, Linoleum, etc. Brushes and Brooms Scientific and Photographic Instru-ments and Apparatus ... Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Total, Other Manufacturing ...

* Persons insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries are inclusion in these figures. † Including 54,526 casuals (males, 52,789 ; females, 1,737). Of these, 253 males and 11 females were insured under the agricultural scheme.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.									
INDUSTRY.		uding Casi		Темро	RARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPOI	Y UNEMPL BARY STOP ND CABUAL	PAGES
ante attendente	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc	9,560 933 1,600 <i>12,093</i>	1,126 80 36 <i>1,242</i>	10,686 1,013 1,636 <i>13,335</i>	3,697 61 517 4,275	397 26 2 425	4,094 87 519 4,700	13,257 994 2,117 16,368	1,523 106 38 <i>1,667</i>	14,780 1,100 2,155 18,035	12,758 928 2,099 <i>15,785</i>	1,505 106 38 1,649	14,263 1,034 2,137 17,434
hipbuilding and Ship Repairing ther Metal Industries :	30,248	237	30,485	2,221	26	2,247	32,469	263	32,732	30,878	260	31,138
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Fonnding	4,481 3,827 3,636 1,150 575 671 948	419 61 3,730 555 702 494 23	4,900 3,888 7,366 1,705 1,277 1,165 971	2,791 230 308 1,123 255 114 72	162 627 295 103 69 20	2,953 230 935 1,418 358 183 92	7,272 4,057 3,944 2,273 830 785 1,020	581 61 4,357 850 805 563 43	7,853 4,118 8,301 3,123 1,635 1,348 1,063	7,213 3,837 3,868 2,253 819 760 964	581 61 4,348 850 802 561 42	7,794 3,898 8,216 3,103 1,621 1,321 1,006
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified	906 7,782	705 4,578	1,611 12,360	388 1,695	211 1,001	599 2,696	1,294 9,477	916 5,579	2,210 15,056	1,275 9,200	914 5,558	2,189 14,758
Total, Other Metals paties :	23,976 5,996 4,489	11,267 8,500 13,895	35,243 14,496 18,384	6,976 3,655 1,798	2,488 5,399 4,867	9,464 9,054 6,665	30,952 9,651 6,287	13,755 13,899	44,707 23,550	<i>30,189</i> 9,648	13,717 13,895	<i>43,906</i> 23,543
Total, Cotton	10,485 2,878	22,395 4,555	32,880 7,433	5,453 2,004	10,266 4,960	15,719 6,964	15,938 4,882	18,762 <i>32,661</i> 9,515	25,049 48,599 14,397	6,287 <i>15,935</i> 4,813	18,755 <i>32,650</i> 9,422	25,042 48,585 14,235
Artificial Silk Weaving, etc. Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hosiery Lace Carpets	650 555 4,084 1,561 523 612 262 266	1,552 345 8,865 2,941 1,174 2,637 265 570	2,202 900 12,949 4,502 1,697 3,249 527 836	540 637 604 35 65 476 473 582	1,3784291,667585442,166580809	$1,918 \\ 1,066 \\ 2,271 \\ 93 \\ 609 \\ 2,642 \\ 1,053 \\ 1,391$	1,190 1,192 4,688 1,596 588 1,088 735 848	2,930 774 10,532 2,999 1,718 4,803 845 1,379	4,120 1,966 15,220 4,595 2,306 5,891 1,580 2,227	1,189 1,192 250 1,580 466 1,061 735 837	2,908 773 1,069 2,999 1,177 4,724 841 1,376	4,097 1,965 1,319 4,579 1,643 5,785 1,576 2,213
Other Textiles TextileBleaching,Printing,Dyeing,etc. Total. Textiles	947 3,729 <i>26,552</i>	2,273 1,735 49,307	3,220 5,464 75,859	180 6,657 17,706	907 2,257 26,021	1,087 8,914 43,727	1,127 10,386 44,258	3,180 3,992 75,328	4,307 14,378 119,586	975 9,143 <i>38,176</i>	2,259 3,650 63,848	3,234 12,793 102,024
ather and Leather Goods : Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods Total, Leather othing :	1,888 624 <i>2,512</i>	727 679 1,406	2,615 1,303 <i>3,918</i>	662 141 <i>803</i>	251 199 <i>450</i>	913 340 1,253	2,550 765 3,315	978 878 1,856	3,528 1,643 5,171	2,542 746 3,288	978 873 1,851	3,520 1,619 <i>5,139</i>
Tailoring	8,266 632 807 473 252 4,769 15,199	5,189 3,955 1,228 5,929 479 1,997 18,777	13,455 4,587 2,035 6,402 731 6,766 <i>33,976</i>	1,577 37 424 78 233 3,388 5,737	5,825 3,065 2,695 3,928 235 2,321 18,069	7,402 3,102 3,119 4,006 468 5,709 23,806	9,843 669 1,231 551 485 8,157 20,936	11,014 7,020 3,923 9,857 714 4,318 36,846	20,857 7,689 5,154 10,408 1,199 12,475 57,782	9,441 661 1,228 362 477 7,899 20,068	$ \begin{array}{r} 10,529 \\ 6,949 \\ 3,915 \\ 4,206 \\ 704 \\ 4,304 \\ 30,607 \\ \end{array} $	$19,970 \\7,610 \\5,143 \\4,568 \\1,181 \\12,203 \\50,675$
od, Drink and Tobacco :	6,832 1,454	3,760 200	10,592 1,654	494 188	390 40	884 228	7,326 1,642	4,150 240	11,476 1,882	6,727 1,416	3,977 218	10,704 1,634
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionerv Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco. Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Total, Food, Drink, etc	1,684 4,741 4,698 438 19,847	3,537 5,433 2,000 916 15,846	5,221 10,174 6,698 1,354 <i>35,693</i>	152 351 378 14 1,577	1,436 1,073 501 395 3,835	1,588 1,424 879 409 5,412	1,836 5,092 5,076 452 21,424	4,973 6,506 2,501 1,311 19,681	6,809 11,598 7,577 1,763 41,105	1,819 4,916 4,709 426 20,013	4,950 6,431 2,474 1,199 <i>19,249</i>	6,769 11,347 7,183 1,625 <i>39,262</i>
oodworking, etc. : Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making. Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking	4,438 794 10,704 1,437 17,373	138 183 1,729 453 2,503	4,576 977 12,433 1,890 <i>19,876</i>	207 84 1,684 346 <i>2,321</i>	15 67 443 263 788	222 151 2,127 609 3,109	4,645 878 12,388 1,783 19,694	153 250 2,172 716 3,291	4,798 1,128 14,560 2,499 22,985	4,338 825 12,068 1,667 18,898	152 249 2,138 686 <i>3,225</i>	4,490 1,074 14,206 2,353 22,123
Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	1,342	466	1,808	536	344	880	1,878	810	2,688	1,853	798	2,651
Stationery Wall Paper Making Stationery and Typewriting Requisites	756 192	1,885 223	2,641 415	64 29	401 23	465 52	820 221	2,286 246	3,106 467	768 221	2,157 245	2,925 466
(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc	109 10,445 <i>12,844</i>	182 4,794 7,550	291 15,239 20,394	7 530 1,166	9 534 <i>1,311</i>	16 1,064 2,477	116 10,975 14,010	191 5,328 8,861	307 16,303 22,871	113 10,646 <i>13,601</i>	190 5,189 <i>8,579</i>	303 15,835 22,180
Aliding and Contracting :	114,740 100,661 <i>215,401</i>	309 35 344	115,049 100,696 215,745	3,962 2,147 6,109	22 2 24	3,984 2,149 <i>6,133</i>	118,702 102,808 221,510	331 37 368	119,033 102,845 221,878	112,552 99,546 <i>212,098</i>	317 36 <i>353</i>	112,869 99,582 212,451
Rubber Olicloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms Scientific and Photographic Instru-	1,825 571 586	1,523 55 300	3,348 626 886	157 130 196	195 20 128	352 150 324	1,982 701 782	1,718 75 428	3,700 776 1,210	1,968 693 741	1,715 75 424	3,683 768 1,165
ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites <i>Total, Other Manufacturing</i>	607 665 427 4 ,681	356 158 577 2,969	963 823 1,004 7,650	33 172 159 <i>84</i> 7	39 13 182 577	72 185 341 1,424	640 837 586 5,528	395 171 759 3,546	1,035 1,008 1,345 9,074	636 832 584 5,454	390 170 759 3,533	1,026 1,002 1,343 <i>8,987</i>
ansport and Communication :	13,563 7,982	157 198	13,720 8,180	425 283	11 11	436 294	13,988 8,265	168 209	14,156 8,474	13,523 7,950	160 199	13,683 8,149
Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service : Port Transport (Docks, Wharves,	3,123 2,964 14,387 25,685	476 114 78 404	3,599 3,078 14,465 26,089	274 160 973 249	55 7 11 55	329 167 984 304	3,397 3,124 15,360 25,934	531 121 89 459	3,928 3,245 15,449 26,393	3,296 2,960 14,560 25,183	524 116 83 455	3,820 3,076 14,643 25,638
etc.) Harbour, River and Canal Service Total, Docks, Harbours, etc Other Transport, Communication, etc. Total, Transport, etc	32,454 1,811 34,265 2,104 90,510	91 17 <i>108</i> 170 <i>1,548</i>	32,545 1,828 34,373 2,274 92,058	698 172 <i>870</i> 80 2,889	9 • 7 16 28 183	707 179 <i>886</i> 108 <i>3,072</i>	33,152 1,983 <i>35,135</i> 2,184 <i>93,399</i>	100 24 124 198 1,731	33,252 2,007 <i>35,259</i> 2,382 <i>95,130</i>	31,959 1,743 <i>33,702</i> 2,146 <i>89,797</i>	100 24 <i>124</i> 196 <i>1,697</i>	32,059 1,767 <i>33,826</i> 2,342 91,494
stributive Trades mmerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance*	99,887 7,667	39,685 1,233	139,572 8,900	4,961 250	5,960 42	10,921 292	104,848 7,917	45,645 1,275	150,493 9,192	98,014 7,518	43,786 1,239	141,800 8,757
scellaneous Trades and Services :	14,464 51,920 4,579	1,460 3,448 3,911	15,924 55,368 8,490	284 1,181 168	89 181 160	373 1,362 328	14,748 53,101 4,747	1,549 3,629 4,071	16,297 56,730 8,818	13,845 50,939 4,532	1,469 3,545 3,933	15,314 54,484 8,465
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service Laundry Service	13,639 22,506 1,323 639 16,417 <i>125,487</i>	5,779 31,466 5,332 792 3,642 55,830	19,418 53,972 6,655 1,431 20,059 <i>181,317</i>	448 399 40 29 1,100 3,649	898 1,911 1,758 101 480 5,578	1,346 2,310 1,798 130 1,580 <i>9,227</i>	14,087 22,905 1,363 658 17,517 129,136	6,677 33,377 7,090 893 4,122 61,408	20,764 56,282 8,453 1,561 21,639 190,544	13,529 21,928 1,293 650 16,351 123,067	6,556 32,234 6,801 874 4,052 59,464	20,085 54,162 8,094 1,524 20,403 <i>182,531</i>
TOTAL, GENERAL SCHEME* TOTAL, GENERAL AND AGRICUL-	865,932	220,285	1,086,217	124,139	72,062	196,201	990,071	292,347	1,282,418	947,613	269,745	1,217,358
TURAL SCHEMES*	890,644	s for the t	1,113,536†	d insuran	e industr	ries are in	1,015,380	these figur	1,310,528	967,929	A Statistics	1,240,236

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IBELAND.

August, 1939.

antina darana calana				G				AT 10F	1			1			GEBAT BRITAIN
INDUSTRY.	INSUREI	TED NUM D PERSON AT JULY,	S, AGED	Un (i	VHOLLY EMFLOY neludin	TED	TE	MPORAL OPPAGE			TOTAL.		DECREAS TOTAL TAGES	E (+) OR E (-) IN PERCEN- S* AS ED WITH	ONLY. TOTAL PERCENT- AGE: AT 10TH
terry a train and the state of	Males.	Females.	Total.		Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Tota).	12TH JUNE, 1939.	18TH JULY, 1938.	JULY, 1939.
Farming, Forestry, etc	453,050 63,360 107,600 50,390	29,450 14,380 530 740	482,500 77,740 108,130 51,130	4·0 3·0 2·7 3·6	5.6 6.2 4.5 5.5	4·1 3·6 2·7 3·6	0·1 0·1 0·2 0·1	0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4	0·1 0·1 0·2 0·1	4·1 3·1 2·9 3·7	6·1 6·6 4·9 5·9	4·2 3·7 2·9 3·7	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.4 \\ - & 0.5 \\ + & 0.2 \\ + & 0.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - \ 0.5 \\ - \ 1.0 \\ - \ 0.2 \\ + \ 0.5 \end{array} $	3·4 3·6 2·7 3·6
TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME	674,400 32,910	45,100	719,500 33,680	3·7 14·1	5·8 14·7	3·8 14·1	0·1 0·4	0.4	0·1 0·4	3·8 14·5	6·2 15·8	3·9 14·5	$\frac{-0.3}{-2.9}$	$\frac{-0.4}{-3.1}$	3·3 14·6
Mining : Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Total, Mining	854,500 11,350 4,480 50,570 9,650 9,660 18,500 <i>958,710</i>	3,640 10 500 10 1,180 240 5,590	858,140 11,360 4,490 51,070 9,660 10,840 18,740 <i>964,300</i>	7.6 6.3 14.2 7.2 5.8 4.6 5.8 7.5	8·2 	7.6 6.3 14.2 7.2 5.8 4.8 5.7 7.5	4·4 0·2 0·7 1·3 1·8 1·9 0·9 4·1	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 0 \\ - \\ 0 \cdot 2 \\ \hline 1 \cdot 0 \\ \hline 1 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	4·4 0·2 0·7 1·3 1·8 1·9 0·9 4·1	12.0 6.5 14.9 8.5 7.6 6.5 6.7 11.6	10·2 	12.0 6.5 14.9 8.5 7.6 6.7 6.6 11.6	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.1\\ -2.1\\ -4.1\\ -1.5\\ -7.6\\ -1.3\\ +0.1\\ -1.1 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} -10\cdot 2 \\ -7\cdot 7 \\ -3\cdot 8 \\ -3\cdot 8 \\ +2\cdot 8 \\ +2\cdot 8 \\ -4\cdot 7 \\ -7\cdot 2 \\ -9\cdot 5 \end{array}$	12.0 6.4 14.8 7.3 7.6 6.5 6.0 11.5
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :	14,200 28,210 17,460 59,870 101,100	130 2,280 560 2,970 6,740	14,330 30,490 18,020 62,840 107,840	9·3 7·3 3·6 6·7 5·4	7·7 4·2 3·0 4·1 9·0	9·3 7·1 3·5 6·6 5·7	1.8 1.5 0.3 1.2 1.4	$ \begin{array}{c} 3 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \\ \hline 0 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	1.8 1.4 0.3 <i>1.1</i> 1.4 8.4	11 · 1 8 · 8 3 · 9 7 · 9 6 · 8 13 · 5	$ \begin{array}{r} 10.8 \\ 4.4 \\ 3.0 \\ 4.4 \\ 12.2 \\ 18.6 \end{array} $	11.1 8.5 3.8 7.7 7.1 16.3	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.8 \\ -0.3 \\ -1.1 \\ -0.9 \\ -1.5 \\ -0.8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3 \cdot 9 \\ - 3 \cdot 6 \\ - 1 \cdot 4 \\ - 3 \cdot 1 \\ - 1 \cdot 2 \\ - 3 \cdot 0 \\ \end{array} $	11.0 8.4 3.6 7.6 7.0 16.3
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. Glass : Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical Glass, Lenses, Prisms, etc.) Glass Bottles Glass Southes Total, Glass	33,320 23,830 17,620 41,450	41,470 7,450 2,360 <i>9,810</i>	74,790 31,280 19,980 <i>51,260</i>	8·0 7·9 9·5 8·6	7·7 4·8 6·1 5·1	7·9 7·1 9·1 7·9	5·5 3·1 2·5 2·8	10.3 1.5 0.5 1.3	2·8 2·3 2·6	13·3 11·0 12·0 11·4	6·3 6·6 6·4	9·9 11·4 10·5	-0.6 -1.2 -0.9	-2.1 -4.6 -3.1	9.8 11.4 10.4
C remicals, Paints, Oils, etc. : Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	81,880 23,430 18,380 56,070 179,760	31,300 6,620 5,950 20,870 64,740	113,180 30,050 24,330 76,940 244,500	5·4 2·3 4·0 5·3 4·8	3·1 3·7 2·8 3·5 3·3	4.7 2.6 3.7 4.8 4.4	0·3 0·0 0·2 1·1 0·5	0·3 0·5 0·1 0·8 0·4	0·4 0·1 0·2 1·0 0·5	5.7 2.3 4.2 6.4 5.3	3·4 4·2 2·9 4·3 3·7	5·1 2·7 3·9 5·8 4·9	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.5 \\ - & 0.2 \\ - & 0.6 \\ - & 0.5 \\ - & 0.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 4 \\ - 0 \cdot 7 \\ \rightarrow 1 \cdot 5 \\ - 0 \cdot 9 \\ - 1 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array} $	5·0 2·7 3·8 5·7 4·8
A etal Manufacture : Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc Brass Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes Total, Metal Manufacture	17,140 177,840 46,360 24,770 30,280 21,510 317,900	60 4,990 4,030 2,590 2,430 4,310 18,410	17,200 182,830 50,390 27,360 32,710 25,820 336,810	7.6 4.8 3.1 3.2 5.6 4.7 4.6	5.0 1.9 4.2 3.9 3.3 4.0 3.4	· 7.6 4.7 3.2 3.3 5.4 4.6 4.6	2·4 3·5 0·6 6·9 4·7 0·4 <i>3</i> ·5	0.4 0.6 5.1 0.4 .0.4 <i>1.1</i>	2·4 3·5 0·6 6·7 4·4 2·9 3·3	10.0 8.3 3.7 10.1 10.3 8.1 8.1 8.1	5.0 2.3 4.8 9.0 3.7 4.4 4.5	10.0 8.2 3.8 10.0 9.8 7.5 7.9	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.5 \\ - 1.4 \\ - 0.7 \\ - 1.0 \\ - 0.4 \\ - 0.2 \\ - 1.0 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -6.8 \\ -16.5 \\ -4.1 \\ -32.0 \\ -10.0 \\ -8.2 \\ -14.1 \\ \end{array} $	9.9 8.2 3.8 10.0 9.8 7.5 7.9
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	582,960 92,290 56,160 44,880 776,290	57,530 25.420 1,020 1,840 <i>85,810</i>	640,490 117,710 57,180 46,720 862,100	3·9 2·8 6·2 7·7 4·2	3·3 2·9 2·6 2·3 3·1	3·9 2·8 6·2 7·5 4·1	0.8 0.1 0.8 1.1 0.7	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \\ \hline 0 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	0.8 0.2 0.7 1.1 0.7	4·7 2·9 7·0 8·8 4·9	4·5 3·3 2·6 2·6 4·1	4.7 3.0 6.9 8.6 4.8	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.7 \\ - & 0.6 \\ - & 0.5 \\ - & 0.2 \\ - & 0.6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2.7 \\ - 2.0 \\ - 0.9 \\ - 2.5 \\ - 2.5 \\ - 2.5 \\ \end{array} $	4.6 3.0 7.0 8.5 4 .8
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	351,970 11,110 57,100 420,180	35,900 1,920 1,510 39,330	387,870 13,030 58,610 459,510	2.7 8.4 2.8 2.9 17.6	3·1 4·2 2·4 3·2 7·6	2.8 7.8 2.8 2.9 17.4	1.1 0.5 0.9 1.0	1.1 1.3 0.1 1.0	1.0 0.6 0.9 1.0 1.3	3.8 8.9 3.7 3.9 18.9	4·2 5·5 2·5 4·2 8·4	3.8 8.4 3.7 3.9 18.7	$ \begin{array}{r} - \ 0.2 \\ + \ 0.4 \\ - \ 1.1 \\ - \ 0.3 \\ - \ 0.9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3.9 \\ - 4.4 \\ - 1.4 \\ - 3.6 \\ - 2.4 \\ \end{array} $	3.7 8.1 3.7 3.8 18.8
Other Metal Industries : Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified Total, Other Metals	92,210 39,820 103,560 21,260 16,180 17,350 18,450 21,780 174,010 504,620	3,130 10,070 2,830 76.260 10,910 12,610 11,410 13,400 18,060 93,730 237,220	175,050 102,280 42,650 179,820 32,170 28,760 19,790 39,840 267,740 741,840	4.9 9.6 3.5 5.4 3.6 3.9 5.1 4.2 4.5 4.5	4·2 2·2 4·9 5·1 5·6 4·3 1·7 3·9 4·9 4·7	4.8 9.1 4.1 5.3 4.4 4.1 4.9 4.0 4.6 4.8	3.0 0.6 0.3 5.3 1.5 0.6 0.4 1.7 0.9 1.3	1.6 0.8 2.7 0.8 0.6 1.5 1.2 1.1 1.1	2.9 0.6 0.5 4.4 1.3 0.6 0.5 1.5 1.5 1.0 <i>I</i> .2	7.9 10.2 3.8 10.7 5.1 4.5 5.5 5.9 5.4 6.1	5.8 2.2 5.7 7.8 6.4 4.9 3.2 5.1 6.0 5.8	7.7 9.6 9.7 5.7 5.7 5.4 5.5 5.6 6.0	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.5 \\ +0.4 \\ -0.8 \\ -1.3 \\ -0.9 \\ -1.1 \\ -1.3 \\ -0.8 \\ -0.9 \\ -0.9 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 6 \cdot 5 \\ - & 2 \cdot 0 \\ - & 2 \cdot 9 \\ - & 7 \cdot 5 \\ - & 7 \cdot 9 \\ - & 6 \cdot 6 \\ - & 1 \cdot 4 \\ - & 2 \cdot 8 \\ - & 5 \cdot 6 \\ - & 4 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	7.6 9.3 4.6 9.7 5.6 4.6 5.3 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.9
Textiles : Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving, etc. Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture Linen Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hosiery Lace Carpets Other Textiles Total, Textiles	76,700 60,590 137,290 89,810 19,980 16,820 22,150 10,760 7,360 26,890 5,710 13,050 13,050 13,050 13,050 437,800	124,550 131,210 255,760 125,960 31,780 8,710 51,920 17,220 12,100 91,820 91,820 91,820 18,330 39,810 26,980 688,820	201,250 191,800 393,050 215,770 51,760 25,530 74,070 27,980 19,460 118,710 14,140 31,380 58,490 96,280 1,126,620	7.8 7.4 7.6 3.2 3.3 3.3 18.4 14.51 2.3 4.6 2.0 5.4 6.1	$\begin{array}{c} 6\cdot8\\ 10\cdot6\\ 8\cdot8\\ 3\cdot6\\ 4\cdot9\\ 4\cdot0\\ 17\cdot1\\ 17\cdot1\\ 17\cdot1\\ 9\cdot7\\ 2\cdot9\\ 3\cdot1\\ 3\cdot1\\ 5\cdot7\\ 6\cdot4\\ 7\cdot2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7\cdot 2\\ 9\cdot 6\\ 8\cdot 4\\ 3\cdot 4\\ 4\cdot 3\\ 3\cdot 5\\ 17\cdot 5\\ 16\cdot 1\\ 8\cdot 7\\ 2\cdot 7\\ 3\cdot 7\\ 2\cdot 7\\ 5\cdot 5\\ 5\cdot 7\\ 6\cdot 7\end{array}$	4.8 3.0 2.2 2.7 3.8 2.8 0.9 1.7 8.3 4.5 9.96 4.0	4.4 3.7 4.0 4.3 9.3 4.5 2.3 4.5 2.9 4.4 2.5 4.2 8.3 7	4.5 3.5 4.0 3.3 3.7 4.2 3.0 0.3 3.1 2.3 7.5 4.4 9.2 3.9	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \cdot 6 \\ 10 \cdot 4 \\ 11 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \\ \hline \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 21 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 8 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 15 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{11.2} \\ \textbf{14.3} \\ \textbf{12.8} \\ \textbf{7.6} \\ \textbf{9.2} \\ \textbf{8.9} \\ \textbf{20.3} \\ \textbf{17.4} \\ \textbf{14.2} \\ \textbf{5.2} \\ \textbf{10.0} \\ \textbf{7.5} \\ \textbf{8.0} \\ \textbf{14.8} \\ \textbf{10.9} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11\cdot 7\\ 13\cdot 1\\ 12\cdot 4\\ 6\cdot 7\\ 8\cdot 0\\ 7\cdot 7\\ 20\cdot 5\\ 16\cdot 4\\ 11\cdot 8\\ 5\cdot 0\\ 11\cdot 2\\ 7\cdot 1\\ 11\cdot 2\\ 7\cdot 4\\ 14\cdot 9\\ 10\cdot 6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -1.5\\ -1.6\\ -1.6\\ -2.4\\ -1.1\\ -0.2\\ +1.4\\ -1.1\\ +0.3\\ -1.0\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ -0.7\\ -1.8\\ -1.3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -15 \cdot 8 \\ -17 \cdot 1 \\ -16 \cdot 4 \\ -15 \cdot 4 \\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} -10 \cdot 8 \\ -11 \cdot 1 \\ -32 \cdot 0 \\ -13 \cdot 2 \\ -6 \cdot 6 \\ -6 \cdot 1 \\ -11 \cdot 0 \\ -12 \cdot 3 \\ -4 \cdot 3 \\ -10 \cdot 9 \\ -14 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 11.7\\ 13.1\\ 12.4\\ 6.6\\ 7.9\\ 7.7\\ 10.4\\ 16.4\\ 9.6\\ 4.9\\ 11.2\\ 7.1\\ 5.9\\ 14.1\\ 9.7\\ \end{array} $
Leather and Leather Goods : Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods Total, Leather	34,340 11,450 <i>45,790</i>	Lane ave	45,780 26,540 72,320	5.5 5.4 5.5	6·4 4·5 5·3	5.7 4.9 5.4	1.9 1.3 <i>1.</i> 7	2·1 1·3 1·7	2·0 1·3 <i>1</i> ·8	7:4 6:7 7:2	8·5 5·8 7·0	7·7 6·2 7·2	-1.0 -1.3 -1.0	-7.0 -3.6 -5.7	7.7 6.1 7.1
Clothing : Tailoring Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc Other Dress Industries Shots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Total, Clothing * The percentages for June and Jult *	68,070 11,400 11,970 11,210 7,450 80,890 <i>190,990</i>				3.5 4.2 6.2 6.1 2.2 3.6 4.3	6·2 4·4 6·4 5·9 2·5 5·0 5·4	2.4 0.4 3.6 0.7 3.1 4.2 3.0	3.9 3.3 13.6 4.1 1.1 4.3 4.2	3.4 3.0 9.8 3.7 1.6 4.2 3.8	14.5 5.9 10.3 4.9 6.5 10.1 11.0	7.4 7.5 19.8 10.2 3.3 7.9 8.5	9.6 7.4 16.2 9.6 4.1 9.2 9.2	$\begin{array}{r} + 2.3 \\ + 2.8 \\ + 4.2 \\ + 1.3 \\ - 0.9 \\ - 0.4 \\ + 1.5 \end{array}$ on the b	$ \begin{array}{r} - 4.5 \\ - 1.0 \\ - 0.7 \\ - 5.0 \\ - 4.0 \\ - 6.1 \\ - 4.2 \\ \end{array} $ asis of the	9.4 7.3 16.2 5.2 4.1 9.0 <u>8.5</u> estimated

* The percentages for June and July, 1939, and those for July, 1938, used for purpose of compa-numbers of insured persons at July, 1938.

INDU

Food, Drink and Tob Bread, Biscuits, Cal Grain Milling ... Cocoa, Chocolate fectionery ... Other Food Industr Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cig Total, Food,

Woodworking, etc. :--Sawnilling and Mac Wood Boxes and P Furniture Making, Other Woodworking Total, Woodw

Paper, Printing, etc. : Paper and Paper B Cardboard Boxes, Stationery ... Wall Paper Making Stationery and Type (not paper) ... Printing, Publishing Total, Paper,

Suilding and Contrac Building Public Works Contr Total, Buildi

Other Manufacturing Bubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, Brushes and Broom Scientific and Pho ments and Appar Musical Instrument Toys, Games and Total, Other

Gas, Water and Elec Gas, water and Elect Transport and Comm Railway Service Tramway and Omn Other Road Passen Goods Transport by Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, Can Port Transport (etc.) Harbour, River a Total Docks, Other Transport, Ca Total, Transp

Distributive Trades

Commerce, Banking Finance† ...

Financer ... Miscelianeous Trades National Government Decal Government Professional Service Entertainments, Sp Hotel, Public Ho Boarding House, o Laundry Service Job Dyeing, Dry Cl Other Industries an *Total*, Miscel

TOTAL, GENERAL TOTAL, GENERA TURAL SCHEMI

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

GREAT B

Industri



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August, 1939.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

MOMA T	ESTIMA	TED NUM	BER OF	I	PE	ROENTA	GES* A	T 10 T E	I JULY	, 1939.	ian/	13		R (+) OR SE (-) IN	GRMAT BRITAIN
JSTRY.	INSURE	D PERSON AT JULY,	S, AGED	Un (i	WHOLLY EMPLOY ncludin Casuals)	TED		MPORAL OPPAGE			TOTAL.	T.A.T	TOTAL TAGI	PRCEN- ES* AS ED WITH	ONLY. TOTAL PERCEN- TAGES* AT
e din a mindra Name and an	Males,	Females.	Total.	Vales	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	12тн Јиле, 1939.	18TH JULY, 1938.	10 TH JULY, 1939.
obacco :	14 da@		100 550	0.7	5.7	5.0						Sector 1	Sen A	and as 1	1
akes, etc	107,860 29,130	70,690 3,890	178,550 33,020	6·3 5·0	5·3 5·1	5·9 5·0	0·5 0·6	0.6 1.1	0·5 0·7	6·8 5·6	5·9 6·2	6·4 5·7	-1.1 - 0.4	$\begin{array}{c} - \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \\ - 0 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	6·2 5·2
tries Igarettes and Snuff I, Drink, etc	26,720 72,640 91,110 14,780 <i>342,240</i>	52,660 64,210 26,420 27,900 245,770	79,380 136,850 117,530 42,680 588,010	$6.3 \\ 6.5 \\ 5.2 \\ 3.0 \\ 5.8 $	$ \begin{array}{r} 6.7 \\ 8.5 \\ 7.6 \\ 3.3 \\ 6.4 \end{array} $	6.6 7.4 5.7 3.2 6.1	$0.6 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.5$	2.7 1.6 1.9 1.4 1.6	$2.0 \\ 1.1 \\ 0.7 \\ 0.9 \\ 0.9 \\ 0.9$	6·9 7·0 5·6 3·1 6·3	9·4 10·1 9·5 4·7 8·0	8.6 8.5 6.4 4.1 7.0	$ \begin{array}{r} - \ 0.9 \\ - \ 2.8 \\ + \ 0.4 \\ - \ 0.8 \\ - \ 1.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 6 \\ - 1 \cdot 4 \\ - 0 \cdot 7 \\ - 0 \cdot 5 \\ - 1 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	8.6 8.4 6.2 4.1 6.9
achined Woodwork Packing Cases , Upholstering, etc. ng dworking, etc	60,730 9,410 123,140 18,950 <i>212,230</i>	3,160 2,230 27,260 5,760 38,410	63,890 11,640 150,400 24,710 250,640	7·3 8·4 8·7 7·6 8·2	4·4 8·2 6·3 7·9 6·5	7·2 8·4 8·3 7·7 7·9	0·3 0·9 1·4 1·8 <i>1</i> ·1	0·4 3·0 1·7 4·5 2·1	0.3 1.3 1.4 2.4 1.3	7.6 9.3 10.1 9.4 9.3	4.8 11.2 8.0 12.4 8.6	7:5 9:7 9:7 10:1 9:2	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.9 \\ - & 1.5 \\ - & 1.3 \\ - & 1.5 \\ - & 1.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 3 \cdot 5 \\ - & 5 \cdot 1 \\ - & 2 \cdot 1 \\ - & 3 \cdot 4 \\ - & 2 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	7·1 9·4 9·6 9·7 <i>9</i> ·0
Board	49,740	17,130	66,870	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.1	2.0	1.3	3.8	4.7	4.0	- 0.3	- 6.5	4.0
, Paper Bags and	25,730 5,080	47,290 2,480	73,020 7,560	2·9 3·8	4·0 9·0	3·6 5·5	0.3	0.8	0.7	3·2 4·4	4·8 9·9	4·3 6·2	-0.7 -0.7	-1.5 -1.5	4·1 6·2
pewriting Requisites ng and Bookbinding er, Printing, etc	4.910 189,510 274,970	6,120 97,870 <i>170,890</i>	11.030 287,380 445,860	2·2 5·5 4·7	3·0 4·9 4·4	2.6 5.3 4.6	0·2 0·3 0·4	0·1 0·5 0·8	0·2 0·4 0·5	2·4 5·8 5·1	3·1 5·4 5·2	2·8 5·7 5·1	-1.1 -0.8 -0.8	$ \begin{array}{r} -3.4 \\ -0.4 \\ -1.6 \end{array} $	2·7 5·6 -5·0
acting :	1,037,260 326,510 1,363,770	12,850 1,530 <i>14,380</i>	1,050,110 328,040 1,378,150	11.1 30.8 15.8	2·4 2·3 2·4	$11 \cdot 0$ $30 \cdot 7$ $15 \cdot 7$	$\begin{array}{c} 0\cdot 3\\ 0\cdot 7\\ 0\cdot 4\end{array}$	$0.2 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.2$	0·3 0·7 0·4	11·4 31·5 16·2	2.6 2.4 2.6	11·3 31·4 16·1	$\begin{array}{c} \cdot \cdot \cdot \\ + & 2 \cdot 1 \\ + & \theta \cdot 5 \end{array}$	-2.3 -3.6 -2.6	11.0 31.0 15.7
g Industries :	37,610 10,830 6,030	25,410 1,750 5,840	63,020 12,580 11,870	4·9 5·3 9·7	$ \begin{array}{c} 6 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	5·3 5·0 7·5	0·4 1·2 3·3	$0.8 \\ 1.2 \\ 2.2$	0.6 1.2 2.7	5·3 6·5 13·0	· 6·8 4·3 7·3	5·9 6·2 10·2	- 0.6 - 1.3 + 1.1	- 4.8 - 1.9 - 3.3	5·8 6·1 9·9
aratus Its Sports Requisites Manufacturing	27,510 8,300 8,070 98,350	12,840 2,380 9,890 58,110	40,350 10,680 17,960 156,460	$2 \cdot 2$ $8 \cdot 0$ $5 \cdot 3$ $4 \cdot 8$	$2.8 \\ 6.6 \\ 5.8 \\ 5.1$	$2 \cdot 4$ 7 \cdot 7 5 \cdot 6 $4 \cdot 9$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ 2.1 \\ 2.0 \\ 0.8 \end{array}$	0.3 0.6 1.9 1.0	0.2 1.7 1.9 0.9	2·3 10·1 7·3 5·6	3·1 7·2 7·7 6·1	2.6 9.4 7.5 5.8	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.4 \\ - 2.1 \\ - 0.6 \\ - 0.6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.0 \\ -6.3 \\ -1.3 \\ -3.2 \end{array} $	2.6 9.4 7.5 5.8
ectricity Supply	211,150	11,340	222,490	6.4	1.4	6.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	6.6	1.2	6.4	- 0.4	-1.6	6.3
munication :	152,100 198,930 40,120 156,430 131,660	8,850 12,130 3,230 4,680 6,690	160,950 211,060 43,350 161,110 138,350	5.2 1.6 7.4 9.2 19.5	$2 \cdot 2$ $3 \cdot 9$ $3 \cdot 5$ $1 \cdot 7$ $6 \cdot 0$	5.1 1.7 7.1 9.0 18.9	$0.2 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.2$	0·2 0·5 0·2 0·2 0·9	$\begin{array}{c} 0.2 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.2 \end{array}$	5·4 1·7 7·8 9·8 19·7	2·4 4·4 3·7 1·9 6·9	5·3 1·9 7·5 9·6 19·1	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.6 \\ - 0.4 \\ - 1.2 \\ - 1.0 \\ - 1.3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.9\\ -0.3\\ -2.8\\ -2.8\\ -2.8\\ -2.7\end{array} $	5.1 1.8 7.2 9.3 18.9
(Docks, Wharves, and Canal Service s, Harbours, etc Communication, etc. isport, etc	136,860 24,550 161,410 18,390 859,040	1,470 490 <i>1,960</i> 3,090 4 0,630	138,330 25,040 <i>163,370</i> 21,480 <i>899,670</i>	23.7 7.4 21.2 11.4 10.5	6·2 3·5 5·5 3·8	23.57.321.0 $10.610.2$	$0.5 \\ 0.7 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.4$	0.6 1.4 0.8 0.9 0.5	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.5 \\ 0.7 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.4 \end{array} $	24·2 8·1 21·8 11·9 10·9	6·8 4·9 6·3 6·4 4·3	24.0 8.0 21.6 11.1 10.6	-1.5 -1.2 -0.7 -0.9	$ \begin{array}{r} - 5 \cdot 3 \\ - 2 \cdot 1 \\ - 4 \cdot 7 \\ - 3 \cdot 0 \\ - 2 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$23.8 \\ 7.4 \\ 21.3 \\ 11.0 \\ 10.4$
	1,282,490	and the second s	2,096,020	7.8	4.9	6.7	0.4	0.7	0.5	8.2	5.6	7.2	- 0.8	- 1.1	6.9
g, Insurance and	180,500	92,760	273,260	4.2	1.3	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.4	1.4	3.4	- 0.3	- 0.1	3.3
and Services :	154,860 365,330 108,380 89,220	28,880 83,470 107,270 60,930	183,740 448,800 215,650 150,150	9.3 14.2 4.2 15.3	5·1 4·1 3·6 9·5		0·2 0·3 0·2 0·5	0·3 0·2 0·2 1·5	0·2 0·3 0·2 0·9	9.5 14.5 4.4 15.8	5·4 4·3 3·8 11·0	8·9 12·6 4·1 13·8	+ 0.2 + 0.3 - 2.0	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.5 \\ - & 0.6 \\ + & 0.6 \\ - & 1.3 \end{array} $	8.6 12.4 4.0 13.6
Iouse, Restaurant, , Club, etc. Service Cleaning, etc and Services cellaneous	195,630 29,750 10,670 126,910 1,080,750	305,570 120,820 19,080 63,940 789,960	501,200 150,570 29,750 190,850 1,870,710	$ \begin{array}{r} 11.5 \\ 4.4 \\ 6.0 \\ 12.9 \\ 11.6 \end{array} $	10·3 4·4 4·2 5·7 7·1	$ \begin{array}{r} 10.8 \\ 4.4 \\ 4.8 \\ 10.5 \\ 9.7 \end{array} $	0.2 0.2 0.3 0.9 0.3	0.6 1.5 0.5 0.7 0.7	0.4 1.2 0.4 0.8 0.5	11.7 4.6 6.3 13.8 11.9	10.9 5.9 4.7 6.4 7.8	11.2 5.6 5.2 11.3 10.2	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.3 \\ -0.7 \\ -0.9 \\ -2.5 \\ -0.7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + \ 0.3 \\ - \ 0.3 \\ - \ 0.2 \\ - \ 3.9 \\ - \ 0.5 \end{array} $	$11.0 \\ 5.5 \\ 5.2 \\ 10.9 \\ 9.9$
L SCHEME†		3,941,900		1965 B	5.6	7.7	1.2	1.8	1.4	9.7	7.4	9.1	R	- 3.8	8.8
AL AND AGRICUL-	10,852,500	3,987,000	14,839,500	8.2	5.6	7.5	1.2	1.8	1.3	9.4	7.4	8.8	- 0.6	- 3.7	8.5
	-		CONTRACTOR OF	and the	1-8.28	1.100	ľ		. Selection of	n see	1 6 5	1.		Mark Selection	A PERSONAL PROPERTY AND

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

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RITAIN	AND	NORTHERN	IRELAND.
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ies.	nur	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in the numbers insured, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed at 10 July, 1939 com- pared with 12th June, 1939.								
	N	fales.	Fe	males.	Total.					
e, Restaurant,		11,926 9,131*		4,678 69		16,604 9,200*				
 d		3,072 2,449 1,908	LT I	3,245 3,696 3,309		6,317 6,145 5,217				
rt, etc Industries ort, etc Iron Puddling,		4,028 900 1,344	+	3 2,992 1,576		4,025 3,892 2,920				
g and Book-	-	2,627	10 Th ()	26	-	2,653				
Iture, etc Industries Industries illinery acting, etc	+++	1,526 1,862 1,397 63 2,128 6,719*	111++1	965 388 614 2,798 2,912 4	++++	2,491 2,250 2,011 2,861 5,040 6,715*				

* Comparison between the figures for 12th June and 10th July in the case of these industries is affected to some extent by revision, during the month, of the industry classifications on the books of unemployed persons, in connection with the annual exchange of unemployment books.

NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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JULY, 1939.

Anterio antig	Men	Bo	oys.	Women	Gi	rls.	
Division.	aged 18-64.	Aged 16 & 17	Aged 14 & 15	Aged 18-64.	Aged 16 & 17	Aged 14 & 15	Total.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	2,691 1,233 1,405 1,168 790 1,112 371 1,148 866	729 315 349 331 310 357 204 579 367	2,414 1,210 1,205 1,476 1,468 3,063 1,245 2,583 1,060	4,378 2,255 1,746 1,563 1,410 1,518 742 1,341 922	1,051 615 575 497 576 577 421 648 555	2,277 1,201 1,295 1,609 1,566 3,454 1,322 2,176 789	13,540 6,829 6,575 6.644 6,120 10,081 4,305 8,475 4,559
TOTAL	10,784	3,541	15,724	15,875	5,515	15,689	67,128
General Scheme	9,717	3,127	14,116	15,081	5,401	15,399	62,841
Agricultural Scheme	1,067	414	1,608	794	114	290	4,287

Graat Britain and

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

THE Table below shows for each industry group, and for the principal industries, the numbers of insured boys and girls under 16 years of age recorded as unemployed in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at 10th July, 1939. The figures include insured boys and girls previously in domestic employments which first became insurable on 4th April, 1938 :--

Industry.	Great I	Britain.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A			a settell Leik sent	CONT CONTRACT	
Agricultural Scheme :	. Carrier	and the second			
Farming, Forestry, etc Market Gardening	193 46	47 40	206 50	47 40	
Other Employments (including Pri- vate Gardening)	33	4	33	4	
Total, Agricultural Scheme	272		289	91	
	1000 Z 100	10.00 CT	Danke There	The second	
Fishing	3	1	3	1	
Mining :	231	. 3	231	3	
All other Mining, etc	16	4	16	4	
Total, Mining	247 20	74	347 22	74	
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc	60 18	1 31	64 18	1 31	
Glass Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc	16 47	38 124	16 48	38 128	
Metal Manufacture Engineering, etc. :	38	21	40	21	
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	206	37	220	38	
Other Engineering Total, Engineering	52 258	33 70	52 272	33 71	
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	141	22	148	23	
Other Vehicles Total, Vehicles	10 151	3 25	10 158	3 26	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Other Metal Industries :	179	1	186	1	
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. All others	75 258	92 171	75 265	92 171	
Total, Other Metal Industries Textiles :	333	263	340	263	
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc	31	48	31	48	
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton	23 54	54 102	23 54	54 102	
Woollen and Worsted Linen	18 6	47 23	18 29	47 73	
HosieryAll other Textiles	4 39	95 197	5 62	100 210	
Total, Textiles Leather and Leather Goods	67 19	362 40	<i>114</i> 19	430 40	
Clothing	32	254	34	272	
Dressmaking and Millinery Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	57	184 141	5 10	186 205	
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Other Clothing	42 5	46 48	44 5	46 48	
Total, Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco :	91	673	98	757	
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	62	230	67	233	
fectionery Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	24 2	232 7	24 2	237 8	
All other Food and Drink	85 173	254 723	91 184	255 733	
Woodworking, etc. : Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc.	132		135	62	
All other Woodworking	134	61 38	138	38	
Total, Woodworking, etc Paper, Printing, etc. : Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	266	99	273	100	
Stationery Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	9	81	11	85	
Other Paper, Printing, etc	116 12	156	122 12	164 50	
Total, Paper, Printing, etc Building and Contracting :	137	287	145	299	
Building Public Works Contracting, etc	· 353 90	10 2 19	364 90	11 2 12	
Total, Building and Contracting Other Manufacturing Industries :	443	12	454	13	
Rubber Selentific and Photographic Instru-	13	26	13	- 26	
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	23 14	17 56	23 14	17 56	
All Others	11 61	15 114	13 63	15 114	
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Transport and Communication	165 165	6 12	172	8 12	
Distributive Trades Commerce and Finance	2,012 30	1,892 20	2,155 31	1,929 21	
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :	32	123	34	124	
Entertainments, Sport, etc Hotel, Public House, Restaurant,	62	77	69	80	
Laundry Service	116 44	399 256	127 47	408 257	
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc All other Industries and Services	30 183	34 202	30 192	34 204	
Total, Miscellaneous	467	1,091	499	1,107	
Total, General Scheme	5,363	6,019	5,683	6,257	
Total, General and Agricultural Schemes	5,635	6,110	5,972	6,348	
	3 A	CALL AND	The second second	12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	

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

August, 1939.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

THE number of persons* relieved on one day† in July in the forty-seven selected areas in Great Britain named below was 547,407, or THE Table below analyses for Great Britain for the period 1st to 31st July, 1939, inclusive, the decisions of Insurance Officers, of Courts of Referees, and of the Umpire on doubtful claims for solution selected areas in Great Britain hamed below was 347,407, or 1·1 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 1·8 per cent. less than in July, 1938. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 334, 337, and 339 per 10,000 of the estimated population. In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number insurance benefit.

A.—DECISIONS OF INS	SURANCE	OFFICE	RS".	and the second	In the forty-three relieved in July we	as 430,43	1, a deci	rease of]	$\cdot 2$ per cen	t. as con	mpare
lasited and minute million is a last of the second se	Men.	Women	Juven- iles.	Total.	with a month earli July, 1938. In the 116,976, or 0.4 pc	ne four a er cent.	reas in S less than	Scotland	the number	er reliev	red wa
Claims allowed :	AN PARA	La provincia de la compañía de la co	here and	tres leaser	per cent. more that Recipients of inc			orty-seve	en areas in	July nu	mber
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow	4,642	1,517	254	6,413	65,300, or 0.5 per per cent. less than	r cent. 1	ess than	in the	previous m	onth, a	and 3
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow	9,740	11,343	1,696	22,779	482,107, or 1.1 pe	er cent.	less than	in the	previous n	ionth, a	and 1
laims disallowed :	alling and	an saxa.		THE STREET	of the forty-seve	en areas,	thirty-se	even show	ved slight o	lecrease	es in t
(a) General Scheme (b) Agricultural Scheme	77	23	27	127	proportion of the with June, nine ar	populati	on in rec	eipt of r	elief in Jul	y as con	mpar
Not unemployed Other grounds on which Insurance	4,637	1,537	443	6,617	was no change.	Compan	ed with	July,]	1938, twen	ty-three	e are
Officers have power to disallow	2,923	1,271	156	4,350	showed decreases relief, the largest k	in the p	roportio	n of the	population	n in rec	ceipt
Total Claims disallowed	7,642	2,833	627	11,102	areas showed incr	eases.	uverpoo	I (12 por	10,000), a	ia twoi	109-10
B. —DECISIONS OF CO (1) Appeals against Disallow				278.	was 201 192 and		or Relief	sons* in ro on one da 7, 1939.		Popula	te per 00 of tion a
Claims allowed	567	31	2	600	 The second second	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Estimated		pared ith a
Contributions conditions :	7	2	ALC: NO	9		134 8 m	ASIG: 1	and dat	Popula- tion.	before.	
(b) Agricultural Scheme Not unemployed	404	9 31	- 5	9 440	ENGLAND AND WALES.	all the second		and the second	a to a galaxy		autre delenare
Other grounds	347	289	9	645	County of London	19,856	71,591	91,447	225	- 3	8 68 1-5-6
Total Claims disallowed	758	331	14	1,103	Birkenhead	801	5,109	5,910	409	- 3	-2
(2) Other	Cases.	99 1 <u>5 610 1</u>			Birmingham Blackburn Bolton	4,325 676 431 969	13,982 2,616 3,422	18,307 3,292 3,853	176 291 227	-3 + 3 - 9	$ + 1 \\ + 2 \\ - 2$
Claims allowed	3,473	3,524	508	7,505	Brighton Bristol	550 1.851	5,910 2,381 7,853	6,879 2,931 9,704	238 200 234	-4 -3 +2	
Claims disallowed : Contributions conditions :		and Posts.			Burnley Cardiff	309	2,456 8,206	2,765 9,201	312 410	+ 2 + 1 - 6	+
(a) General Scheme (b) Agricultural Scheme	3 2	1	E	4 2	Coventry Croydon	376 732	1,793 4,638	2,169 5,370	102 221	···· 1	-+1
Anomalies Orders : Class (b)seasonal workers	42	132		174	East Ham	543 669	3,079 3,419	3,622 4,088	261 316	-1 - 4	+1
Class (c)—normal employment not more than 2 days a week	55	78	7	140	Gateshead Huddersfield	551 467	5,795 1,538	6,346 2,005	542 159	-14 - 3	++++
Class (d)—married women Employment left voluntarily without	-	3,884		3,884	Kingston-upon-Hull Leeds	1,561 979	16,612 12,511	18,173 13,490	570 273	-7 - 3	-:+
just cause Employment lost through misconduct	6,607 2,569	3,746 911	1,936 753	12,289 4,233	Leicester Liverpool	727 3,625	4,178 39,590	4,905 43,215	186 522	$-3 \\ -11$	
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to		in the second	01200.00	to Jardis	Manchester Middlesbrough	2,682 331	28,089 3,787	30,771 4,118	420 295	- 4 - 7	
Not unemployed	1,359 249	2,163 52	345 9	3,867 310	Newcastle-on-Tyne Norwich	753	11,146 4,630	11,899 5,376	408 440	+ 4 + 2	+1
Not capable of work, or not available for work	503	1,451	85	2,039	Nottingham Oldham Plymouth	1,067	9,100 3,055	10,167	365 308	+1 -8	+
Other grounds Total Claims disallowed	311	118	142	571	Portsmouth Preston	413 814 371	4,318 2,604 2,066	4,731 3,418 2,437	223 132 215	-4 -1 +1	$\begin{vmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ +2 \\ +2 \end{vmatrix}$
Total Claims disallowed	11,700	12,550	3,277	27,513	St. Helens	330 586	4,834 5,844	5,164 6,430	482 322	-15 - 8 - 8	+ + +
CTRADE DIS	SPUTE C	ASES.	escit of		Southampton Southend-on-Sea South Shields	1,296 1,235 323 407	19,032 4,117 2,543 4,631	20,328 5,352 2,866 5,038	391 297 208 456	$-10 \\ -2$	- + +
a dia mpikation for monthermoni and the second second second and the second second second second according to find the mutation of	A. Casta	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.	Stockport Stoke-on-Trent Sunderland Swansea Wallasey	437 1,536 740 439 244	$1,772 \\ 8,729 \\ 11,250 \\ 6,176 \\ 1,781$	2,209 10,265 11,990 6,615 2,025	164 377 657 411 215	+9 -1 -4 -3 -10	+++
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	• …	1,202	1,736	2,938	Walsall West Ham	268 1,921	2,932 9,418	3,200 11,339	298 445	-13 - 9	+
Appeals against disallowances by $\begin{bmatrix} M \\ V \end{bmatrix}$ Courts of Referees $\begin{bmatrix} M \\ V \end{bmatrix}$	len Vomen uveniles	49 5 —	105 5 2	154 10 2	Wolverhampton Totals for above 42 County Boroughs	573 39,482	2,560	3,133	216 	<u> </u>	+
Total Appeals	• • • • • •	54	112	166	Total, London and 42 Boroughs	CODE New	371,093	430,431	298	- 4	10.
DDEPENDANTS	Bener	IT CASES	1	State of	A increment offer ().		371,033		230		an Color
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers		3,888	2,071	5,959	SCOTLAND. Glasgow Edinburgh Dundee	4,526 668 307	85,580 12,820 7,511	90,106 13,488 7,818	804 287 440	$^{+2}_{-3}_{-19}$	+1
Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees :- (1) Appeals against disallowances by		L hal sa			Aberdeen Totals for above 4	461	5,103	5,564	312		0
(2) Other cases		61 29	191 74	252 103	Scottish Burghs	5,962	111,014	116,976	601	- 2	+
E.—DECISION		MPIDE	1 1. J. B. S.	and the second	Totals for all 47 areas above	65,300	482,107	547,407	334	- 3	-
DDECISION	5 51 0			Constant of	the maintenance	and the second	and the second	the start of	-render on	Aliatas	an interest
Appeals by the Chief Insurance Officer :	a strategy of the second	8	65	73	INDUS	TRI	LT	RANS	SFERE	NCE	- gents
(2) Against disallowances		21 42	11 49	32 91	FOR statistics relat						
Appeals by Claimants	and the second second second	35	47	82	months of 1939, co	mpared	with a y	vear befo	re and two	years	befor
Total		106	172	27.8	* The numbers sta exclude casuals, personal description of the state o	al stat	the stop	(in the second se	S. Providencia	Plant Series	-
								anto of m		P111	A flores

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 10TH JULY, 1939.

	8121	Boys.		Girls.				
Division.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands Morth-Eastern North-Beastern Northern Southern Southern Wales	. 330 . 387 . 295 . 721 . 2,047 . 2,271 . 3,877	1,263 799 509 1,292 1,090 2,897 1,905 3,158 1,840	1,950 1,129 896 1,587 1,811 4,944 4,176 7,035 3,623	722 637 732 413 1,126 2,119 3,133 3,850 2,319	1,108 791 591 1,008 1,404 2,470 2,119 2,891 2,051	1,830 1,428 1,323 1,421 2,530 4,589 5,252 6,741 4,370		
Great Britain	. 12,398	14,753	27,151	15,051	14,433	29,484		
N. Ireland	. 422	1,727	2,149	279	1,333	1,612		
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland	10.000	16,480	29,300	15,330	15,766	31,096		

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 10TH JULY, 1939.

	to post in the	Boys.		Girls,				
Division.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.		
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Special Schemes	272 196 312 551 1,102 797 1,283 417	1,637 856 481 1,337 1,086 2,899 1,726 3,044 1,502 9	2,542 1,128 677 1,649 1,437 4,001 2,523 4,327 1,919 9	1,070 444 271 411 519 1,131 894 996 374	1,394 721 547 1,043 1,321 2,414 1,671 2,611 1,219 8	2,464 1,165 818 1,454 1,840 3,545 2,565 3,607 1,593 8		
Great Britain	. 5,635	14,577	20,212	6,110	12,949	19,059		
N. Ireland	. 337	1,699	2,036	238	1,344	1,582		
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland	E 070	16,276	22,248	6,348	14,293	20,641		

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

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FIVE WEEKS ENDED 24TH JULY, 1939.

Division.		Num	ber of Va Filled.		Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.			
the first		Boys.	Girls,	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Soctland Wales		5,471 1,424 1,201 1,988 1,605 3,552 1,583 2,583 985	4,124 1,282 1,258 1,989 2,069 3,111 1,543 2,600 921	9,595 2,706 2,459 3,977 3,674 6,663 3,126 5,183 1,906	554 227 186 591 244 1,030 294 1,081 219	647 233 234 840 365 1,124 439 1,127 269	1,201 460 420 1,431 609 2,154 733 2,208 488	
Great Britain		20,392	18,897	39,289	4,426	5,278	9,704	

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

		Week 26th Jul				nth end July, J		Total number of		
Division.	Juni	or Instruand	iction (Classes.			Educa	individuals who have attended Junior In-			
	No. No.			erage dance.	No. of	Aver		struction Centres and Classes*		
	Cen- tres.	of Classes	Boys.	Girls.	Insti- tu- tions.	Boys.	Girls.	since 1st April, 1939		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	2 9 5 4 12 30 34 32 27	4 4 3 7 1 6 4	38 48 125 361 1,553 1,766 1,253	7 8 51 86 468 751 2,427 1,464	24213			720 1,146 1,082 1,113 4,749 12,459 15,187 14,335 9,105		
Great Britain	155†	29†	5,144	5,262	12	24	83	59,896		

• Comparable figures for other Educational Institutions are not available. † Of these, forty-eight Junior Instruction Centres and twenty-two classes were temporarily closed.

POOR RELIEF IN JULY.

(Data supplied by the Ministry of Health and by the Department of Health for 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 herefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 293-294 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

GERMANY.1

In Greater Germany there was a further fall in unemployment during June. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at the end of the month was 106,921, as compared with 151,555 at the end of May, 1939. The figure for June, 1939, includes for the first time unemployed persons in the Memel district.

In Germany (excluding incorporated territories), the number of persons reported by Sickness Insurance Funds as being in employ-ment at the end of June, 1939, was 21,264,663*, as compared with 21,105,217 at the end of May, 1939, and 19,997,924 at the end of June, 1938.

FRANCE.§

Unemployment showed a further decline during July. The total number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 351,152, as compared with 378,584 at the end of June, 1939, and 370,688 at the end of July, 1938.

At the beginning of June, 1939, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed an increase of 1.94per cent., as compared with June, 1938. In 8,402 undertakings in which, at 1st June, 1939, 2,400,837 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 7.51, as compared with corresponding percentages of 8.63 at 1st May, 1939, and 19.37 at 1st June, 1938. On the other hand, the percentages of workpeople in the undertakings concerned who were employed for more than the normal 40 hours were 39.16 at 1st June, 1939, 34.77 at 1st May, 1939 and 1.83 at 1st June, 1938.

BELGIUM.

Returns received by the National Employment and Unemploy-Returns received by the National Employment and Unemploy-ment Office from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 1,013,099 showed that 14.3 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in April, 1939, as compared with 15.1 per cent. in March, 1939, and 13.1 per cent. in April, 1938. In addition 14.3 per cent. were employed intermittently in April, 1939, as compared with 14.7 per cent. in March, 1939, and 14.7 per cent. in April, 1938. In April, 1939, 17.6 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 18.2, and in April, 1938, 16.5.

NETHERLANDS.¶

Unemployment declined further during May. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employ-ment Exchanges show that, of 508,703 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 27th May, unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 2/th May, 1939, 18·1 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 2·1 per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 18·2 and 3·0 and in the last week of May, 1938, 22·8 and 3·0. At the end of May, 1939, 291,967 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 212,661 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 321,769 and 240,001, and at the end of May, 1938, 349,519 and 332,049.

SWITZERLAND.**

There was a further fall in unemployment during June. At the end of that month 27,977 applications for employment (19.5 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 35,285 (24.6 per thousand) at the end of May, 1939, and 48,658 (33.9 per thousand) at the end of June, 1938. The monthly figures for 1939 are not fully comparable with those for 1938 owing to the exclusion from the statistics as from January 1939, of applicants exclusion from the statistics as from January, 1939, of applicants for work provided with employment, in their normal occupation, on relief works. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,893, 3,496 and 2,493, respectively.

HUNGARY. ††

Unemployment showed a decline during April. The number of applications for employment registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 53,795, as compared with 58,107 at the end of March, 1939, and 47,423 at the end of April, 1938.

- Provisional figure. *Provisional figure. Der Arbeitseinsatz im Deutschen Reich,* 28th July, 1939. Berlin. *Bulletin du Marché du Travail,* 28th July and 4th August, 1939. Paris. *Revue du Travail,* July. 1939. Brussels. *Maandischrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek,* 30th June, 1939. Harme.
- ** La Vie Economique, July, 1939. Berne.
 ** Magyar Statisztikai Szemle, June, 1939. Budapest.

POLAND.1

There was a further sharp decline in unemployment during May. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 293,999, as compared with 380,525 at the end of April, 1939, and 300,951 at the end of May, 1938.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

August, 1939.

Unemployment remained unchanged in Denmark during July; it declined in Norway during May and in Sweden during June.

Denmark§.—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 481,000, 11.1* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of July, 1939, as compared with 11.1† per cent., also, at the end of June, 1939, and 16.9 per cent. at the end of July, 1938.

Norway||.—Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 90,681, show that $15 \cdot 5$ per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of May, 1939, as compared with $21 \cdot 1$ per cent. at the end of April, 1939, and $20 \cdot 5$ per cent. at the end of May, 1938.

Sweden¶.—Of a total of approximately 676,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 5.5 per cent. were unemployed at the end of June, 1939, as compared with 6.3 per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 8.5 per cent. at the end of June, 1938.

JAPAN.**

Unemployment showed a slight decline between 1st January and Ist February, 1939, the latest date for which figures are available. According to official estimates, 212,254 workpeople (2.6 per cent. of the total number of wage-earners covered by the returns) were unemployed at 1st February, 1939, as compared with 216,227 (2.6 per cent.) at 1st January, 1939, and 271,874 (3.4 per cent.) at 1st February, 1938.

UNITED STATES. ††

According to returns received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics 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 May, 1939, showed a decrease of 1.2per cent., as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in the establishments covered fell during the same period by 0.6 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries for the three years 1923-1925 be taken as 100, the corresponding index for May, 1939, was 90.1, as compared with 91.2† for the previous month and 83.4 for May, 1938.

Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities showed that, in June, 1939, 11* per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed, as compared with 12 per cent. in May, 1939, and 19 per cent. in June, 1938.

ÉIRE. ‡‡

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges rose from 70,470 at 26th June to 70,784 at 31st July, 1939. The figures for both these dates are affected by the operation of two Orders§§ issued under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, the effect of which is to restrict the eligibility for unemployment interaction of persons living in rural areas. assistance of certain classes of persons living in rural areas. At 25th July, 1938, when similar Orders were in force, the number of persons on the live registers was 68,320.

CANADA.

Industrial employment showed a further increase at the beginning of July. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st July, 1939, by 11,760 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 1,126,216, as compared with 1,100,098 at the beginning of June, 1939. 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 July, 1939, was 115.8, as com-pared with 113.1 at 1st June, 1939, and 113.5 at 1st July, 1938.

At the end of May, 1939, 11.7 per cent. of the aggregate member-ship (approximately 239,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 13.9 per cent. at the end of April, 1939, and 13.2 per cent. at the end of May, 1938.

Provisional figure.
 Provisional figure.
 Wiadomosci Statystyczne, 18th July, 1939. Warsaw.
 Statistiske Efterretninger, 5th August, 1939. Copenhagen.
 Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.
 Information supplied by the Department for Social Affairs, Stockholm.
 * International Labour Review, August, 1939. International Labour Office,

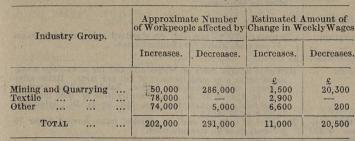
Geneva. ^{††} Survey of Current Business, July, 1939, and American Federationist, July, 1939. Washington. ^{‡†} Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, ^{Therefore} Dublic.

11 Information supplied by one bepartment, and 7th June, 1939, and are \$\$\$ These Orders came into force on 8th March, and 7th June, 1939, and are to expire simultaneously on 31st October, 1939.
 111 The July Employment Situation, and information supplied by the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

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

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 July in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an increase estimated at about £11,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 202,000 workpeople and in a decrease of £20,500 in those of 291,000 workpeople. The particulars are analysed by industry groups below :---



In the mining and quarrying group there were increases for coal miners in Northumberland and Forest of Dean, and decreases in Lancashire and Cheshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Cannock Chase, North Staffordshire, and Scotland, the changes being due to fluctuations in the proceeds of the industry as shown by the district ascertainments. Other workpeople whose wages were increased were ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in Northamptonshire.

The principal increases in the textile group affected workpeople The principal increases in the textile group affected workpeople employed in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing industries, and took effect under sliding scales by which wages fluctuate with changes in the cost of living. The increases amounted to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent. on current rates in Yorkshire, and to 11d. a week for men and 7d. a week for women in Lancashire and Scotland. Other workpeople in this group whose wages were increased were elastic web weavers at Leicester, and workpeople employed in factories making Harris tweed in the Outer Hebrides.

making Harris tweed in the Outer Hebrides. In the other industry groups the principal increases affected time-workers employed in the electrical cable making industry in Great Britain, and machine-made paper makers in Great Britain. Other workpeople whose wages were increased included blastfurnacemen in Northamptonshire; iron puddlers and millmen on the North-East coast; certain grades of lower-paid railway employees; bakers and confectioners in Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wallasey; workpeople employed in the wholesale boot and shoe distributive trade; and certain men employed in electricity undertakings in Scotland. The decreases affected blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire, and West of Scotland; and men employed at certain waterworks undertakings in Yorkshire.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Agriculture	Dumfries, Kirkeud- bright and Wigtown. Northumberland Lancashire and Ches- hire. Nottinghamshire Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire) South Derbyshire Cannock Chase North Staffordshire. Forest of Dean Scotland	3 July 1 July 21 July } 1 July {	Male agricultural workers 16 and under 20 years of age (excluding special class workers, casual workers and potato gatherers). Workpeople employed in and about coal mines. Workpeople employed in and about coal mines. Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shot-lighters. Workpeople employed in and about coal mines other than overmen, underground uremen and shot- trers. Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than master hauliers, underground linesmen and engineers. Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than master hauliers, underground linesmen and engineers.	 Decrease in minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wayes (Regulation) (Scotland) Act, 1937, of 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 20s. at 16 and under 17 years increasing to 31s. at 18 and under 20 years. Increase of 1.93 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 46.93 per cent. above the basis rates.] Decrease of 0.35 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 8.5 per cent. above the basis rates, leaving wages 70.0 per cent. above the basis rates, leaving wages 20.0 per cent. above the basis rates.] Decrease of 0.27 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 2.81 per cent. above the basis rates.] Decrease of 5.5 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 29.52 per cent. above the basis rates.] Decrease of 0.55 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 29.52 per cent. above the basis rates.] Decrease of 0.55 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 47.61 per cent. above the basis rates.] Decrease of 3.5 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 47 per cent. above the basis rates.] Decrease of 3.5 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 47 per cent. above the basis rates.] Decrease of 1.54 per cent. on basis rates of 1919 (equivalent to 1.14 per cent. above the basis rates of 1921) making the percentage 83.40 per cent. above the basis rates of 1921 making the percentage 83.55 sper cent. above the basis rates of 1919 (equivalent to 35.56 per cent. above the basis rates of 1921) making the percentage (3.5.65 per cent. on basis rates do 1921) making the percentage at the basis rates and corresponding decreases for workpeople (e.g., enginemen, boys and girls) in receipt of consolidated rates.]

is available, however, details of changes in the wages and hours of these classes are shown in the list of principal changes recorded. The estimates of the effects of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc. † Of the 291,000 workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in July, the great majority, mostly coal miners, had received increases of greater or equal amounts during the earlier months of 1939. ‡ In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 142,000 workpeople whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year. § Changes affecting workpeople employed in railway engineering workshops are included under "Engineering" and not under "Transport." [] 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. ¶ 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, a³ well as "subsistence allowances" to adult day-wage workers for whom the basis rates plus the percentage additions do not yield certain specified amounts.

August, 1939.

20,300

20,500

200

£5,100 was due to direct negotiations between employers and work-

to, 100 was due to direct negotiations between employers and work-people or their representatives. Of the estimated total decrease of $\pm 20,500$ per week, $\pm 20,400$ was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the coal mining industry, and the remaining ± 100 was due to the operation of a sliding scale based on the cost of living.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-JULY, 1939.+

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

, Industry Group.	of Wor	te Number kpeople by net‡	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
Shukala harmonat	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarry-	260,600	97,650	19,800	2,660	
ing Brick, Pottery, Glass,	8,700	10,700	1,620	1,920	
Chemical, etc Iron and Steel Engineering§	14,900 17,750 655,500	100 127,200	1,450 1,830 56,930	16,270	
Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile	16,900 125,000 94,150	33,600 5,400	1,490 10,500 2,700	6,550 230	
Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking, Furniture,	50 18,900	7,000	10 2,200	440	
etc Paper, Printing, etc Building, Public Works	700 30,000		50 2,380	-	
Contracting, etc Gas, Water, and Elec-	72,100	Sty Takali	7,150	-	
tricity Supply Transport§ Public Administration	2,000 70,100	950 2,550	200 8,600	80 310	
Services Other	6,250 18,350	50 5,600	550 5,000	5 450	
Total	1,411,950	290,800	122,460	28,920	

In the corresponding seven months of 1938, there were net increases of £259,200 in the weekly full-time wages of 2,359,100 workpeople, and net decreases of £7,825 in those of 125,950 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes reported in the seven completed months of 1939 are estimated to have affected about 367,000 workpeople who have had their hours Of the estimated total increase of £11,000 per week, £3,000 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living; £1,550 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the coal mining industry; £1,350 was due to arrangements made by joint standing bodies; and the remaining to have affected about 367,000 workpeople who have had their hours to have affected about 367,000 workpeople who have had their hours reduced, on average, by a little over $3\frac{1}{2}$ per week. The great majority of the workpeople concerned in this reduction consisted of juvenile factory workers under 16 years of age, whose hours were reduced to 44 per week from 1st July, 1939, in accordance with the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937. August, 1939.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY-continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).	Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
Coke, etc. Manufacture.	Durham*	1 July	Cokemen and by-product workers	Decrease [†] of 1 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 43 per cent. above the basis rates.	Elastic Web Manufacture.	Leicester	28 July	Elastic web weavers and braid hands (male workers).	Bonus on earnings increased* from 11s. 6d. to 12s. in the £.
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby), Banbury and district Northamptonshire	Pay pre- ceding 1st pay	Ironstone miners and quarrymen Ironstone miners and quarrymen Limestone quarrymen	Increase \dagger of 0.25 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 47 per cent. above the standard rates.	ALLE ALL' DET	Atherstone and Bedworth.	in week ending 22 July.	Male pieceworkers	Bonus of 22 ¹ / ₂ per cent. on list prices increased* to 25 per cent.
Other Mining and Quarrying.	(excluding Corby). Gloucestershire and Somersetshire.	day in Aug. 1 May	Pennant stone quarryworkers	Minimum hourly rates of wages adopted for a 48-hour week, resulting in a general increase of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour. Rates after change : banker masons, barton hands, skilled (makers out), 1s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d. or 1s. 5d.; unskilled (cutters or hole makers), rockgetters or quarrymen, 1s. 2 ¹ / ₂ d. or 1s. 3d.; labourers,	Baking	Liverpool, Birken- head and Wallasey.	24 July	Bakers and confectioners	Increase* of 2s. per week for adult workers, and of 1s. per wee for juniors. Weekly rates after change for day-work forehands and ovensmen, 68s., tablehands, 62s., juniors- factories, 20s. at 17 years increasing to 40s. at 20; small shop 17s. at 17 years increasing to 37s. at 20.
1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	West Cumberland and North Lanca-	2nd full pay day	gaged on maintenance work)	rockgetters or quarrymen, ls. 2 ¹ / ₂ d. or ls. 3d.; labourers, ls. 0 ¹ / ₂ d. or ls. 0 ³ / ₂ d. [‡] Decrease [†] of 0.25 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 70 per cent. above the standard rates.	Tobacco	Great Britain	10 July	Certain male workers 21 years of age and over employed in the tobacco trade.	Increases in the general minimum time rates of 8s. 6d. per weel (61s. 6d. to 70s.) for eigarette machine operators, and of 6s per week (61s. 6d. to 67s. 6d.) for cutters and stovers.†
	shire. Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	in July. Pay preceding 1st pay day in August.	employed at blastfurnaces. Workpeople employed at blast- furnaces.	Increase† of 0.25 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 47 per cent. above the standard rates.	Paper Manufacture.	Great Britain	lst full pay period following 10 July.	Workpeople employed in paper mills (excluding those employed in hand-made paper mills and board mills).	proportional amounts for pieceworkers. Minimum rate
Pig Iron and ron and Steel - Manufacture.	West of Scotland North - East Coast	30 July§ 31 July	gaged on maintenance work) em- ployed at blastfurnaces.	 Decrease of 3 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 31 per cent. above the standard rates. Increase of 2.5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 50 and 47.5 per cent. above the standard rates for puddlers and 		and an an address of a		ten an	I occupations—shiftworkers, ls. 5½d.; papercoating, Class occupations—ls. 3½d., ls. 1¾d.; papermaking and paper coat ing, Class II—ls. 2½d., ls. 0¾d.; Class III—ls. 1½d., ls. 0¾d. for shiftworkers and dayworkers respectively; female time workers aged 18 years and over, 7¼d.‡
	Area. South Wales and Monmouthshive (certain firms).	15 May	employed at blastfurnaces, melt- ing shops and iron and steel	millmen respectively. Increase of 2s. (76s. 6d. to 78s. 6d.) per week of 47 hours for journeymen, with proportionate increases for all other grades of men covered by the South Wales Allied Skilled Trades	Waterworks Undertakings.	Certain undertakings in Yorkshire. §	lst full pay in July.	Adult male manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Decrease* of 1d ner hour Scheduled minimum rates after shane
Engineering	St. Helens district Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Berkshire.	17 July	rolling mills. Foundry labourers	Agreement. Basic rate increased by 1s. per week. Rate after change, 30s. per week plus a bonus of 22s. for timeworkers. Increase of 1s. 114d. per week for men 21 years and over, of 1s. 54d. per week for youths 18 to 20, of 54d. per week for boys 14, 16 and 17 years, of 6d. per week for boys 15 years, of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for girls. Weekly rates after change : men 21 years and over, 56s. 94d. to 64s. 74d.; youths 18 to 20 years, 39s. 8d. to 47s. 6d.; boys 14 to 17 years, 15s. 2d. to 24s. 114d.; women 18 years and over, 29s. 6d. to 33s. 6d.; girls 14 to 17 years, 14s. 6d. to 19s. (excluding any service bonuses for female workers). Increase of 1s. 6d. per week for men 21 years and over and for youths 18 to 20 years, of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for boys and girls 14 to 17 years. Weekly rates after change : men 21 years and over, 51s. to 59s.; youths 18 to 20 years, 37s. 6d. to 44s.; boys 14 to 17 years, 14s. 6d. to 23s. 6d.; women 18 years and over, 29s. 6d. to	Electricity Supply Undertakings.	Certain undertakings in Scotland.	Commence- ment of lst full pay week after 22 July.	Certain craftsmen and shift workers.	per hour for certain other craftsmen and hd. per hour for as handlers, conveyor attendants, coal handlers, coal tippers, oiler and greasers employed on shift work, making the rate hd. pe hour above the minimum rate of lowest-paid day workers. Hourly rates after change for undertakings in "one A¶: jointers 20.00d.; blacksmiths, electricians, fitters, meter repairers, and turners, 19.50d.; machinemen, 29.00d.; ash handlers, coal dargeasers attendants, coal tippers, and oilers and greasers.
Cable Making	Great Britain other than the above counties.	3rd pay day in July.	Timeworkers employed in the elec- trical cable-making industry (except plumber-jointers, etc.).	over, 29s. 6d. to 33s. 6d.; girls 14 to 17 years, 14s. 6d. to 19s. (excluding any service bonuses for female workers). Increase of 1s. 6d. per week for men 21 years and over and for youths 18 to 20 years, of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for boys and girls 14 to 17 years.	Railway Service.	Great Britain	lst full pay following 29 July.	Conciliation grades	14.96d. Minimum weekly wage adopted of 45s. for lowest-paid adult mal workers.**
olional and a	dire stied			33s. 6d.; girls 14 to 17 years, 14s. 6d. to 19s. (excluding any	Dock, Wharf and Riverside Labour	Hull Glasgow		the same three and the same same same same same same same sam	Increase of 1s. per shift. Rates after change : early shift, 13s. late shift, 14s. Increase of 4d. per day. Minimum rate after change, 11s. per day
Harris Tweed Manufacture.	Outer Hebrides	1s tfull pay day in June.	Workpeople employed in factories	Revised schedule of rates of wages adopted involving increases of various amounts for certain workers. Weekly rates for timeworkers include ; male workers 20 years and over—carding, spinning, etc., 40s. to 57s. after 3 years; labourers, 40s. to 54s. after 3 years; female workers 18 years and over, 20s., to 37s. after 2 years ¶	Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	London	1 July	Hospital and institution engineering staff employed by the London County Council.	Increase of ¹ / ₄ d. per hour and three new grades adopted, viz., (i) hot water boiler stoker; (ii) trimmer; (iii) plant attendant. Bates after change at establishments within 12 miles from Charing Cross ^{††} : stokers, 1s. ¹ / ₄ d.; engine drivers and switchboard attendants, 1s. ⁵ / ₄ d.; hot-water boiler stokers, trimmers and plant attendants, 1s. ² / ₄ d.
	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and cer- tain firms in Lan- cashire.**	Ist pay day in Aug.††	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades. Workpeople employed in the bleach-	pressers), and from 31 [‡] to 33 [±] for hand pressers. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers§§: adult male process workers, 32s.; women 18 years and over, 20s. plus 56 per cent in each case.	Wholesale Distribution.	Great Britain	Pay day in week ending 1 July.	Workpeople employed in the whole- sale boot and shoe distributive trade.	Scales of minimum weekly rates of wages adopted involving increases of various amounts for some workers. Minimum weekly rates for London : salesmen, stockkeepers, warehouse men and clerical staff—males, 19s. at 16 years of age increasing to 60s at 25 years : females, 17s at 16 years increasing to 780
	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire; also Scotland.	lst pay day in Aug.††	workpeople employed in the bleach ing, dycing, calico printing and inishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, mechanics, firemen, etc.).	Cost-of-living wage increased ^{‡‡} from 17s. to 17s. 11d. per week for male timeworkers 21 years and over; from 16s. 5d. to 17s. 4d. for male pieceworkers 21 years and over; from 10s. 1d. to 10s. 8d. for women 18 years and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, and 21 years and over in Scotland; and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers§s: Lancashire, etcmen 21 years and over, 30s. plus 17s. 11d.; women 18 years and over, 20s. plus 10s. 8d.; Scotland-men 21 years and over, 27s. plus 17s. 11d.; women 21 years and over, 17s. plus 10s. 8d. Increase ^{‡‡} of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change for from 5d. 7d	Entertainments	Bradford and district	1 May	Workers employed in cinema theatres.	 at 24 years; porters, nearly, is at 16 years increasing to 36s at 24 years; porters, packers, unpackers, cleaners and general hands—males, 19s. at 16 years increasing to 37s. at 24 years.‡‡§§ Scales of minimum weekly rates of wages adopted, according to class of theatre, involving increases of various amounts Minimum weekly rates include: projectionists—chief, 57s. 6d. to 100s., others 25s. to 65s.; head attendants or foremen, 50s. to 62s. 6d.; utility men, doormen and boilermen, 45s. to 50s.; male attendants and receptionists—over 20 years of age, 45s. or 50s.; under 20 years of age, 30s.; cashiers, 22s. 6d. to 35s. female attendants, 21s. to 25s.§§
the state of the s	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire.	lst pay day in Aug.††	employed in bleaching, dyeing, etc., works.	Increase ^{‡‡} of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change for firemen, 54s. 7d.					male attendants and receptionists—over 20 years of age, 45s. or 50s.; under 20 years of age, 30s.; cashiers, 22s. 6d. to 35s. female attendants, 21s. to 25s.§§
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing,	III TOIKSIIIC.		Workpeople employed in the fustian cutting, dyeing and mishing trades :	Cost-of-living wage increased \$\$ from 17s. to 17s. 11d. per week for		PRINCIPAL CH	IANGES	IN HOURS OF LABOUR	R REPORTED DURING JULY.
etc.	Hebden Bridge	lst pay day in Aug.††	Pieceworkers		Manufacturing Industries Generally (with certain exceptions).	Great Britain	1 July	Juvenile factory workers under 16 years of age.	Reduction in normal weekly hours of labour consequent upon the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, whereby the total weekly hours of young persons under 16 years of age are not to exceed 44 instead of (as previously) 48.
	Middleton	lst pay day in Aug.††	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and inishing trades (except reelers).	netherwood cutters; from 43½ to 46 for hand cutters; from 37 to 39 for menders, and from 41 to 43 for other pieceworkers. Cost-of-living wage increased‡‡ from 53 to 56 per cent. for male dyers; from 17s. to 17s. 11d. per week for male polishers; from 10s. 1d. to 10s. 8d. for female polishers, and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers§§: men, 21 years and over—dyers, 32s. plus 56 per cent.; polishers, 30s. plus 17s. 11d.; women polishers, 23s. 6d. plus 10s. 8d. Cost-of-living wage increased‡‡ from 23s. 11d. to 24s. 10d. per	Wholesale Distribution	Great Britain	Pay day in week ending 1 July.	Workpeople employed in the whole- sale boot and shoe distributive trade.	Normal working week adopted of 45 hours.¶¶
		Long Star	The many stars and the stars it is	amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers§§ : men, 21 years and over—dyers, 32s. plus 56 per cent.; polishers, 30s. plus 17s. 11d.; women polishers, 23s. 6d. plus 10s. 8d.	Entertainments.	Bradford and district	1 May	Workers employed in cinema theatres.	Normal working week adopted of 48 to 52 hours for projec- tionists; of 48 to 54 for other males and of 48 for female staff.¶¶
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland.	lst pay day in Aug.††	Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works. Engravers employed in engraving works.	week for engravers, and from 17s. to 17s. 11d. for turners, polishers and varnishers.	† These increa Confirming Order, of t These increa		ers issued und ationery Officient		ils of the minimum rates are contained in the Minister of Labour's Papermakers of the United Kingdom, and the National Union of

* This decrease affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Durham Coke Owners' Association.
* Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.
* These rates were agreed upon by the District Joint Industrial Council for the Pennant Stone Industry for Gloucestershire and Somersetshire.
* These rates were the result of an agreement between the Hebridean Spinners' Advisory Committee and the Transport and General Workers' Union.
* These rates were the result of an agreement between the Hebridean Spinners' Advisory Committee and the Transport and General Workers' Union.
* These rates were the result of an agreement between the Hebridean Spinners' Advisory Committee and the Transport and General Workers' Union.
* This increase applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Yorkshire Master Dyers' Committee, The Bradford Dyers' Association, Itd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Y arn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). Except in a few cases in the Bradford area, the change did not apply in the dyeing and finishing departments of woollen and worsted manufacturers who do their own dyeing and finishing.
* In respect of the preceding pay period.
* In respect of the preceding pay period.
* Special temporary payments, ranging up to S.
* Special temporary payments, ranging up to S.
* Special temporary payments, ranging up to S.
* Members of collective piecework has not yet been introduced.
* With introductive process work for which a system of collective piecework has not yet been introduced.
* With introductive process applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers, the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms), and the Scottis

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY-continued.

The undertakings affected are mainly those affiliated to the Yorkshire District Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry.
The undertakings affected are mainly those affiliated to the Scottish District Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry.
The workers mainly affected were porters (grade 2) in industrial and rural areas, goods porters in rural areas, crossing keepers and engine cleaners.
These rates were adopted under the terms of an agreement between the National Association of Wholesale Boot and Shoe Distributors, and the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks. In each case the provincial minima are 3s. below the London rates. Increases in than the pay day in week ending 7th October, 1939.
See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
The excepted industries include, generally speaking, the spinning of cotton, woollen, worsted, silk or rayon yarn, the weaving of cotton, woollen or worsted cloth or of silk or rayon fabrics, carpet weaving, textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing, the pottery and clay industries, felt hat making, and printing and bookbinding; in these cases a final decision as to the maximum working hours has not yet been reached. In the flax textile industry, the rope, twine, and net industry, and electrical cable making, the reduction to 44 hours is appointed to take effect on 3rd September.

TRADE DISPUTES IN JULY.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in July in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 74, as compared with 81 in the previous month and 43 in July, 1938. In these 74 new disputes about 26,200 workpeople were directly involved, and 4,200 workpeople indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 3,600 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 13 disputes which began before July and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 87, involving 34,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during July, estimated at 134,000 working days. working

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

A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR O		er of Disp ress in Mo	Number of Work- people in-	Aggregate Duration in Working	
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	ted volved all D Total. putes		Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Month.
Mining and Quarrying	3	16	19	8,500	31,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	4	13	17	3,700	21,000
Textile	1	10	11	1,300	12,000
Building, etc	23	19	21	15,500	47,000
Other	3	16	19	5,000	23,000
Total, July, 1939	13	74	87	34,000	134,000
Total, June, 1939	21	81	102	39,300	130,000
Total, July, 1938	20	43	63	20,000	80,000

Total, July, 1938 ... 20 43 63 20,000 80,000 Causes.—Of the 74 disputes beginning in July, 14, directly in-volving 6,800 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 4, directly involving 600 workpeople, out of proposed wage reductions, and 20, directly involving 5,800 workpeople, on other wage questions; 3, directly involving 200 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 15, directly involving 3,800 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 8, directly involving 4,600 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 10, directly involving 4,400 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle.

August, 1939.

TOTALS FOR JANUARY-JULY, 1939 AND 1938.

	Janu	ary to July	7, 1939.	January to July, 1938.				
Industry Group.	No. of Dis- putes begin- ning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggre- gate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Dis- putes begin- ning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggre- gate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.		
Fishing and Agri-			41.000		C. C			
culture	4	900 88,800†	41,000 218,000	209	112,600†	527,000		
Coal Mining Other Mining and	194	00,0001	210,000	205	112,0001	021,000		
Quarrying Brick, Pottery,	8	1,300	41,000	8	400	3,000		
Glass, Chemical,		Call I WE HAVE			The wild	No. 20 alter		
etc	6	900	8,000	17	2,500	17,000		
Engineering	45	26,700	151,000	24	12,200	56,000		
Shipbuilding	24	3,500	31,000 66,000	21 34	2,000 6,900	20,000 65,000		
Other Metal	47 34	10,700 4,700	77,000	29	4,800	56,000		
Textile	17	3,900	10,000	22	4,600	24,000		
Food, Drink and		0,000	,	and the second	and the second second	and the state		
Tobacco	7	900	8,000	14	2,900	10,000		
Woodworking,		0.500	00.000	10	1,200	26,000		
Furniture, etc.	15 80	2,500 23,200	22,000 101,000	19 63	7,600	82,000		
Building, etc	19	8,700	44,000	34	7,200	22,000		
Transport Commerce, Distri-	19	0,100	,000	2	.,200	,000		
bution and Fin-	DANE SER	Sale - Aller	S. E. States	Salar Sala	And the second	and the second		
ance	5	700	1,000	13	1,000	12,000		
Other	16	2,000	11,000	20	2,900	31,000		
A PARTY OF A	519	179,400†	830,000	527	168,800†	951,000		

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JULY.

Occupations; and Locality.	Approximate Number of Work- people Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.	
	Directly.	In- directly.‡					
Colliery workpeople-near Sheffield	276	1,200	1939. 10 July	1939. 11 July	Alleged non-payment of minimum wage to certain workpeople.	Work resumed on advice of trade	
(one colliery). Colliery workpeople—near Ponte- fract (one colliery).	931	1,183	24 July	5 Aug.	Workpeople's refusal to accept employers' proposals for altera- tions in "dirt agreement."	Conditions agreed upon for a new agreement.	
NGINEERING :	1,000		13 July	17 July	Against firm's action in withhold- ing payment of bonus to two men on account of faulty piece- work cards.	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials.	
Workpeople employed in tinplate manufacture—Swansea (one firm)	300	621	17 July	29 July	For increase of ¹ / ₄ d. per base box in wages of tinpot operatives and attenders.	Work resumed pending negotia- tions; increase of {d. per base box subsequently conceded.	
OTTON WEAVING : Cotton weavers, winders, warpers, etcAccrington (one firm).	253	111	18 July	1.1.40	Against proposed introduction of eight-looms-per-weaver system.	No settlement reported.	
OODWORKING : Boys employed in packing case, etc. manufacture-London (three firms).	500		10 and 11 July	12 and 13 July	Against reductions in the weekly wages of boys 14 and 15 years of age, following reduction in the weekly working hours (from 47 to 44) in accordance with the provisions of the Factories Act.	Payment of three hours' wages to be made, in order to maintain the same weekly rate for 44 hours as was previously paid for 47 hours.	
UILDING :— Joiners, bricklayers and labourers —near Chester (one firm).	1,102	indere later 	11 July§	12 July§	For payment of subsistence allow- ances to all employees.	Terms of national agreement to be observed in respect of subsistence and travelling allowances.	
Building trade operatives—Bland- ford, Dorset (certain firms).	5,400	Balit Lana	13 July	18 July	For increase in wages of 2d. per hour in lieu of subsistence allow- ance recently withdrawn in respect of workpeople within daily travelling distance of their	and travelling allowances. Work resumed on terms in opera- tion prior to stoppage.	
Building trade operatives—near Abergele, Denbighshire (certain	3,500		20 July	21 July	Permanent homes. Alleged victimisation of a trade union official, who had been told to remove to another contract.	Employee in question retained or his present work.	
firms). Building trade operatives—near Farnborough, Hants (one firm).	3,050		24 July	26 July	Against a scheme of reorganisation of work, and for reinstatement of two foremen who had supported objection and had been forced to	Foremen offered alternative employ ment without loss of wages.	
Bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers and labourers—Bridgend, Glam.	577	318	26 July	5 Aug.	resign. For subsistence allowance of 3s. 6d. per day.	Work resumed on terms in opera- tion prior to stoppage.	
(two firms). Carpenters—Bordon, Hants (one firm)	300		27 July	28 July	Refusal to work with non-unionists	Non-unionists given option between joining trade union and dismissal	

* 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 making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication, however, is slight, except in coal mining, in which the *net* number of workpeople involved was approximately 73,000 in 1939, and 87,000 in 1938. For all industries combined the *net* totals were approximately 162,000 in 1939, and 142,000 in 1938.
 ‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople indirectly involved, *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.
 § The stoppage began during the afternoon of 11th July and ended at mid-day on 12th July

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items	included		8
Food only	•••	•••	8

FOOD.

At 1st August the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was somewhat lower than at 1st July. This was mainly due to seasonal decreases in the prices of potatoes. Flour and bread were slightly cheaper at 1st August than a month earlier. On the other hand, there were slight increases in the average prices of butter and bacon, and the price of milk rese in some districts. rose in some districts. As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase

over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices of the articles of food included in these statistics was 37 per cent. at 1st August, 1939, as compared with 39 per cent. at 1st July, 1939, and 41 per cent. at 2nd August, 1938. In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices in July, 1914, and at 1st July, and 1st August, 1939 :—

Article.	other	Price (per lb. unless wise indicated— the nearest {d.)	Average or Dec 1st Aug as comp
	July, 1914.	1st 1st July, Aug., 1939. 1939.	July, 1914.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen—	s. d. 0 10 0 61	s d. s. d. 1 21 1 21 0 71 0 71	d. + 41 + 1
Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British-	0 7 1 0 4 3	0 91 0 91 0 41 0 41	+ 21
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 5 + 1
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 6 ¹ / ₂ 0 4 0 11 ¹ / ₂	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$+ 3\frac{1}{4}$ + $3\frac{3}{4}$
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter—	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{3}{2} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c} + 3 \\ + 2\frac{1}{2} \\ + 9\frac{3}{4} \\ + 1 \\ + 3\frac{1}{4} \end{array} $
Fresh Salt Cheeset Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 21 1 21 0 82 0 7 0 11 0 42	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} + 1\frac{3}{4} \\ + 1 \\ + 1\frac{1}{4} \\ - 0\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0\frac{1}{3} \\ + 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $

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

and a set of the set of		Decreas	Percentage I le $(-)$ at 1st mpared with	August.
Article.		Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages,	General Average.
Beef, British-		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs		43	43	43
Thin Flank		13	16	15
Beef, Chilled or Frozen-		White and the second	Charles of the second	Contraction of the
Ribs		29	32	31
Thin Flank		- 4	5	1
Mutton, British-		and the second second	and the set	
Legs		46	50	48
Breast	***	12	16	14
Mutton, Frozen-		A Barris Alle	dennes la si a la	
Legs Breast		54	46	50
		- 9	1	- 4
Bacon (streaky)*		33	33	33
		117	95	106
Tlour		0.5		
Bread	•••	25	29	27
lea	***	43	44	43
ugar (granulated)		51	55	53
		50 89	41	46
Butter		03	93	.91
Fresh	Sec. Sec.	8	15	10
Salt		6	15	12
beeset	•••	14	17	7
largarine		- 7	- 9	$-\frac{15}{8}$
ggs (fresh)		35	36	
otatoes		57	45	36 51
	Section 2.		70	51
Weighted Percenta	od]	37	37	37

* 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.

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

313

55% 37%

(-) at

AL AN	lst July, 1939.								
		<u>d.</u>							
		_							
	-								
	100	eryo Tixa							
	+	01							
	11.	01 01							
	+	01							
		01 01							
	1	-10							

Corre- sponding General Average Inc. or Dec. (-) for 1st July, 1939.
Per cent. 43 15
30

48 15

39

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, enquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between Julv. 1914, and 1st August, 1939, was approximately 54 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined avorage increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled working-class rents (including rates) is approximately 62 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase shown below for "all items."

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

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal were, on the average, about 90 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas was about 55 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st August, 1939, as compared with July, 1914, was about 80 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

ALL TITEMS. 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 approximately 80 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st August, 1939, is approximately 55 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 56 per cent. at 1st July, 1939, and 56 per cent. at 2nd August, 1938.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, 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 before (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 cases in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations n the standard of living, as to which comprehensive statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE : 1920 to 1939.

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

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

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	16
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	1. 120	110	103	9
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	80
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	7'
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	8
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	7'
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	7
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	61
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	6'
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	51
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	41
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	4.
1933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	4.
1934	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	43	44	4
1935	43	42	41	39	39	40	43	43	43	45	47	41
1936	47	47	46	44	44	44	46	46	47	48	51	51
1937	. 51	51	51	51	52	52	55	55	55	58	60	60
1938	59	57	56	54	56	55	59	56	56	55	56	56
1939	55	55	53	53	53	53	56	55	Constants.	A MARTIN	A CONTRACT	1-1212

NOTE.

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

August, 1939.

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.*

and a second a second a second a second a second a second a	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	July,	July.	July,	July, 1938.	Latest figures available.			
	1935.	1936.	1936. 1937.		Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent. 26	Per cent. 29	Per cent. 40	Per cent. 46	Per cent. 37	1939. Aug.		
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Egypt (Cairo)† Finland‡ France (Paris) , (other towns) Germany	19 809 325 305§ 23	14 792 362 352§ 24	10 870 500 477§ 25	865 588 554§ 24	20 881 660 610 25	May, '38 June June Feb. July		
Netherlands (Amster- dam) Norway Portugal† Sweden† Switzerland	18¶ 40 1,899 32 15	19¶ 45 1,963 35 20	30 61 1,998§§ 41 31	30 68 1,928 45 29	30 54 1,805 47 32	Mar. May May June June		
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C. Australia‡‡ Canada Éire New Zealand Sonth Africa	25 3 40§ 18 2	27 9 45§ 25 1	31 17 54§ 36 2	39 17 59§ 41 7	42 10 57 49 9	May June May July May		

II.-ALL ITEMS.

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

Country.	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*						
	tion is based.**	July,		July, 1937.	July, 1938.	Latest figures available.		
		1935.				Rise.	Date.	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A.B.C.D.E	Per cent. 43	Per cent. 46	Per cent. 55	Per cent. 59	Per cent. 55	1939 Aug.	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Belgium Denmark Egypt (Cairo) Finland‡ Germany Netherlands (Amsterdam) Italy (Rome) Norway Switzerland	A.C.D.E A.B.C.D.E A.B.C.D.E A.B.C.D.E A.B.C.D.E A.B.C.D.E A.B.C.D.E A.B.C.D.E A.B.C.D.E A.B.C.D.E A.B.C.D.E	554 73 30 896 24 36¶ 300 51 56 28	574 74 30 888 25 31¶ 324 55 58 30	640 80 28 952 26 39 363 68 62 37	655 82 31 961 27 399 399 73 66 37	651 83 28 984 27 38 398 71 69 37	Apr. July May Apr. July Mar. Jan. May July June	
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C. Australia Canada Élre New Zealand South Africa	A.B.C.D.E A.B.C.D.E A.B.C.D.E A.B.C.D.E A.B.C.D.E A.B.C.D.E	22++ 23 56§ 33 16	25†† 26 59§ 37 16	28†† 30 70§ 47 18	31†† 32 735 51 23	34 30 72 57 24	lst Qr. June May July May	

Exceptions to this are: Finland, Italy (Rome), January to June, 1914;
Switzerland, June, 1914; Portugal, South Africa, 1914; Egypt, Germany, 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 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.
* A = Food; B = House-rent; O = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light;
* E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.
* I Figure for 3rd Quarter.
* The method of calculation was revised during the latter half of 1936.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

I.-JULY 1939..

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during July have been received from 141* of the 146 Local Authorities which supply such information to the Department. The returns received from these 141 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,396,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table in which are also given the total figures for July, 1938, in respect of the same 141 Authorities :--

District.	Dwelling- Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses and Other Business Pre- mises.	Churches Schools and Public Build- ings.	Other Build- ings; and Addi- tions and Altera- tions to existing Build- ings.	Total.
ENGLAND AND	6	£	£	·	£	£
WALES- Northern Counties	318,000	282,300	40,700	57,500	54,700	753,200
Yorkshire	373,600	138,800	76,600	122,100	128,500	839,600
Lancs.andCheshire		101,700	315,800	50,800	158,000	982,700
North and West-	and the second second	And a place	and a second	the state	19 - 2 - 2	Same and
Midland	833,700	206,600	94,400	95,500	221,800	1,452,000
South-Midland	Batty Self	1	al same		10.000	001 700
and Eastern	112,900	66,900	18,300	4,700	18,900	221,700
Outer London†	474,500	163,100	62,600	77,800	129,000 93,400	907,000 691,800
South-Eastern	372,100	10,000 20,300	191,300 4,500	25,000	35,500	111,500
South-Western	51,200 185,200	7,800	4,500	2,800	15,000	210,800
Wales and Mon.	105,200	1,000		2,000	10,000	
SCOTLAND	283,800	10,500	21,900	54,200	71,400	441,800
TOTAL, July, 1939	3,361,400	1,008,000	826,100	490,400	926,200	6,612,100
Total, July, 1938	5,527,300	468,200	1,348,800	1,137,600	1,080,400	9,562,300

For all classes of buildings combined, the total for July shows a decrease of $14 \cdot 1$ per cent. as compared with the corresponding total for June, and a decrease of $30 \cdot 9$ per cent. as compared with July, 1938.

II.—SECOND QUARTER OF 1939..

(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 April to June, 1939. The following Table summarises the figures, and compares the totals with those for the second quarter of 1938.

	District, and Aggregate Population (in thousands) at Census of 1931‡ of 146 Areas to which the figures relate.	Dwelling- Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses and Other Business Pre- mises.	Churches, Schools and Public Build- ings.	Other Build- ings; and Addi- tions and Altera- tions to existing Build- ings.	Totals; and Per- centage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) com- pared with Apr June 1938.
	ENGLAND AND	an and a second	Constant and				
	WALES :	£ 1,015,400	£ 117,900	£ 72,600	£ 258,000	£ 122,200	
	(974) Yorkshire (2,502)	2,427,400	200,100	492,900	524,000	583,700	4,228,100
	Lancs.andCheshire (3,091)	833,500	289,200	236,500	317,400	744,500	$+ 5 \cdot 9$ 2,421,100 $- 28 \cdot 1$
	North and West-	2,943,400	798,600	356,000	303,500	564,200	4,965,700
	Midland (3,213) South-Midland and	481,400	116,500	73,700	166,600	103,400	941,600 - 11·4
	Eastern (697) Outer London†	1,701,100	333,500	244,400	248,400	450,900	2,978,300
	(2,741) South-Eastern	1,124,600	35,600	164,500	111,500	192,500	1,628,700 - 17.5
	(1,139) South-Western	360,300	5,600	11,200	30,800	44,200	452,100
	(452) Wales and Mon.	526,900	307,800	72,900	149,000	65,200	
	(830) SCOTLAND (2,234)	1,546,200	118,500	392,700	230,400	493,800	$+ 89 \cdot 8$ 2,781,600 $+ 12 \cdot 3$
	TOTALS(17,873):-	The second second			500.000	1 0 5 1 0 0 0	
	April, 1939 May, 1939 June, 1939	4,698,400 4,075,600 4,186,200	879,400	589,600 723,800 804,000	1,020,100	1,251,000 951,100 1,162,500	7,650,000
	April-June, 1939	12,960,200	2,323,300	2,117,400	2,339,600	3,364,600	23,105,100
	April-June, 1938	17,297,800	1,444,100	1,945,500	2,788,600	2,951,600	- 12.6 26,423,600
1		107 - 11 11 17 17 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	Internet and the	and the second second	1 and a second second	and the second	and the second second second

For the first six months of 1939, the total cost, covering all classes of buildings, was $\pounds 47,269,500$, compared with $\pounds 51,810,800$ for the same period in 1938, representing a reduction of $8\cdot 8$ per cent.

(b) Number of Dwelling Houses.

The number of dwellings for which plans were approved by the 146 local authorities in the second quarter of 1939 was 26,353, as compared with 35,551 in the second quarter of 1938. For June alone the number was 8,442, as compared with 12,215 in June, 1938.

August, 1939.

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 July*, was 141, as compared with 191† in the previous month, and with 139† in July, 1938. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in July numbered 30, as compared with 17 in the previous month, and with 34 in July, 1938.

MINES AND QUARRIES.* Under Coal Mines Acts :--Underground 35 Surface 3 Metalliferous Mines Metalliferous Mines Quarries 8 TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES 46 struction FACTORIES Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass... ... Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc... 22 Metal Extracting and Re-Metal Extracting and Re-fining Metal Conversion and Founding (including Roll-ing Mills and Tube Making) Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc... 1 Firemen Guards (Passenger) Permanent Way Men Firemen 8 Porters Shunters Mechanics ... etc.... Railway and Tramway 6 Labourers ... Other Grades Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles, and Air-Contractors' Servants craft Manufacture ... Shipbuilding . Other Metal Trades ... Cotton Wool, Worsted, Shoddy Other Textile Manufacture

Textile and Tanning Food an

General Furni

Paper, Rubber

Gas Wo Electric

Other I

A share a share a share a
SEAMEN. Trading Vessels— Sailing Steam and Motor
TOTAL, SEAMEN
Total (including Sea

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

I. Cases.	I. Cases—contin
LEAD POISONING.§	CHROME ULCERAT
mong operatives engaged in— Smelting of Metals Plumbing and Soldering Shipbreaking Printing Tinning of Metals Other Contact with Molten Lead " Other Industries " 5 Painting of Buildings 1 TOTAL 7	Manufacture of Bichron Dyeing and Finishing Chrome Tanning Chromium Plating Other Industries TOTAL COMPRESSED AIR ILLN Total, Cases
ANTHRAX.	II. Deaths.
Landling and Sorting of Hides and Skins EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCEBATION	Epitheliomatous Ui (Skin Cance
(SKIN CANCER).	Pitch Tar
itch 9 ar 6	Oil
il 4	Τοται
TOTAL 19	Total, Deaths

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

THE following Table shows the results of recent ascertainments of selling-prices of pig-iron and of manufactured iron and steel, upon

* For mines and quarries the figures (calculated weekly since August, 1938) cover the weeks ended 29th July and comparison is with the 4 weeks ended, lst July, 1939, and the calendar month of July, 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. * In addition to the cases included in the Table three cases of lead poison-ing (including one death) were reported among plumbers not employed in factories.

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WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES

Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships ... 6 Building Operations ... 29 Works of Engineering Con-... 2 TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT ... 79 RAILWAY SERVICE. Brakesmen, Goods Guards Engine Drivers, Motormen ... 5 •••• TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 16.

Total (excluding Seamen) 141

... ... 27 ... 30

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TOTAL ... 13 5 R ILLNESS ... 45

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... ••• ī ... TOTAL ... 3

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

Product and District.	Period covered	Average selling-price*	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with			
District.	last Audit.	last Audit.	Previous Audit.*	A Year Ago.*		
Pig Iron : Nottinghamshire Lincolnshire	1939. Jan.–Mar. Jan.–Mar.	s. d. 85 21 85 23	s. d. -10 2 -11 11	s. d. - 7 0 ² -16 9		
Manufactured Iron: West of Scotland	MarApl.	249 0	+ 23	-25 01		
Steel : South-West Wales	Jan.–Mar.	140 1늘	-10 91	- 9 12		

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which wages are regulated, the ascertainments resulted in decreases in the wages of blastfurnacemen in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire, ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in Leicestershire and the adjoining parts of Lincolnshire, blastfurnacemen and ironstone miners and quarrymen in North Lincolnshire, and Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales. The ascertainment did not warrant a change in the wages of iron puddlers and millmen in the West of Scotland. For details of the changes in wages, reference should be made to pages 222 and 223 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

INDUSTRIAL TRANSFERENCE

In continuation of particulars which appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for May 1939 (page 188), the following Table shows the numbers of men, women, boys and girls transferred from the scheduled transference areas to employment in other areas under the Industrial Transference Scheme during the years 1937 and 1938, and during the first six months of the years 1937, 1938 and 1939.

111 PE and the set the set	1937	1070	First	st Six Months of	
and the second		1938	1937	1938	1939
MEN (18 years and over) : Transfers through Govern- ment Training Centres	4,057	2,324	2,464	1,185	3 3 9 3
Transfers through Instruc-	4,057	2,324	2,404	1,105	1,183
tional Centres Other Transfers	997 12,531	624 8,689	483 7,403	415 4,761	398 4,969
Total	17,585	11,637	10,350	6,361	6,550
WOMEN (18 years and over) : Trainees Other Transfers	123 6,293	65 6,149	90 4,195	20 3,889	29 4,17
Total	6,416	6,214	4,285	3,909	4,199
BOYS (under 18 years) :	7,675	4,131	4,527	2,104	2,215
GIRLS (under 18 years) : Industrial Occupations Domestic Service	4,922 1,528	4,163 1,333	2,795 886	2,287 659	2,432 602
Total	6,450	5,496	3,681	2,946	3,034
Grand Total	38,126	27,478	22,843	15,320	15,998

The numbers of cases in which assistance was given towards the removal from the Transference Areas of the dependants and house-hold effects of transferred workers were 8,236 in 1937, 4,705 in 1938, and 2,571 in the half-year ended June, 1939. These figures include removals to Land Settlements and Cottage Homesteads, viz. 563 in 1937, 601 in 1938 and 259 in the half-year ended June, 1939.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

DRESSMAKING AND WOMEN'S LIGHT CLOTHING TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES).

Two partners were each charged with underpaying three female Two partners were each charged with underpaying three female workers. They pleaded guilty and were both fined 10s. 6d. on each charge, the total fines being £3 3s. The Bench awarded one guinea costs to the Department, and ordered the payment of arrears amounting to £22 0s. 7d.—Rex v. Muriel Dorothy Carter and Olive Frances Scorey. Wimbledon Police Court. 4th July, 1939.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES).

A firm was prosecuted for under-paying a female worker, one member of the firm being charged also with failing to post the Trade Board Notice and failing to keep adequate records. A fine of £1 10s. Od. was imposed on each defendant in respect of the under payment charge, and a 10s. fine was imposed in respect of each of the other two charges. The Department was awarded one guinea costs, and arrears of wages totalling £46 6s. were ordered to be paid. —*Rex* v. *Charles Victor Codd and George Williams Codd*. Sheffield Police Court. 7th July, 1939. Police Court. 7th July, 1939.

* Stated to the nearest farthing.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

QUESTION WHETHER WORKMAN WHO HAS ACCEPTED PAYMENTS UNDER THE ACT CAN PROCEED AGAINST HIS EMPLOYER AT COMMON Law .- The question involved in this case was whether a workman wh had accepted payments under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, could, in respect of the same injury, maintain an action against his employer at common law or under the Employers' Liability Act.

In September, 1937, the workman met with an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment. He applied to his employers for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925. He was paid compensation and continued to receive weekly payments of compensation until October, 1938. On 10th November, 1937, the workman's solicitors wrote to the employers claiming that the payments received or to be received were or would be accepted without prejudice to the workman's right to pursue his remedies outside the Workmen's Compensation Act. The employers did not accept this. In March, 1938, whilst the payments were being made, the workman began proceedings to recover damages for the same injury at common law or under the Employers' Liability Act.

Mr. Justice Hilbery held that as the workman had received compensation under the Act of 1925, he could not recover against the employers in these proceedings. The workman appealed to the Court of Appeal.

Court of Appeal. The Court of Appeal (The Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice MacKinnon and Lord Justice Finlay) upheld the decision of Mr. Justice Hilbery and dismissed the workman's appeal. The Master of the Rolls, in giving judgment, said that the liability of employers to pay compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, which arose when an accident had taken place was one which could be made effective in one of two ways, namely (1) by satisfaction of the liability out of hand, and (2) by the workman obtaining an award of compensation. But whichever method was adopted the result was the same in the sense that, by payment in the one case and by the making of an award in the other, the liability under the Act was discharged. An employer was made liable just as much by acceding to a claim as by having an award made against him. The matter could be looked at in another way. Supposing the mm. The matter could be looked at in another way. Supposing the employer paid the compensation claimed and afterwards the work-man brought proceedings for and recovered damages at common law, the employer would have paid compensation both under the Act and outside it, the very thing provided against by section 29 (1), Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.—Perkins v. Hugh Stevenson and Sons, Ltd. Court of Appeal, 19th July, 1939.

ACCIDENT WHILST ATTENDING GYMNASIUM IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACCIDENT WHILST ATTENDING GYMNASIUM IN ACCORDANCE WITH EMPLOYER'S REQUIREMENTS.—This was a claim against H.M. Post-master General by a youth named Lucas employed in the Post Office. One of the conditions of Lucas's employment was that until he reached the age of 18, he was required to attend educational classes provided by the Department, normally for eight hours weekly of this for hours would be in the Department's time and three provided by the Department, normally for eight hours weekly of which five hours would be in the Department's time and three hours in his own time. Lucas's hours of work were on most days from 8 a.m. till 12.30 p.m. and from 2.30 p.m. to 5.45 p.m. Pursuant to the terms of his engagement, Lucas was required to attend, among other classes, a gymnasium class held at a London County Council school of which the teacher in charge was an employee of the London County Council. On 5th October, 1938, whilst taking part in that class, which was held from 6.15 to 7.15 p.m., in his arm time. Lucas fall and sprained his wrist. He made a claim own time, Lucas fell and sprained his wrist. He made a claim against the Postmaster General for workmen's compensation which was rejected on the ground that the accident did not arise out of and in the course of Lucas's employment. and in the course of Lucas's employment. Lucas commenced proceedings in the County Court. The County Court Judge held that attendance at the classes, although a condition of his employnent, was not part of the work which Lucas was required to perform, but was in the nature of a qualification for his continued employment The County Court judge held therefore that the accident did not arise out of and in the course of the employment. Lucas appealed. The Court of Appeal (Scott, MacKinnon and Finlay L.JJ) held that the judgment of the County Court judge was correct and that the appeal must be dismissed.—Lucas v. H.M. Postmaster General. Court of Appeal, 17th July, 1939.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901. FAILURE TO KEEP MACHINERY PROPERLY FENCED.

This was an appeal by a factory inspector by way of case stated against the dismissal of two informations preferred against the respondents, occupiers of a factory, under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901: the proceedings arose out of an accident suffered by a workman when working at a steel rolling mill. One information was workman which working us been stored single in sub-section (1) (c) that all dangerous parts of machinery in a factory must be securely fenced; and in sub-section (1) (d) that all fencing must be constantly maintained in an efficient state while the parts required to be fenced are in motion or use, except (*inter alia*) where they are necessarily exposed for the purpose of cleaning or lubricating or for altering the gearing or arrangements of the parts of the machine. The other information, which was based on Section 136, alleged that in coninformation, which was based on Section 136, alleged that in con-sequence of the neglect of the respondents a workman had suffered bodily injury (*i.e.*, the loss of his left arm). The respondents' defence to the summonses was that at the time of the accident the couplings of the mill had been necessarily exposed for cleaning in accordance with the provisions of Section 10 (1) (d). The Justices upheld this contention of the respondents and dismissed the informations. The factory inspector appealed. In the case stated by the Justices were the following findings of fact : that when the mill is running the couplings revolve at 150 revolutions per minute and are dangerous parts of machinery; that at the time of the accident the workman was standing upon a plate in front of the couplings in order to remove

some grease from the water sump; that while so engaged the steel bar the workman was holding slipped and his left arm came between the upper two couplings and had to be amputated above the elbow; that at the time of the accident no guard or fencing was in position in front of the couplings; that the work upon which the workman was engaged could not have been performed whilst the piece of was engaged could not have been performed whilst the piece of corrugated iron (which was usually in front of the couplings) was in position, but could have been performed equally well when the mill was stopped; that the mill should have been stopped whilst the work was being performed, but it was no part of the workman's duty to do so; and that although the fencing was removed at the time of the accident the work upon which the workman was engaged was charged from the outflow of the warkman was engaged was clearing grease from the outflow of the water-trough which was an arrangement of part of the machine" within the meaning of

August, 1939.

sub-paragraph (1) (d) of Section 10. The Divisional Court (The Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Macnaghten and Mr. Justice Singleton) allowed the appeal and referred the case back to the Justices with a direction to find both

"It is difficult to understand how even the majority of these It is difficult to understand how even the majority of these Justices could have brought themselves, in this state of the matter, to dismiss these informations. What is it that the existing law requires? To leave out earlier, and for this purpose immaterial, topics, Section 10 (1) (c) clearly provides : 'All dangerous parts of the machinery . . must either be securely fenced, or be in such position or of such construction as to be equally safe to every person purpose the factors as it would be if it more average employed or working in the factory as it would be if it were secure fenced.' That is not a requirement that in the ordinary course working the machinery should be securely fenced. It says: 'A dangerous parts of the machinery ... must ... be securely fenced.' Then comes paragraph (d): 'All fencing must be constantly main-tained in an efficient state while the parts required to be fenced are in motion or use, except where they are under repair or under examination in connexion with repair, or are necessarily exposed for the purpose of cleaning or lubricating or for altering the gearing or

argements of the parts of the machine.' In this case, so far as I can see, it was not even suggested that the absence of the guard or fence, such as it was, was due to the fact that there was cleaning going on, or that there was lubricating to that there was cleaning going on, or that there was lubricating to be done, or that the gearing or arrangements of the parts of the machine needed attention. There is not a word on that matter in the finding of the Justices, but what they do find is that Moore 'was clearing grease from the outflow of the water-trough and that this was "an arrangement of part of the machine." What exactly is meant by that I do not profess to say, but I cannot spell out of those words anything which brings the respondents within the exception in Section 10 (1) (d) in Section 10 (1) (d). "These Justices have found that the work which was being done,

whatever be the exact description of it, could have been performed equally well when the rolling mill was stopped, and they have found that the rolling mill should have been stopped while the work was being performed. It was not stopped. They find that if it had been stopped, or if the guard had been in position, the accident could not have occurred. Nevertheless they think that, in some way or another, the respondents are protected. They seem to me to have given the go-by to the words : 'Or are necessarily exposed for the purpose of cleaning or lubricating or for altering the gearing or arrangements of the parts of the machine.' The words are "In my opinion these Justices have misconstrued more than one

direction in this Section, and I think that this appeal clearly ought to be allowed."—*Crutchlow* v. *Guest, Keen and Nettlefold, Limited.* High Court of Justice (Divisional Court). 28th March, 1939.

Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935

QUESTION WHETHER WAITRESSES EMPLOYED IN INSURANCE COMPANIES' CANTEENS INSURABLE UNDER INSURANCE INDUSTRY SPECIAL SCHEME OR UNDER GENERAL SCHEME.

These proceedings concerned questions of insurability relating to the employment of two waitresses in the canteen of the Insurance Unemployment Board and in the dining club of the National Amalgamated Approved Society respectively. Both the Board and the Society carry on insurance undertakings within the meaning of the Society carry on insurance undertakings within the meaning of the Special Scheme for the Insurance Industry instituted under Section 18 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920. Until the coming into operation of the Unemployment Insurance (Insurable Employ-ments) Regulations, 1937 (S.R. & O. 1937 No. 1207), neither waitress was considered to be insurable against unemployment on the ground that she was not employed in a trade or business carried on for the numerous of grint, and paragraph 2 of Part II of the First Schedule that she was not employed in a trade or business carried on for the purposes of gain : see paragraph 2 of Part II of the First Schedule to the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. The above-mentioned regulations (S.R. & O. 1937 No. 1207) came into force on the 4th April, 1938. These regulations provide that with certain exceptions persons employed in domestic service in any trade or business (not being a trade or business carried on for the purposes of gain) should be included among the classes of persons employed in insurable employment. The two waitresses thus became insurable against unemployment, but questions arose whether they were insurable employment. The two waitresses thus became insurable against unemployment, but questions arose whether they were insurable under the provisions of the Special Scheme for the Insurance Industry or under the General Scheme. Upon applications being made by the Board under Section 74 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, the Minister of Labour decided that neither waitress was a person to whom the Special Scheme applied. The Board appealed against these decisions and the matter thus came before Mr. Justice Branson. In his judgment allowing the appeals Mr. Justice Branson said :

his judgment allowing the appeals Mr. Justice Branson said : "This is an appeal from two decisions of the Minister of Labour, each with regard to a waitress employed in a canteen. The first appeal, relating to Eleanor Taylor German, is in reference to a

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canteen managers) on board His Majesty's warships. Section 12(1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1939, provides that all civilian employment on board warships shall be within the scope of unem-ployment insurance, subject to a proviso empowering the Minister of Labour to make regulations to provide that persons who are neither domiciled, nor ordinarily resident, in the United Kingdom shall be treated as if they were excluded persons. The Provisional Regulations, which came into operation on 17th July, 1939, have been made in accordance with that proviso. The Unemployment Insurance (Service and Military Training) (Contributions) Provisional Regulations provide for a simplified method for the payment of unemployment insurance contributions, in the case of persons in training with the Reserve Forces or the Militia, in order to ease the pressure of work at the Pay Offices of the Defence Departments. The Provisional Regulations came into operation on 21st July, 1939. The Unemployment Insurance (Crediting of Contributions) (Amendment) Provisional Regulations have been made in consequence of schemes intervent of the Crediting of Lontributions) canteen which is conducted—I do not want to pre-judge what I am canteen which is conducted—I do not want to pre-judge what I am about to say by using a word which begs the question—which is conducted in the premises of the Insurance Unemployment Board, and the second appeal, relating to Elsie Florence Jacob, is with regard to a canteen which is conducted in the premises of the National Amalgamated Approved Society. The question which has to be decided is whether these two persons are employed under any contract of service in the Insurance Industry. The definition of the Insurance Industry is contained in Section 2 of the Official Scheme, called the Insurance Industry Unemployment Insurance Scheme. There is no doubt that both the bodies in whose premises these canteens are housed and by whose employees they are frequented, are persons who are engaged in the administration of a system of insurance established are engaged in the administration of a system of insurance established by Act of Parliament, and the whole matter comes down, as it appears me, to the question of fact : are these two persons persons who are

employed in the Insurance Industry? "The words are not very easy of construction, but light has been thrown upon them by previous decisions of Mr. Justice Roche, as he then was. I think the case which comes nearest to the present case is the case of Weylberd of heider and Fold Line 1000. The Unemployment Insurance (Crediting of Contributions) (Amendment) Provisional Regulations have been made in consequence of changes introduced by Section 7 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1939. That section was designed to remove certain anomalies between England and Wales on the one hand and Scotland on the other in removed to the crediting of contributions to juveniles who case is the case of Woollands, decided on the 30th June, 1921. the learned Judge took the view that maids, who were employed to look after and keep clean the hostels in which Woollands' employees other in regard to the crediting of contributions to juveniles who continue to receive whole-time education after the age for com-pulsory education. The effect is that such continued education will, in were housed, and who, in the mosters in which woohands' emproyees Woollands' and there served a mid-day meal to the same employees, were persons who were engaged in the business of Woollands. He (Mr. Justice Roche) held that their activities were for the benefit of the general hyperson in the manual day in the business of Woollands. general, start to count for credit at the age of 14 both in England and Wales and in Scotland. The Provisional Regulations will not affect any persons who have ceased to receive whole-time education before 1st September, 1939. the general business, in the general business interests of Woollands, and formed, as he said, an essential part of their trade or business,

and formed, as he said, an essential part of their trade or business, and that these applicants were employed in that trade or business. "The only real distinction between Woollands' case and the present is that it is said in the present cases that the employment is not direct; that in each case some sort of Committee is set up to run the canteen; and that its servants are servants of the Committee and not of the Board in the one case, or of the Amalgamated Society in the other. But I think, when one comes to consider the facts of the case, it really appears that, unless one allows oneself to be tempted away from the straight nath by the language used, they are in effect away from the straight path by the language used, they are in effect employed in each case by the Board or the Insurance Society. In employed in each case by the Board or the Insurance Society. In each case the canteen was set up by the employers, partly for their own benefit and convenience in order to get their employees' luncheon interval finished in as short a time as may be, and partly in the interests of the employees so that they should be able to get a whole-some lunch cheaply and easily. Although one finds in the Rules, statements that the Committee is to employ and dismiss the people who are waitresses and kitchen-hands in these canteens, in both cases, according to the evidence which is given, if there really is any question or dispute as to whether an employee shall be dismissed or not, it is referred to one of the officials of the Employers' Society or Corporation, and cannot be left to be dealt with merely by the Committee appointed to do the day to day detail of the club Committee appointed to do the day to day detail of the club

For these reasons I think that in each case the employed person was a person to whom the special scheme applied, and the decision of the Minister of Labour must be varied in that respect."—Insurance ployment Board re German-Same re Jacob. 25th May, 1939. High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS.

Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) (Recognised or Customary Holidays) Provisional Regulations, 1939. Unemployment Insurance (Excluded Persons on board His Majesty's Ships) Provisional Regulations, 1939. Unemployment Insurance (Service and Military Training) (Con-tributions) Provisional Regulations, 1939. Unemployment Insurance (Crediting of Contributions) (Amendment) Provisional Regulations, 1939.

The Minister of Labour, on account of urgency, has made the above mentioned Provisional Regulations under the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, and has submitted draft regulations, similar effect, to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee* for their consideration.

Committee* for their consideration. The Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) (Recognised or Cus-tomary Holidays) Provisional Regulations have been made under Section 1 (8) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1939. They cover the case of certain classes of workers who are entitled to receive 1939. Every objection must be in writing and must state the portions of the draft which are objected to, the specific grounds of objection and the omissions, additions or modifications asked for. notice to terminate their contracts with their employers and who although they have not received this notice, are indefinitely suspended W. H. BEVERIDGE. from employment for a period which includes a recognised or customary holiday. Under a decision of the Umpire given on 2nd December, 1938, such workers could not receive benefit for 25th July, 1939. Chairman The Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee give notice that draft Unemployment Insurance (Crediting of Contributions) (Amendment) Regulations, 1939, have been submitted to them by the Minister of Labour under Section 104 of the Unemployment 2nd December, 1938, such workers could not receive benefit for holidays falling within periods of suspension, however long the suspension lasted. The intention of the Provisional Regulations is to restore the position as it existed before the Umpire's decision in question and allow all workers to take advantage of the "Twelve Days Rule" for the determination of benefit claims at holiday Insurance Act. 1935. periods, even though they have not received a notice of discharge to which they are entitled.

The Provisional Regulations have effect as from 14th July, 1939, so that they may be in operation during the holidays this summer. The Unemployment Insurance (Excluded persons on board His Majesty's Ships) Provisional Regulations deal with the position, as regards unemployment insurance, of certain civilian workers (e.g. * See notices in the next column regarding the last two sets of draft regulations. The period for making representations in relation to the first two sets of draft regulations expired on 18th August, 1939.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

BANKING INDUSTRY SPECIAL SCHEME (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1939. INSURANCE INDUSTRY SPECIAL SCHEME VARIATION AND AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1939.

The above Orders were made by the Minister of Labour on 14th The above Orders were made by the Minister of Labour on 14th July. They provide for the payment of dependant's benefit in respect of (a) a daughter or sister of a claimant who, subject to certain conditions, is residing with him and is wholly or mainly maintained by him; (b) a wife or other female dependant taking in one lodger with or without board. These Orders thus bring the Banking Industry and the Insurance Industry Special Schemes into line with the General Scheme as amended by Section 4 of the Unemployment Insurance Act 1939 Insurance Act, 1939.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (ATTENDANCE AT AUTHORISED COURSES) (AMENDMENT) **REGULATIONS**, 1939.

These amending Regulations were made by the Minister of Labour on 4th July, in view of the raising of the school-leaving age to 15. They provide that juveniles attaining that age who are in attendance at authorised courses of instruction should not interrupt such attendance, as would have been possible if the Regulations of 1934 had not been amended

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (SPECIAL SCHEMES) (TRANSFER) REGULATIONS, 1939.

The above regulations were made by the Minister of Labour on 6th July, 1939. A summary of the report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee on the draft regulations was pub-lished on page 273 of the July, 1939, issue of this GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

NOTICES OF DRAFT REGULATIONS.

The Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee give notice that draft Unemployment Insurance (Service and Military Training) (Contributions) Regulations, 1939, have been submitted to them by the Minister of Labour under Section 104 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935

Copies of the draft Regulations may be obtained on application to Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.1. Any objection by or on behalf of persons affected by the draft Regulations must be sent to the Secretary on or before 22nd August,

Insurance Act, 1955. Copies of the draft Regulations may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.1. Any objection by or on behalf of persons affected by the draft Regulations must be sent to the Secretary on or before 1st September, 1939. Every objection must be in writing and must state the portions of the draft which are objected to, the specific grounds of objection and the omissions, additions or modifications asked for.

4th August, 1939.

W. H. BEVERIDGE.

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 Unemploy-ment 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. 2024/39. (9.6.39).

SECTION 27 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935-EMPLOYMENT LOST THROUGH MISCONDUCT-WORKPEOPLE IN-STRUCTED TO PARTICIPATE IN A.R.P. DRILL-CLAIMANT WITH CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTIONS REQUIRED TO SHOW THAT REFUSAL TO OBEY INSTRUCTION DOES CONFLICT WITH PRINCIPLES UPON WHICH OBJECTION IS BASED.

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 being disqualified for the receipt of benefit for six weeks from and including 17th March, 1939. "The record of the findings of the majority of the Court of Referees is as follows :-

- " ' Court find that claimant by his conduct brought about his own dismissal in circumstances amounting to misconduct. He refused to carry out a legitimate instruction during working hours given him by his employers. He was not asked to do anything of a military nature or to take any active part in A.R.P. preparation—he was merely asked to carry out an exercise similar to fire drill. There is no valid reason why he should not have done this.
- "The record of the dissenting member is as follows :--
- "'Insured contributors' representative dissents and says that claimant was justified in his action because he is a pacifist, belongs to the Peace Pledge Union and is going against his principles in carrying out A.R.P. drill. He notified foreman of his intentions before the drill.'

"The claimant in his grounds of appeal says (*inter alia*): 'I do not dispute that the instructions given were "legitimate" in the broadest sense of the word. I respect the rights of an employer

to state his conditions of employment. What I challenge is the right of the authorities to deny me statutory benefit.' "It is the duty of the statutory authorities to disqualify a claimant for the receipt of benefit when he renders himself unemployed by a refusal to obey instructions legitimately given by his employers, unless he can justify that refusal.

"Decisions of the Umpire have recognised conscientious objection as justifying refusal to obey instructions or to accept employment. It is not, however, sufficient for a claimant merely to say that he has a conscientious objection to do what is required of him. He must show that what is required of him really does conflict with the

"it is necessary, therefore, to have a clear view of the legitimate instructions which were given to the claimant and to all his fellow employees.

Everyone knows that in the event of an indiscriminate air raid

"Everyone knows that in the event of an indiscriminate air raid all citizens will be exposed to grave and incalculable dangers. The average person is able to realise the necessity of taking as much cover as he can in emergency of that kind and I hope that I am not mis-judging the claimant when I express the view that his conscience would not prevent him from doing the same. "Most people will also appreciate the responsibility of employers whose workpeople might be suddenly subjected to such dangers while at work, namely, the responsibility of affording them reasonable protection in the emergency. But even when such protection is provided there is another risk to be incurred if, without any preliminary instruction and practice. a considerable body of workers were left to instruction and practice, a considerable body of workers were left to rush for safety to covered protection with which they are not familiar.

"This risk, arising from a number of persons being ignorant of what to do and where to go in a sudden emergency, so as to secure expeditiously and without confusion, the safety of all, is very com-monly recognised, and it accounts for the reasonable and compulsory practice in many schools and factories and on ocean-going passenger ships of familiarising the individual with his place of safety and with

the position allotted to him in any emergency. "Such was the purpose and the only purpose of the instruction given to the employees and disobeyed by the claimant. It was a legitimate instruction given in the interests of all the employees, collectively and individually, and the claimant was under duty to comply with it. "The claimaint's case does not fall within the principles of previous

decisions relating to conscientious objections and I agree with the findings and decision of the Court of Referees."

* Selected decisions of the Umpire are published : (i) in monthly pamphlet— U.I. Code 8B. (The latest pamphlet is that for May, 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, con-taining 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 of the guide have now been revised up to date and are on sale.

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

August, 1939.

Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

GULLY EMPTIERS : BRISTOL CORPORATION.—The Court were asked to decide a difference between the two sides of the City and County of Bristol Joint Industrial Board as to the number of men who of Bristol Joint Industrial Board as to the number of men who should operate a mechanical contrivance for emptying and cleansing street storm water gullies. The Court, having seen the machines at work, were satisfied that they could be efficiently operated by two men, but that in certain circumstances three men might be employed with advantage, e.g., in main streets or streets where the deposits of silt in gullies are specially heavy. If three men are employed the question of the number of gullies to be emptied and cleansed per day should be determined. The Court decided that the matter should be further considered by the parties in the light of the foregoing and that meantime the arrangement at present in operation should be continued.—Award No. 1733; dated 29th June, 1939.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN: TUBERS' MATES: EDGE HILL LOCOMOTIVE DEPOT: LONDON MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH BAILWAY.-The National DEPOT: LONDON MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY.—The National Union of Railwaymen claimed that men now graded as tubers' mates who are employed at the smoke box end of locomotives in connection with tubing work, should be regraded as tubers. The Court decided that in the absence of any provision in Award No. 728 as to differentiation in the grading of tubers employed at the smoke box end or the fire box end of locomotives, and having regard to the nature of the work performed by the claimant who had raised the question in relation to that of the tuber under whom he is employed, had not been established.-Award No. 1734; 24th July, 1939.

FARM EMPLOYEES: LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL MENTAL INSTITU-TIONS.—A difference having arisen between the Transport and General Workers' Union and the London County Council as to the payment for overtime under Award No. 1401 to farm staff at the London County Council mental institutions, the parties requested a ruling under the Industrial Court (Procedure) Rules, 1920, as a question of interpretation of the award. The Union claimed that overtime should be paid for all hours worked in excess of 48 in any one pay week, whether or not Sunday work is included, and con-tended that the special rate for Sunday is not an overtime rate. The Council's contention was that overtime is only payable for hours worked in excess of 48 hours outside of Sunday duties, and that overtime payment should not be paid as well as the extra Sunday rate. The Court ruled that the issue between the parties sunday rate. The court find that the issue between the parties is not proper to be regarded as a matter of interpretation of Award No. 1401, but should, if the parties desired, be brought before the Court as a new reference, when it could be dealt with on its merits.— Award No. 1735; dated 28th July, 1939.

CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL DECISION.

SUPERVISING GRADES: POST OFFICE.—The Federation of Post SUPERVISING GRADES: Post OFFICE.—The Federation of Post Office Supervising Officers claimed that the weekly hours of all Post Office supervising officers, numbering about 10,193 in the grades represented by the Federation, should be 42 including meal reliefs. About 1,582 already have a gross working week of 42 hours; of the remaining 8,600, with a few exceptions, the grades concerned have either a 44 or 48 hour gross working week. Generally, officers in immediate control of rank and file staff have the same working hours Generally, officers in as the rank and file whom they control. The Tribunal decided against the claim.—Award No. 53; dated 19th July, 1939.

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 22nd and 23rd November, 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 17th January, 1940.

The written part of the examination for certificates of qualification as surveyors of mines will be held at the same centres on 23rd November, 1939, and the oral and practical examination, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written test, in January, 1940.

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., 14th October, 1939.

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

August, 1939.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS. NOTICE OF INTENTION.

Notice of Intention to make a Special Order to be cited as the Trade Boards (Laundry) Order, 1939.

THE Minister of Labour hereby gives notice that, with a view to altering the description of the Laundry Trade contained in the Appendix to the Trade Boards (Laundry) Order, 1919, he intends, pursuant to the powers conferred upon him by Section 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, to make a Special Order varying the Trade Boards (Laundry) Order, 1919, in the manner shown in the draft Special Order contained in the Appendix hereto.

Further copies of the draft Special Order may be obtained on application in writing to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Metropole Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

Objections to the draft Special Order must be sent so as to reach the Minister of Labour at the above address within 40 days from the twelfth day of August, 1939, that is to say, on or before the twenty-first day of September, 1939. Every objection must be in writing and must state:

(a) the specific grounds of objection; and

(L.S.)

issions, additions or modifications asked for. (h) the o Given under the Official Seal of the Minister of Labour, this fourth day of August, in the year One thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine.

T. W. PHILLIPS, Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

APPENDIX TO NOTICE OF INTENTION. DRAFT SPECIAL ORDER.

TRADE BOARDS

Laundry Trade.

THE TRADE BOARDS (LAUNDRY) ORDER, 1939, SPECIAL ORDER DATED 1939, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1918 (8 AND

9 GEO. 5. C. 32) ALTERING THE DESCRIPTION OF THE LAUNDRY TRADE CONTAINED IN THE APPENDIX TO THE TRADE BOARDS (LAUNDRY) ORDER, 1919.

Whereas the Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister ") by a Special Order called the Trade Boards (Laundry) Order, 1919, dated the 1st day of April, 1919, applied the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the trade specified in the Appendix to the said Special Order;

And whereas it is provided by Sub-section 1 of Section 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, that every Special Order may be varied or revoked by a subsequent Special Order; And whereas the Minister is of opinion that it is desirable to vary

the said Special Order, by altering the description of the trade therein specified;

Now therefore the Minister by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, and of any other powers enabling him in that behalf hereby makes a Special Order varying the said Special Order-

 The description of the trade set out in the Appendix to this Order shall be substituted for that set out in the Appendix to the Trade Boards (Laundry) Order, 1919.
 This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Laundry) Order, 1939. 1. The description of the trade set out in the Appendix to this

Given under the Official Seal of the Minister of Labour this in the year One thousand nine hundred and day of thirty-nine.

Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

APPENDIX TO DRAFT SPECIAL ORDER. Definition of the Laundry Trade.

1. The laundering of articles of every description and all processes and operations incidental thereto performed by way of trade or for the purpose of gain.

2. The following work when done in connection with a laundry undertaking by persons in the employment of the undertaking :-(a) the transport of articles to be laundered and of laundered articles, including the collection, loading, unloading and delivery of the articles, and attending to the articles during transport;

(b) driving and assisting in driving or control of, and acting as attendant to, any goods vehicle while being used for the purpose of any of the work specified in (a) above; (c) operations performed by persons engaged on any work specified in sub-paragraphs (a) or (b) above which are incidental

to such work.

3. The Laundry Trade shall not include the following processes and operations, and such processes and operations shall not constitute a laundry undertaking for the purpose of this definition, that is to sav :--

Processes and operations specified in the Trade Boards (Women's Clothing) Order, 1919, the Trade Boards (Shirt-making) Order, 1920, or the Trade Boards (Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods) Order, 1920, or in any Special Order which may hereafter vary the provisions of any of the Orders aforesaid.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS AND HOLIDAYS WITH PAY ACT. Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

NOTICE OF PROPOSAL.

Brush and Broom Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.B.B.(N.44), dated 24th July, 1939, relating to holidays with pay. Objection period expires 24th August, 1939.

CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Laundry Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order W.(30), dated 7th July, 1939, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, and specifying 19th July, 1939, as the date from which the same shall ome effective

Wholesale Mantle and Costume Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order W.M.(30), dated 10th July, 1939, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, and specifying 21st July, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective

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

Order W.D.S. (24), dated 12th July, 1939, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, and specifying 21st July, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

Rope Twine and Net Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order R.(60), dated 12th July, 1939, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, and specifying 21st July, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective come effective.

Milk Distributive Trade Board (Scotland).

Order M.D.S.(27), dated 14th July, 1939, confirming a variation of overtime rates and specifying 30th July, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order D.B.(26), dated 14th July, 1939, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, and a variation of overtime rates and specifying 24th July, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

Keg and Drum Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order K.D.(12), dated 19th July, 1939, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, and a variation of overtime rates and specifying 28th July, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order B.(23), dated 25th July, 1939, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, and a variation of overtime rates and specifying 1st August, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

Chain Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order C.(31), dated 28th July, 1939, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, and a provisions dispensing with learners' certificates and specifying 7th August, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

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

Order N.I.W.D.(32), dated 3rd July, 1939, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay under the Holidays with Pay Act (Northern Ireland), 1938, and specifying 10th July, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

Aerated Waters Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.A.(10), dated 10th July, 1939, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay under the Holidays with Pay Act (Northern Ireland), 1938, and specifying 17th July, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.H.M.(13), dated 10th July, 1939, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay under the Holidays with Pay Act (Northern Ireland), 1938, and specifying 17th July, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

Baking Trade Board (England and Wales).

Order BK (E. and W.) 1, dated 27th July, 1939, confirming the fixation of minimum rates of wages for male and female workers, and specifying 4th September, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

[NOTE.—The prices are net and do not include postage.] ACCIDENTS.—Inter-departmental Committee on Rehabilitation of Persons Injured by Accidents : Final Report, 1939. [S.O. publication; price 3s. 6d.1

CHOICE OF CAREERS.—Choice of Career Series: No. 9 (revised). Domestic Science. No. 12 (revised). Banking and the Money Market. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publications; price 3d. and 4d. respectively.] MINING.—(

respectively.] MINING.—(i) Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc. during the quarter ended 31st March, 1939. Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 4d.] (ii) Seventeenth annual report of the Miners' Welfare Committee for the year 1938. [S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.1

price 1s. 6d.] POOR RELIEF.—(i) Return showing the number of persons in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales on the night of the 1st day of January, 1939. Ministry of Health. [H.C. 135; price 9d.];(ii) Persons in receipt of poor relief (England) and Wales) January-March, 1939. Ministry of Health. [S.O. publication; price 6d.] RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Report to the Minister of Transport upon the accidents which occurred on the railways of Great Britain during the year 1938. [Cmd 6054, price 1s.]

the year 1938. [Cmd. 6054; price 1s.] SAFETY IN MINES RESEARCH BOARD.—Seventeenth annual report, SAFETY IN MINES RESEARCH BOARD.—Seventeenth annual report, 1938, including a report of matters dealt with by the Health Advisory Committee. [S.O. publication; price 2s.] SEAMEN.—Census of Seamen. June 15th, 1938. Board of Trade. [S.O. publication; price 9d.]

[S.O. PUBLICATION; PICE 9d.] UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) Analytical Guide to decisions by the Umpire respecting claims for benefit. U.I. Code 7. Part III. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 1s.]; (ii) Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of May, 1939. U.I. Code 8 B. Pamphlet No. 5/1939. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 2d.]; (iii) Report of the Unemploy-ment Insurance Statutory Committee on the Draft Unemployment Insurance (Special Schemes) (Transfer) Regulations, 1939. 25th May, 1939. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 1d.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. NEW CONTRACTS, JULY, 1939. ADMIRALTY.

ADMIRALTY. Alternators, Motor: Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Switchboard: Erskine Heap & Co., Ltd., Manchester.— Aluminium Ware: Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Fredk. Braby & Co., Ltd., Bristol; White Bros. & Jacobs, Ltd., London, N.—Ambulances and Trucks: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Anchors: S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill; Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley.—Bacon, Tinned: C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—Bays, Steel Storage: Art Metal Construction Co., London, S.W.—Bearings: Hoffman Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Skefko Ball Bearing Co., Ltd., Luton.—Bedsteads, Iron: H. S. Fraser, Ltd., Littleborough; John Horsfall & Sons (Greetland), Ltd., Greetland.—Blind Material: Hollins Mill Co., Ltd., Marple; Richard Haworth & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Wm. Utd., Marple; Richard Haworth & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Wm. O'Hanlon & Co., Ltd., Blackburn.—Blocks, Oak : C. R. Claridge & Sons, Ltd., Exeter; John Stenning & Son, Ltd., East Grinstead; Frank Davis & Co. (Timber Merchants), Ltd., Ashford; J. S. Elliott & Son, Ltd., Cranleigh; Dartington Hall, Ltd., Totnes; J. H. & F. W. Green, Ltd., Chichester; E. C. White & Son, Ltd., Basingstoke.—Boats, Repairs to: British Power Boat Co., Ltd., Basingstoke.—Boats, Repairs to: British Power Boat Co., Ltd., Southampton.—Boats, Various: M. W. Blackmore & Sons, Ltd., Bideford; E. F. Elkins, Ltd., Christchurch; C. J. Broom & Sons, Brundall; F. H. Wells & Co., Gravesend; Itchenor Shipyard, Chichester; J. James & Co., Ltd., Brightlingsea; C. Butterfield & Co., London, E.; Notts Life Floats, Ltd., Frome; Vosper, Ltd., Portsmouth; Rowhedge Ironworks Co., Ltd., Rowhedge; Groves & Critticidae Ltd. Reat Converse Longer Toulog (Chartony) Ltd. & Guttridge, Ltd., East Cowes; James Taylor (Chertsey), Ltd., Chertsey; Philip & Son, Ltd., Dartmouth; Sussex Yacht Works, Ltd., Shoreham by Sea; Hugh McLean & Sons, Ltd., Renfrew; A. M. Dickie & Sons, Ltd., Bangor; A. Rutherford & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead; Sittingbourne Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne; Herbert Woods, Great Yarmouth; J. S. White & Co., Ltd., Cowes. Sub-contractors for Machinery : Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln; Crossley Bros., Ltd., Manchester; Gleniffer Engines, Ltd., Glasgow; Atlantic Engine Co., Ltd., Wishaw; Davey Paxman & Co. (Col-chester), Ltd., Colchester; Stuart Turner, Ltd., Henley-on-Thames. Sub-contractors for Electrical Equipment: Central Electrical Co., Ltd., Colchester; J. B. Marr & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Bolts: Walker & Wilson, Ltd., Hamilton; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Darlaston; Wilkes, Ltd., Darlaston.—Boots, Leather: John Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds; Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds;
Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd.,
Raunds.—Bottle Rack Stowage: Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham...
Brackets: Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.
Brooms and Brushes: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham...
Brushes, Carbon: Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London, S.W...
Buoys: Brown Lenox & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.; Newton
Chambers & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Leeds & Bradford Boiler Co.,
Ltd., Grangemouth Dockmard, Co., Ltd., Grangemouth Ltd., Leeds; Grangemouth Dockyard Co., Ltd., Grangemouth; Foster, Yates & Thom, Ltd., Blackburn; E. Danks & Co. (Oldbury), Ltd., Birmingham; Wests' Gas Improvement Co., Ltd., Man-chester; Short Bros. (Rochester and Bedford), Ltd., Rochester; Clelands (Successors), Ltd., Willington Quay; Mechans, Ltd., Glas-gow.—Buttons: Firmin & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cable, Electric: Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh.—Canvas,

Drab : Francis Webster & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath; Richards, Ltd., Cable and Gear: Carron Co., Falkirk; Samuel Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill; Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—Chests, Money: Stephen Cox & Son, Ltd., Sedgley,— Clips, Naval Brass: Aston Chain & Hook Co., Ltd., Birmingham; B. Kimber, Allen & Co., London, S.E.; Freekleton & Co., Glasgow; Edwin, Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Clogs: J. Miller & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E..—Clothing, Oilskin : John Martin & Co., Anstruther; Telemac, Ltd., Manchester; J. Weinberg & Sons (1927), Ltd., Manchester; Premier Garments, Ltd., Manchester; Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; Elemco Weather-proofers, Ltd., Manchester; Thomas Briggs (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester; Anti-Gas, Ltd., London, E..—Clothing, Uniform: F. H. Bassett & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Albion, Ltd., Leeds; G. Glanfield & Sons, Ltd., London, E., and Benfleet.—Collars: R. H. & S. Rogers, Ltd., London, S.E. and/or Coleraine.—Compass Gear: Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., Chippenham; S. G. Brown, Ltd., London, W.—Composition: "Moravia" Anti-Fouling Compositions Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cranes: Vaughan S. G. Brown, Ltd., London, W.—Composition: "Moravia" Anti-Fouling Compositions Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cranes: Vaughan Crane Co., Ltd., Manchester; Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath; Clyde Crane & Booth, Ltd., Mossend. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford; Laurence Scott & Electro-motors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton. Sub-Contractors for Cables: Liverpool Cable Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Sub-Contractors for Brakes: Edward Holme & Co., Ltd., Altrincham. Sub-Contractors for Limit Switches: Geo. Ellison & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Distilling Plant: Aiton & Co., Ltd., Derby. Sub-Contractors for Valves: J. Blakeborough & Sons, Ltd., Bighouse. Sub-Contractors for Pumps: Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., Reading. Sub-Pumps : Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., Reading. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment : Laurence Scott & Electro-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Laurence Scott & Electro-motors, Ltd., Norwich.—Dowlas: Thos, McLaren & Sons, Kirk-caldy; A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; Francis Webster & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath.—Drawers: M. C. Foister Clay & Ward, Ltd., Derby; Atkins, Ltd., Hinckley and Nuneaton.—Drums: Baldwins, Ltd., London, E.—Duck Flax: Richard Buckton & Son, Leeds; Francis Webster & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath; D. & R. Duke, Ltd., Brechin; Robert Stocks & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—Dungares: Receiver, John Bentley & Sons (Radcliffe), Ltd., Radcliffe; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough.—Electrical Gear: A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Simplex Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Cressall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool; W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Everett Edgcumbe & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Watford Electric & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Watford; Rheostatic Co., Ltd., Slough; E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, London, N.W.; Wattord Electric & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Watford; Rheostatic Co., Ltd., Slough; E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E.; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Clifford & Snell, Ltd., Sutton; W. E. Knorr & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton; Foster Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S. W; L.M.K. Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Brentford; Walter's Electrical Manu-facturing Co., Ltd., London, W.; Aeronautical & General Instru-ments, Ltd., Croydon; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.— Fenders Rubber: Avon India Rubber Co. Ltd. Melksham. ments, Ltd., Croydon; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.— Fenders, Rubber: Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham.— Fish, Frozen: Grimsby Trawler Owner's Direct Fish Supply Co., Ltd., Grimsby.—Flags, Signal: Silver & Edgington, Ltd., London, S.E.; Porter Bros., Ltd., Liverpool; Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.; Arthur Smart & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Turtle & Pearce, Ltd., London, S.E.—Flour: Spillers, Ltd., London, E., Avonmouth and/or Cardiff.—Furnace: Wild-Barfield Electric Furnaces, Ltd., London, N.—Furniture: Francis East & Co., Ltd., Dundee: James Elliott & Son High Wycomba: Caladonia Lainery Dundee; James Elliott & Son, High Wycombe; Caledonia Joinery Co., Ltd., Paisley; Hoskins & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; B. North Co., Ltd., Parsley; Hoskins & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; B. North & Sons, West Wycombe.—Generators: G. E. Hortley Sprague & Co., Ltd., Tunbridge Wells; Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough; Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln; W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich; W. H. Allen Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Glass: Pil-kington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens.—Glue, Marine: Dussek Bros. & Co. Ltd. Crayford, Pohert Boursen & Co. Ltd. Pohert en Stress kington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens.—Glue, Marine: Dussek Bros. &
Co., Ltd., Crayford; Robert Bowran & Co., Ltd., Pelaw-on-Tyne.—
Grips, Bulldog: Old Hill Co. (Powke Lane), Ltd., Old Hill.—
Hair, Curled: J. Bore & Co., Liverpool; Harrison & Jones, Ltd.,
Liverpool.—Handkerchiefs: J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Headsets: Siebe, Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—
Heating System: Matthews & Yates, Ltd., London, W.C.—
Helmets: Everitt W. Vero & Co., London, S.E.; J. Compton
Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Hotcupboards: Heatrae, Ltd.,
Norwich: Simplex Electric Co. Ltd. Bartram Norwich; Simplex Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Bertram Thomas, Manchester.—Installations, Electrical : G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C.; H. J. Cash & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Iron Bar : Etna Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Raine & Co., Ltd., Bar: Etna Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Raine & Co., Ltd., Derwentaugh-on-Tyne; Bairds & Scottish Steel Co., Ltd., Coat-bridge.—Jam: Croshie's Pure Food Co., Ltd., Southall; T.. G. Tickler, Ltd., Grimsby.—Jerseys: D. Payne & Son, Ltd., Hinckley; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; Peter Scott & Co., Ltd., Hawick.—Knives, Clasp: Harrison Bros. & Howson, Sheffield; Jos. Rogers & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Allen & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield. Sub-Contractors for Steel: John Vessey & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield. Knives, Table: Francis Greaves & Sons, Sheffield.—Lanterns and. Gear: Player Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; Telford, Grier, Mackay & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Eli Griffiths & Sons, Ltd., Birming-ham; W. T. George & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; G. Boccock & Co., August, 1939.

Ltd., Birmingham.—Lathes: Geo. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Worcester. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; English Electric Co., Ltd., Manchester; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.— Lines: Joseph Gundry & Co., Ltd., Bridport.—Lockers, Bedside: Rosebery Metal Works, Ltd., London, E.C.; W. H. Bailey & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Lorries: Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton.— Machinery, Distilling: Caird & Rayner, Ltd., London, E; G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Machinery, Laundry: Thomas Bradford & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Manlove, Alliott & Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—Machinery, Replace: Norris Henty & Gardners, Ltd., Manchester.—Machines, Various: Frederick Town & Sons, Halifax; J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley; Crosthwaite Furnaces & Ltd., Birmingham .-- Lathes : Geo. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; Halifax; J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley; Crosthwaite Furnaces & Seriven Machine Tools, Ltd., Leeds; Ward, Haggas & Smith, Ltd., Keighley; Muir Machine Tools, Ltd., Manchester; Omerod Shapers, Ltd., Hebden Bridge; Snow & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Motors : Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; English Electric Co., Ltd., Bradford; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelsmford. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Veritys, Ltd., Manchester; Edward Holme & Co., Ltd., Altrincham; English Electric Co., Ltd., Bradford; Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford. Electric Co., Ltd., Bradford; Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Sub-Contractors for Starters: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton. **Models**: Bassett-Lowke, Ltd., Northampton.—**Oils, Edible**: Premier Oil Extracting Mills, Ltd., Hull; London Oil Corporation, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Paint Spraying Plant**: Aerograph Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.— **Decede**: Margeric Mindes Tolegraph Co., Ltd., Contractors for With Co. Ltd., Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.— Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.— Panels: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Pipes, Cast Iron: Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—Presses: Hydraulic Engi-neering Co., Ltd., Chester; Leeds Engineering & Hydraulic Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Pullovers: Wolsey, Ltd., Coalville.—Pumps: Andrew Fraser, Esq., F.I.R.I., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Pumps: Weyburn Engineering Co., Ltd., Elstead. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.— Packe Sted: Constructors Itd. Birmingcham: Waddells (Srat. Racks, Steel: Constructors, Ltd., Birmingham; Waddells (Srat-ford Steel Equipment), Ltd., Enfield.-Rail Car: F. C. Hibberd Racks, Steel: Constructors, Ltd., Birmingham; Waddells (Srat-ford Steel Equipment), Ltd., Enfield.—Rail Car: F. C. Hibberd & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Rectifier Plant: Hewittic Electric Co., Ltd., Walton-on-Thames. Sub-Contractors for Switchgear: Ferguson Pailin, Ltd., Manchester; J. G. Statter & Co., Ltd., Amersham Common, Bucks.—Reels, Hawser: A. & D. Turner, Ltd., Glasgow; Sir James Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; West-moor Engine Works Co., Ltd., Sunderland.—Scaffolding: Mills Scaffolding Co., Ltd., London, W.—Scarves, Silk: Dunfermline Silk Mills, Ltd., Dunfermline.—Scows, Steel: Philip & Son, Ltd. Dartmouth. Sub-Contractors for Engines: Henry Meadows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Screws: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham and Darlaston; Thomas Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham.— Serge, Blue: Joseph W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot; John Berry & Sons, Ltd., Ashburton; Joseph Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Long-wood; James Casson, Ltd., Elland; William Edleston, Ltd., Sowerby Bridge.—Sextants: Heath & Co. (Inc. with W. F. Stanley & Co., Ltd.), London, S.E.—Shades, Lamp: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Sheets, Bars etc., Brass and Copper: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Chas. Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.— Sheets, Linen: Hay & Robertson, Ltd., Dunfermline.—Shetyn, Ltd., Birmingham; Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.— Sheets, Linen: Hay & Robertson, Ltd., Duntermine.—Shelving, Steel: Art Metal Construction Co., London, S.W.—Shirting, Cotton: Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester.—Shirts: I. & R. Morley, Ltd., London, E.—Shock Absorbing Units: Monarch Controller Co., Ltd., London, E.—Shoes, Canvas: Wilkins & Denton (London), Ltd., Rushden; Balfour Shoe Co., Ltd., Irthlingborough; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Singlets: United Welsh Mills (Emeralda), Ltd., Cardiff; McArthur Beattie & Co., Ltd. Welsh Mills (Emeralda), Ltd., Cardiff; McArthur Beattie & Co., Ltd. Warrington; E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—Slabs, Levelling, etc.: Noble & Lund, Ltd., Gateshead; Alley & MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow; Webster & Bennett, Ltd., Coventry.—Slings, Chain: Wm. Griffin & Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—Soap: John Knight, Ltd., London, E.—Socks: Alfred Yates & Co., Sileby; Herbert L. Driver, Ltd., Barrowon-Soar—Staves: J. Gardner & Sons, Ltd., Bootle.—Sterilizers: Heatrae, Ltd., Norwich.—Surgical Dressings: Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston; Robert Bailey & Son, Ltd., Stockport; A. Berton, Ltd., London, E.C.; T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull; Johnson & Johnson, Ltd., Slough; S. Maw Son & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield; Southalls (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham.—Syrup, Golden: Westburn Sugar Refineries, Ltd., Greenock; Tate & Chesterfield; Southalls (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham.—Syrup, Golden: Westburn Sugar Refineries, Ltd., Greenock; Tate & Lyle, Ltd., London, E.—Tarpaulins: J. T. Inglis & Sons, Ltd., Dundee.—Telephone Gear: A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.— Tinware: Ash Brothers & Heaton, Ltd., Dartmouth; W. T. George & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Welsh Tinplate & Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelly; W. May & Son, London, E.; McWhirter Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Lawden & Poole, Birmingham; Henry Finkelstein, London, E.; H. Fereday & Sons, London, N.; Henry Finkelstein, London, E.; H. Fereday & Sons, London, N.; S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Orme Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Joseph Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Bilston; Armstrong Stamping Works, Ltd., Bilston; Amos Barber & Son, Downham Market; Berkeley & Young, Ltd., Birmingham; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; C. Eastgate & Son, Birmingham; Eveson Bros. (1928), Ltd., Lye, Worcs.; Farmer & Chapman, Ltd., Bilston; Rippingilles, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Travellers**: Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Stockport.—**Tubes, Copper**: Lawton Tube Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Tubes, Steel**: Tubes, Ltd., Birmingham.

-Tubular Materials: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Birmingham; Scaffolding (Gt. Britain), Ltd., London, S.W.-Twine: Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcoth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; Pymore Mill Co., Ltd Bridport.-Waistbelts: Frenchs, Ltd., London, E.; W. H. Matthews & Sons (Leather), Ltd., London, E.C.; D. Power & Sons, Ltd., Walsall. Sub-Contractors for Metal Fittings: A. S. Smith & Sons, Ltd., Walsall.-Wire, Copper: L.P.S. Electrical Co., Ltd., Alperton.-Wire, Mild Steel: John Rigby & Sons, Ltd., Bradford. -Wireless Gear: A ceronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., London, S.W. and Croydon; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.-Works Services: Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Mitchell Bros. Sons & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Burnell & Co., Ltd., Wirral; A. N. Coles (Con-tractors), Ltd., Plymouth; J. Baxter & Sons, Ltd., Dunfermline; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow; J. McAdam & Sons, Ltd., Aberdeen; W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; Speirs, Ltd., Glasgow; Gochrane & Slight, Ltd., East Malling; J. Dolan & Son, Warrington; G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Ham Baker Co., Ltd., Langley Green; A. Kyle & Son, Galston, Ayrshire; Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Hollingwood; John Hunt, Ltd., Gosport; Harry Peers & Co., Ltd., Bolton; Richards Tiles, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; J. Blakeborough & Sons, Ltd., Brighouse; Cochranes (Middlesbord) Foundry, Ltd. Middlesbrough: A & Main, & Co., Ltd., London, Blakeborough & Sons, Ltd., Brighouse; Cochranes (Middlesboro') Foundry, Ltd., Middlesbrough; A. & J. Main, & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Lockerbie & Wilkinson (Birmingham), Ltd., Tipton; Cocksedge & Co., Ltd., Ipswich; Teeside Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.

WAR OFFICE.

MAR OFFICE.
Adhesive Tape: Leslies, Ltd., London, E.; A. de St. Dalmas & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—Air Cleaners: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Norton Motors, Ltd., Birmingham.—Air Compressors: Alley & MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Aluminium : Alfred Ellis & Sons (Wakefield), Ltd., Wakefield.—Aluminium Alloy Caps: Metal Castings, Ltd., Worcester.—Aluminium Stampings: H. Gill Stampings, Ltd., Birmingham; Redfern Stevens, Ltd., Birmingham....
Ammeters: Everett Edgcumbe & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Apparatus, Varicus: W. Edwards & Son (Bridport), Ltd., Bridport; Hounsells (Bridport), Ltd., Bridport; J. & W. Stuart, Ltd., Musselburgh; W. & J. Knox, Ltd., Bridport; J. & W. Stuart, Ltd., Musselburgh; W. & J. Knox, Ltd., Bridport; Thomas Tucker & Co., Bridport; W. Gardner & Sons (Gloucester), Ltd., Gloucester.—Automatic Screw Machines: B.S.A. Tools, Ltd., Birmingham.—Axes, Pick Helves, etc.: Receiver Gilpin & Whitehouse, Ltd., Carrock; Hardypick, Ltd., London, N.; A. Forbes & Sons, London, N.W.; Frenchs, Ltd., London, N.; A. Forbes & Sons, London, N.W.; Frenchs, Ltd., London, S.; A. Forbes, Steel Tinned: Welsh Tinplate & Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Lanelly; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; & Gale, Ltd., Birmingham; & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Birmingham, J. & J. Siddons, Ltd., We Bromwich; J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Bilston.—Batteries, Secondary: J. Lucas, Ltd., Birmingham and Redditch; Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham Docks; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.W.;
C. Brvant & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; G. Gale & Sons, Ltd., Bir-Adhesive Tape : Leslies, Ltd., London, E.; A. de St. Dalmas & Dagenham Docks; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—
Bedsteads and Mattresses: Staples & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.;
C. Bryant & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; G. Gale & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; T. Adshead & Sons, Dudley; Bradsteads, Bilston;
British Castors, Ltd., Birmingham; Siddal Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Evered & Co., Ltd., Smethwick; Hoskins & Sewell,
Ltd., Birmingham; Hoskin & Son, Birmingham; H. Marlow, Ltd.,
Dudley; H. Myer & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Peyton, Hoyland & Barber, Birmingham; A. Phillips, Birmingham; J. & J. Taunton,
Ltd., Birmingham; S. F. Turner, Ltd., Dudley; Whitfields Bedsteads, Ltd., Birmingham; Ace Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham; S. Heath & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.-Bearings: Hoffmann steads, Ltd., Birmingham; Ace Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham; S. Heath & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Bearings: Hoffmann Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Skefco Ball Bearing Co., Ltd., Luton; C. L. Jones, Ltd., Wembley; Pollard Bearings, Ltd., Birmingham; Fisher Bearings, Ltd., Wolverhampton; British Timken, Ltd., Birmingham.—Blocks, Chopping: Harland & Wolff, London, E.—Blocks, Pulley: W. Thomson & Co. (Kinning Park), Ltd., Glasgow.—Bonnets, Tam O'Shanter: L. Silberston & Sons, London, E; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E; J. Aron & Co., London, E.C.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., Northampton; St. Crispin Productive Soc., Ltd., Northants; Giffard Newton & Sons, Ltd., Chesham; G. Barnes & Son, Chesham; W. J. Edwards & Co., Bristol: H. Walker & Son (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds; Holdfast Boots, Sons, Ltd., Chesnam; G. Barnes & Son, Chesnam; W. J. Edwards & Co., Bristol; H. Walker & Son (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds; Holdfast Boots, Ltd., Bristol; J. H. Woodington, Ltd., Clevedon; A. H. Bailey & Sons, Ltd., Finedon; G. Ward, Barwell; G. T. Hawkins, Ltd., Northampton; F. Rackleft & Sons, Ltd., Chesham; Empire Boot Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hanham; G. Selwood & Co., Rushden; F. Wilshire & Co., Soundwell; Coxton Shoe Co., Rushden; W. J. F. Wilshire & Co., Soundwell; Coxton Shoe Co., Rushden; W. J. Brookes, Ltd., Earls Barton; Long Buckly Shoe, Ltd., Long Buckly; N. E. Wilmott & Co., Ltd., Rushden; Padmore & Barnes, Ltd., Northampton; Walker Bros., Wellingborough; Chesham Boot & Shoe Co., Chesham; Co-op. Wholesale Society, Ltd., Rushden; A. Sudborough & Son, Ltd., Higham Ferrers; E. J. Bees, Ltd., Kingswood; Hoare & Douglas, Kingswood; Harvey, Harvey & Co., Ltd., Barwell; J. Shortland, Ltd., Irthlingborough; G. B. Britton & Sons, Ltd., Kingswood; T. Miles & Co., Ltd., Kingswood; McDowell Sons, Ltd., Kingswood; T. Miles & Co., Ltd., Kingswood; McDowell & Son, Ltd., Ballymena.—Boring Machines: Urquhart, Lindsay & Robertson Orchar, Ltd., Dundee; W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Man-chester; G. Richards & Co., Ltd., Broadheath; E. H. Jones (M/c, Tools), Ltd., London, N.W.; Fairbairn Lawson Combe Barbour. Ltd., Leeds; Kitchen & Wade, Ltd., Halifax; H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Broadheath; Catmur Machine Tool Corporation, Ltd., London, S.W.—Bottles, Water: Welsh Timplate & Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelly; Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; R. & A. G. Crossland, Birmingham; E. Hill & Sons, Ltd., Lye; Jury Holloware

(Stevens), Ltd., Brierley Hill; S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Barry Dock; Anglo Enamelware, Ltd., Stourport-on-Severn.—Boxes, Corrugated Board : Medway Corrugated Paper Co., Ltd., Larkfield; M. Cook & Son, Ltd., London, N.—Braces : Ashby & Brant, Ltd., Leicester; Baxenden & Co., Ltd., London, E.; G. A. Tarr, Ltd., Manchester J. A. & E. Lawford, Liversedge; Texwear, Ltd., Leicester; J. F Hurst & Co., Manchester; Southwark Brace & Belt Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; F. H. Wright, Leicester; Bracewear, Ltd., Leicester; Howard Wall, Ltd., London, E.; Holmes-Kerevin, Ltd., Leicester Lambournes, Ltd., Birmingham; T. W. Lees (Walsall), Ltd., Walsall Lambournes, Ltd., Birmingham; T. W. Lees (Walsall), Ltd., Walsall; Taylor Bros. Brace Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Brasses, Cleaning: W. H. Briscoe & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Priory Castor & Engg. Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Brass Tubing: Mint (Birmingham), Ltd., Birming-ham; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle.—Brass Pressings: Lloyd & Ryder, Ltd., Birmingham; J. H. Robinson & Co. (Liver-pool), Ltd., Liverpool.—Brushes: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; D. Burrows & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; Star Brush Co., Ltd., London, N.; Cleveland & S. Durham Inst. for Blind, Middlesborough.—Brushes, Lang & Song, Birmingham; D. Hauward, Blogwich. Hair: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; D. Hayward, Bloewich; Henderson Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Rigby Battcock, Ltd., London, E.—Buckets: Darlaston Galvanised Hollow-ware Co., Ltd., Darlaston.—Buckles: Newey Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; S. & D. Rivet Co., Leicester; W. White (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; Matthew Harvey & Co., Ltd., Walsall; W. H. Briscoe & Co., Ltd., Birmingham & Buckles & Boson & Co. London W.C. Bulle Birmingham.—Bugles: Besson & Co., London, W.C.—Bulbs, Electric: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W., or Wembley; Ceag, Ltd., Barnsley; John Ismay & Sons, Ltd., Ilford; Rival Lamps, Ltd., London, S.E.; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., Preston.—Buzzers: Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; L. M. K. Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Cable, Electric: Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Sterling Cable Co., Ltd., Enfield; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; General Cable Manufacturing Co., Leatherhead; W. Geipel, Ltd., Wembley.—Calico and Twill: Baynes & Dixon, Manchester.—Calipers: Moore & Wright (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield; J. Chesterman & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.-Canvas Flax : Son, Ltd., Dungannon; S. Lamont & Sons, Ltd., Belfast.-Cans. F.S. : Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.; R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Collett, Ltd., E.C.; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.; J. Collins, Leeds. -Cases, Plywood : T. E. Dingwall, Ltd., London, N.W. and S.E.-Chains, Non-skid : Parsons Chain, Ltd., Stourport-on-Severn; Job Wheway & Sons, Ltd., Walsall; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley.— Chains, Overall: Kennedy & Kempe, Ltd., Longparish.—Chairs: W. Bartlett & Son, Ltd., High Wycombe; W. Birch, Ltd., High Wycombe.—Chests, Tool, Empty: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Papworth Industries, Cambridge; Arnold & Sons, Ltd., Northamp-ton.—Cleaning Spindles: Stamford Electrical, Ltd., Stamford.— Cloth, D.M.: W. Baines & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; H. Booth & Sons, Ltd., Gildersome; John D. Johnstone, Leeds; J. E. Crowther, Ltd., Marsden; C. & J. Hirst & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; C. Lockwood & Sons, Ltd., Linthwaite; J. Crowther & Son (Milnsbridge), Ltd., Milnsbridge.—Cloth Union : Maurice Dixon, Ltd., Leeds.—Clothes Wagons: Cherry Tree Machine Co., Ltd., Blackburn.—Condensers: Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Containers, Cooking: Marco Refrigerators, Ltd., London, S.W.; S. & J. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Fisher & Ludlow, Ltd., Birmingham.— Containers, Various : T. Cowley & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; United Glass Bottle Manufacturings, Ltd., Charlton.—Cookers, Portable and Parts : Turley & Williams, Ltd., Birmingham; Hydran Products, Ltd., Staines; S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Monitor Engineering & Oil Appliances, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cooking Appara-tus, Parts : Adams & Son (Engrs.), Ltd., London, S.W.—Copper Rings, etc. : Birmingham Battery & Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham.— Cordage : R. Hood Haggie & Sons, Ltd., Willington Quay.—Cord Telephone : Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Couches: J. C. Lane, Ltd., High Wycombe.—Covers, Saddle: Castle Rubber Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Cranes: Anderson-Grice Co., Ltd., Carnoustie; H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.— Diaphragms: Patent Process Wire Weaving Co., Edinburgh; C. Topham & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; F. W. Potter & Soar, Ltd., London, E.C.; G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; N. Greening & Sons, Ltd., Warrington; Sankey Green Wire Weaving Co., Warrington; W. Riddell Cousland & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; G. Christie, Ltd., Glasgow; T. Locker & Co., Ltd., Warrington; R. Johnson, London, S.W.; Morris, Ltd., Manchester.—Dishes, Baking : Joseph Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Disinfectors, A.S.H. : Manlove Alliott & Co., Ltd., Nottingham; James Ritchie, Ltd., Glasgow .- Drawers, Woollen : Turner & Jarvis, Ltd., Leicester : Glasgow.—Drawers, woollen: Turner & Jarvis, Ltd., Leicester; Hall & Earl, Leicester; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; Moore, Eady & Murcott Goode, Ltd., Leicester; Cooper & Rowe, Ltd., Leicester; J. B. Lewis & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham.—Drill: Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough; Langworthy Bros. & Co., Ltd., Salford; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; E. Clegg Son, Ltd., Littleborough; Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Summerseat; H. Franc & Lauder, Ltd., Todmorden; Lord Bros., Todmorden; H. Sharples & Co., Ltd., Man-chester; H. Whitworth, Ltd., Hebden Bridge; J. C. Howarth, Ltd., Failsworth; Ashton Bros. & Co., Ltd., Hyde; R. Haworth, & Co., Ltd., Salford; Moss Bros. (Hebden Bridge), Ltd., Hebden Bridge; Watergate Mill Co., Burnley; A. & S. Henry & Co., Ltd., Todmorden; Kiernan, Son & Co., Ltd., Todmorden; J. Coops & Co., Ltd., Newton; Calico Printers Association, Ltd., Ashton-under-Lyne; Smedley Drills, Ltd., Littleborough and Hyde; G. & R. Dewhurst, Ltd., Preston and Burnley; Dean Bros. (Padiham), Ltd., Padiham; A. & S. Henry & Co., Ltd., Todmorden.—Drilling M/c: A. A. Jones & Shipman, Leicester; S. Wolf & Co., Ltd., London, W.; F. Town & Sons, Halifax; Dessutter Bros., London, N.W.—Drills: Sheffield Twist Drill & Steel Co., Ltd., Sheffield; T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd.,

gham.-Extinguishers, Fire and Refills : Watson Bros., Glasgow. -Eyepiece Glass Discs: Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens.-Eyepiece Rims: Huntley Bourne & Stevens, Ltd., Reading.-Eyeshields and Cases: Cascelloid, Ltd., Leicester; Hadley Co., Ltd., Surbiton; J. & R. Fleming, Ltd., London, E.C.; Stadium, Itd., London and Dinas; H. Stevenson & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; H. Slade & Co., Ltd., St. Albans, Herts.—Filtration Plant: Carrier Eng. Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—First Aid Pouches: T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull.—Folding Boats : Folding Boats & Structures, Ltd., Hounslow; Saunders Shipyard, Ltd., East Cowes; Tucker Armoured Plywood Co., Ltd., Crayford.—Forges : Alldays & Onions, Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. Allday & Co., Ltd., Blackheath, Staffs.-Forms, Barrack, Legs, etc. : Macintosh Bros. & Co., Edinburgh.-Funnels: W. Gibson, Somercotes.—Gas Cookers, Fires and Grates, etc.: R. & A. Main, Ltd., London, N.; Fletcher Russell & Co., Ltd., Warrington; Eagle Range Grate Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Rich-monds Gas Stove Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Gas Meters: G. Glover & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Gas Tubes and Tubular Fittings : Stewarts Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Gas Tubes and Tubutal Fittings. Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow; Gill & Russell, Ltd., Walsall.—Gauges: Advance Components, Ltd., London, E.—Generating Sets: R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Durlsey; Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.— Gloves: J. & D. McGeorge, Dumfries; Overhand Gloves, Leicester; Condet and Content of Con Gordon & Co., Aberdeen; J. Spencer & Sons, Leicester; A. Yates & Gordon & Co., Aberdeen; J. Spencer & Sons, Leicester; A. Yates & Co., Enderley, Kegworth and Leicester; Harrott & Co., Ltd., Aberdeen; G. Braund, Ltd., Shepshed; Allen, Bastick & Billson, Ltd., Leicester; F. Bryan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Slazenger's, Ltd., London, S.E.; W. M. Maddox, London, S.E., Gloves, Boxing: Sports Co., Horbury, Yorks; W. Sykes, Horbury, Yorks.—Great-coats: Kay & Lee, Manchester; Holloway Bros., Gloucester; Alexandre, Ltd., Leeds; E. Riley & Co., Leeds; Zambrene, Ltd., London, E.C.; Bowman Bros., London, E.; W. & R. Cook, Ltd., Tiverton-on-Avon; M. Bowan & Co., Glasgow; M. & N. Horne, London, E.C.; J. & F. Ibbotson, Leeds; J. Hunter & Son, Liverpool; C. Williams & Co., London, E.; Schneider & Son, London, E. C. Williams & Co., London, E.; Schneider & Son, London, E.; Mumby & Sons, Newark-on-Trent; John Barran & Sons, Leeds; Co-operative Whoesale Society, Manchester; C. Doody & Son, Leeds; Polikoff, Ltd., London, E.; J. Barnes & Co., Leeds; B. Williams & Co., London, E.; Hollington Bros., London, E.; G. Key, Ltd., Rugeley, Staffs.; Botterill Seanou & Co., Leeds; M. Jackson & Son, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Kettering Co-operative Society, Kettering; Town Tailors, Ltd., Leeds; Coop & Co., Ltd., Wigan; Hepworth & Leeds; Walsh & Co., Bristol; Hirst & Thackway, Whatmoor, Leeds; Ideal Clothiers, Wellingborough; Son. Leeds: loe & Clarkson, Leicester; W. Seegar & Co., London, E.C.; Mecklern & Co., Glasgow; Louis London & Sons, London, E.; T. H. Crombie & Co., Glasgow; Louis Londolf & Sons, Londolf, E.; 1. H. Cröffible & Co., Glasgow; A. & J. Mandel, Glasgow; Mitchell, Walker & Co., Leeds; Co-operative Wholesale Society, Glasgow; Cohen & Wilks, Ltd., Leeds; S. H. Cliff & Co., Ltd., Leeds; D. Parsons & Co., Bristol; Cowen & Bryer, Glasgow; A. Shaw & Co., Glasgow; S. & J. Harris, Ltd., Glasgow; John Barran & Sons, Leeds; Kauffman Bros, Leeds; B. Simon & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; H. Booth & Son, Ltd., Huddarsfield; Taylor & Co. (Clothisry) Leeds; M. Booth & Son, Ltd., Bros., Leeds; B. Simon & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; H. Booth & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield; Taylor & Co. (Clothiers), Leeds; M. Robinson & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; S. Stein & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Jukoff & Green-stein, Glasgow; J. & M. Harrison, Leeds; James Wilson, Glasgow; Collins Mantles, Ltd., Glasgow; Simpson & Co., Glasgow; Hepburn & Smith, Ltd., Glasgow; W. Moyes (M'nf.) Ltd., Glasgow; Lan-cashire Waterproof Co., Liverpool; Wilkes, Merrick & Co., Manches-ter; A. & W. Gilchrist, Glasgow; J. S. Bentley & Co., Leeds; W. Blackburn & Co., Leeds; H. Lotery & Co., London, E.; D. Black & Co., Glasgow; J. Morris, C. Leeds; J. Tourlon, Clasgow; G. L Co., Glasgow; J. Morris & Co., Leeds; I. Taylor, Glasgow; G. J. Mason & Co., Glasgow; B. Morris & Co., London, N.; Sunderland & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Raper & Bainbridge, Ltd., Leeds; W. Hall, Jnr., Glasgow; J. Barran & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—Grinding Machines : Jnr., Glasgow; J. Barran & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—Grinding Machines: H. Green & Co., Ltd., Keighley; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Churchill M/c Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester; Snow & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; E. H. Jones (M/c Tools), Ltd., London, N.W.—Ground Sheets: G. Maclellan & Co., Glasgow; P. Frankenstein & Sons (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow; London Waterproof Co. (Silkimac) Ltd., Manchester; G. Moxon & Co. (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester; D. Moseley & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; N. Britain Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; J. Weinberg & Sons (1927), Ltd., Manchester; Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Ferguson Shiers & Co. (Failsworth); Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Ferguson Shiers & Co. (Failsworth); Ltd., Failsworth; Reggan Clothing Mfgs., Ltd., Glasgow; W. Ham-merson & Son, Ltd., London, N.—Handspikes : Clegg Bros. (Burn-ley), Ltd., Burnley.—Haversacks : Mills Equipt. Co., Ltd., London, N.; E. R. Buek & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Helmats, Fencing : Blackman Leather Goods, Ltd., London, S.E.; Barrow, Hepburn & Calk Ltd. Londos, S.E. Haceing : Christian Ltd. Forfort Lohn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E. – Hessian: Craiks, Ltd., Forfar; John Lawson, Junr., & Co., Ltd., Forfar; J. & D. Wilkie, Ltd., Kirrie-muir; David Smith & Sons, Ltd., Alyth; Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee; J. Boath, Junr., & Co., Ltd., Forfar; James Scott & Sons, Ltd., Dundee. Hose Pneumatic: G. Maclellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; British Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Watford. Hydro Extractors: R. G. Whitaker, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames. Insulating Tape: Rotunda, Ltd., Denton. Ironing Machines: T. Bradford Co., Rotunda, Ltd., Denton.—Ironing Mathines: T. Bradford Co., Salford.—Jackets and Trousers: F. H. Bassett & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Jacks, Lifting: Lake & Elliott, Ltd., Braintree; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath.—Jerseys: A. E. Rossiter, Ltd., Leicester; Health Guard Knitwear, Ltd., Leicester; Robinson & Pickford (1928), Ltd., Leicester.—Jerseys, Pullover: S. D. Stretton

August, 1939.

Sheffield .- Driving Mirrors, etc. : H. Miller & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.

-Drums, Cable : W. H. Beal, Ltd., Hull.-Drums, Sterilizing : Surgical Equipment Supplies, Ltd., London, W.; Rosebery Metal Vorks, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. & R. Oldfield, Ltd., Birmingham.-

Drying Rooms: Lister Bros., London, S.E.—Duck, Cotton: Bird & Taylor, Ltd., Nelson; D. Whitehead, Rossendale; Nuttall Bros., Ltd., Todmorden—Fans Electric, etc.: Veritys Ltd., Birmingham:

Mirrlees, Watson & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.-Engines and Spares : Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Bir-

& Sons, Ltd., Leicester; I. & R. Morley, Ltd., London, E.C.; Frisby & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; I. & K. Mohey, Ltd., London, E.C., Filsby Jarvis & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Cooper & Roe, Ltd., Nottingham; Health Guard Knitwear, Ltd., Leicester; J. Pick & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; Samson Smith, Ltd., Leicester; Robinson & Pickford (1928), Ltd., Leicester; Jantzen Knitting Mills, Ltd., Brentford; Klynton Hosiery Co., Ltd., Leicester; A. E. Rossiter, Ltd., Leicester J. B. Lewes & Son, Ltd., Nottingham; R. Hardwick & Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Huntington Hosiery Mills, Ltd., Huntington; G. Braund, Ltd., Shepshed; Hubbard & Kenning, Ltd., Leicester.— Braund, Ltd., Snepshed; Hubbard & Kenning, Ltd., Leicester.—
Jigs, Tools, etc.: Armstrongs Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—
Kapok : Abbey Kapok Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, E.—Lamps, Various :
C. A. V. Bosch, Ltd., Birmingham; Acetylene Corp. of Gt. Britain,
Hounslow; S. Heath & Sons, Birmingham; Monitor Engineering &
Oil Appliance, Ltd., Birmingham.—Lathes : Oldfield & Schofield Co.,
Ltd., Halifax; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; A. Herbert, Coventry; G. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; R. Garrett Engg. Works Ltd., Leiston; Fairbairn Lawson, Combe, Barbour, Ltd., Leeds. Latrine Screens, etc. : W. Ritchie & Son, London, E.; W. (Poplar), Ltd., London, E.; Greenock Sail & Tent Co., Ltd., Greenock ; A. B. Salmens' Successors, Ltd., London, N.; Woods, Sons & Co. London, E.C.—Leather Cloth : Greenwich Leather Cloth Co., Ltd. St. Mary Cray.—Levers: J. Sadd & Sons, Ltd., Maldon.—Linen: Stevenson & Son, Ltd., Dungannon; Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Machines, Varicus: Sentinel Wagon Works, Ltd., Shrewsbury.-Mattresses, Re-making : P. M. Flanagan & Sons, Ltd Dudley; Stockport Bedding Co., Stockport; Northern Bedding Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; United London Workshop for the Blind, London, S.W.—Microphones, Parts : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C.—Milling Machines : J. Archdale, Birmingham; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Adcock & Shipley, Leicester; J. W. Carr & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Mopheads, Woollen: T. M. Clewes & Sons, Cradley.—Mudflaps: Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham.—Name Plates: Metal Box Co., Ltd., Southwark; Reckitt & Colman, Ltd., Hull.— Needles: A. Morrall, Ltd., Redditch.—Overalls, Combination, etc.: I. Sutcliffe & Sons, Hebden Bridge; J. Peck & Co., Liverpool Cheetham, Ltd., Hebden Bridge; Dewhirst & Co., Hebden Bridge Cheetnam, Ltd., Hebden Bridge; Dewinist & Co., Hebden Bridge; Helliwell & Sutcliffe, Hebden Bridge; Workwear, Ltd., Liverpool; J. W. Pell, Leicester; T. F. Greenwood, Hebden Bridge; Trent & Upsdale, Ltd., London, E.; J. F. James, London, W.; J. Mandlberg Co., Salford; R. Hirst & Co., Bradford; Fraser Ross, Glasgow J. B. Hoyle & Co., Hebden Bridge; H. Wheeler & Co., London, E Miller, Rayner & Hayson, Ltd., Liverpool; Sutcliffe, Farrar & Co. Mytholmroyd; Waterside Clothing Co., Hebden Bridge; Broadbent Bros. & Blackburn, Hebden Bridge; Chatburn Bros., Hebden Bridge; A. Crabtree, Hebden Bridge; Semple & Peck, Ltd., Glasgow; J. T. Thomson, Ltd., Glasgow; M. Stone, Manchester; e Taggart & Co., Glasgow; Overall Services, Rochdale . Crowther, Ltd., Hebden Bridge; M. Morris & Sons, Glasgow K. H. Bassett & Sons, Ltd., London, E. — Padlocks : Henry Harrison & Sons, Ltd., Willenhall; W. M. Pinson & Sons, Willenhall.—Paint Spraying Plant : Lacy-Hulbert & Co., Croydon; Colour Spray, Ltd., London, N.; B. E. N. Patents, Ltd., High Wycombe.—Panniers : United London Workshops for the Blind (Sales), Ltd., London, S.W.; Disabled Sailors' & Soldiers' Workshops, Bournemouth; Finch & Sons, Ltd., Gloucester.—Pans, Frying: Mechans, Ltd., Glas-Finch & Sons, Ltd., Gloucester.—Pans, Frying: Mechans, Ltd., Glas-gow; S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Parkerizing Plant: Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Pig, Iron: Barrow Haematite Steel Co., Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—Piping: Le Bas Tube Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Pivot Sizing Machines: Gay Bros., Hampton, Middlesex.—Pilers: W. Wilkinson & Sons (Penketh), Ltd., Warring-ton; J. Berry, Widnes; Elliott-Lucas, Ltd., Birmingham.— Pneumatic Drills: Holman Bros., Ltd., Cambourne.—Pontoons, Parts: Platt Bros. & Co., Ltd., Oldham; Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; C. L. Jones, Ltd., Wembley; Ranalah, Ltd., London, S.W.: Saunders Shinyard E Cowes: Uffa Fox Ltd. Cowes.— S.W.; Saunders Shipyard, E. Cowes; Uffa Fox, Ltd., Cowes. Presses : Taylor & Challen, Ltd., Birmingham; E. W. Bliss & Co. Ltd., London, S.E.; John Shaw & Sons (Salford), Ltd., Salford Francis Shaw & Co., Manchester; Fielding & Platt, Ltd., Gloucester f. Braithwaite & Son (Engrs.), Ltd., Kendal.-Racks, Arm : French Ltd., London, E.; Blackman Leather Goods Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., Dagenham; Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Razors, Safety**: Gillette Industries, Ltd., Isleworth; G. Ibberson & Co., Sheffield; W. J. Myatt & Co. Ltd., Birmingham; T. Turner & Co. (Cutlers, Sheffield), Sheffield.— Receivers, Watch : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Reels, Cable : Hearl Heaton & Sons, Ltd., Liversedge.-Respirators and Parts : Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain), Ltd., Slough ; Tuck & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; St. Helen's Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland.-Rivets: S. & D. Rivet Co., Leicester; W. H. Briscoe & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Rod Metal: I. C. I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.— Rubber Bands: Poppe Rubber & Tyre Co., Twickenham.—Rubber Sheet, Canvas Backed: St. Helen's Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland.— Rubber Tape : W. Warne & Co., Ltd., Barking; India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.-Rugs, Bonnet : Auster, Ltd., Birmingham.—Sacks, Jute : G. C. Taylor & Son, Dundee; A. & S. Henry & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—Safes, Office : Miscellaneous Disposals Syndicate, London, W.; Oxford Cabinet Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Milners Safe Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Sawing Machines: Noble & Lund, Ltd., Felling on-Tyne. Scotches, Lorry: A. Allen & Son, Ltd., Dudley; Truman's Successors, Ltd., Old Hill.—Serge : R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; H. Booth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. Halliday & Sons, Ltd., Bradford; J. Atkinson & Son (Sowerby Bridge), Ltd., Sowerby Bridge; Firth Bros, (Shepley), Ltd., Huddersfield; Graham & Pott, Ltd., Huddersfield; Cordingley, Ltd., Leeds; Reid & Taylor, Ltd., Langholm; Lockwood & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; W. & E. Crowther, Ltd., Huddersfield; Carter Firth & Sons, Ltd., Bradford; W. Whitehead & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. Sykes & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; W. Baines

Sons, Ltd., Marley.—Serge, Battle Dress: Hunter Barr & Co., Leeds; Hipps (1931), Ltd., Leeds; Colchester Mfg. Co., Colchester; G. Harding Son & Co., Ltd., Nantwich; Redman Bros., Hebden Bridge; Taylor & Co. (Clothiers), Ltd., Leeds; R. Sutcliffe & Co., Hebden Bridge; Stark Bros. (Salford), Ltd., Salford; Atkinson Rhodes & Co., Leeds; Haighs (Huddersfield), Ltd., Huddersfield; Bairstow Sons & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; S. Morris & Co. (Clothiers), Ltd., Leeds; Utilus Coat Co., Leeds; Hartley Sons & Co., Hebden Bridge; S. Simpson, Ltd., London, N.; J. Stein & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Dunlop Rubber Co., London, N.; Phillips & Piper, Ipswich; Wallis & Linnell, Kettering; I. Beenstock & Co., Salford; J. H. Kapper, Glasgow; M. N. Horne, London, E.C.; Hartley Sons & Co., Hebden Bridge; J. B. Hoyle, Hebden Bridge; Cheetham, Ltd., Hebden Bridge; Redman Bros., Hebden Bridge; W. B. Jennings & Co., Ipswich J. Snook & Co., Nottingham; Chamberlins, Ltd., Norwich; G. J. Mason, Glasgow; Tindall Bros., London, N.—Service Battle Dress; J. May & Sons, Leeds; D. Little & Co., Leeds; J. Shannon & Son, Walsall; Harris, Whitfield & Co., Breds; J. Shahnon & Son, Bristol; Crowther Bros., Colchester; B. Simon & Sons, Leeds; Kauffman Bros., Leeds; Milford Clothing Co., Belfast; J. A. Stewart, Ltd., Belfast; Star Manufacturing Co., Belfast; Sunderland & Lewis, Belfast; Wilson & McBrinn, Belfast; Clarence Clothing Co., Belfast; Albion, Ltd., Belfast; Nowenl Clothing Co., Belfast; Antrim Manufacturing Co. Belfast; Nowenl Clothing Co., Belfast; Antrim Manufacturing Co., Belfast; Toad & Co., Bristol; Kalten-burgs, Ltd., Manchester; J. Meek & Co., Manchester; H. Cohen & Co., Ltd., Leeds; C. Barker & Co., Leeds; Goodman Bros. & Stock-man, Ltd., London, E.; R. Sutcliffe & Co., Hebden Bridge; Botterill man, Ltd., London, E.; R. Sutchiffe & Co., Hebden Bridge; Botterill Seanor & Co., Leeds; J. Barren & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; Mair Clark & MacLean, Ltd., Glasgow; Town Mills, Ltd., Dudley, Worcs.; E. G.
Imhof, London, E.C.—Service Dress: Gloucester Clothing Co., Leeds; H. Leading & Co., Colchester; S. H. Whyman, Leeds;
W. Dixon & Co., Nottingham; Semple & Peck, Ltd., Glasgow;
Sloan, Molyneux & Co., Belfast; W. J. Hunter & Co., Belfast;
W. R. McBride & Co., Belfast; G. R. Black & Co., Belfast; Donald & Co., Belfast; H. Levene, Ltd., London, E.C.; Ross & Morris, Leeds; E. F. & J. Horsfall, Hebden Bridge; Barkers Clothing, Hebden Bridge; Greenwood & Pickles, Ltd., Hebden Bridge; T. T. Heath & Co., Leicester; Helliwell & Co., Hebden Bridge; H. Pickles & Sons, Hebden Bridge; Long Bros., London, E.C.; D. Gurteen & Sons, Haverhill; M. & N. Horne, Ltd., London, E.C.; United Welsh Mills, Cardiff; N. Berg, London, N.; J. Dawson, Ltd., Leeds; S. Miller, Manchester; Honesty Clothing Co., Salford; H. Frieze & Sons, Salford; Helliwell Bros., Hebden Bridge; John Gordon & Co., London, W.; Fedder & Gould, Manchester; E. Greenwood, Esq., Hebden Bridge; Greenwood Bros., Hebden Bridge; Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Manchester; Broadbent Bridge; Co-operative burn, Hebden Bridge; Coss & Morris, Leeds; W. Templeman & Sons, Glasgow; James French & Co., Glasgow; S. Stewart & Son, Manchester; Horrocks & Son, Blackburn; Bradleys, Ltd., Chester; Brown & Haigh, Wigan; Sunderland & Sons, Glasgow; C. Doody & Son, Crewe; Stammers, Ltd., Walsall; Wentworths, Ltd., Worcester; Ideal Clothiers, Ltd., Wellingborough; W. Hall, Jnr., Ltd., Glasgow; Cohen & Co., Glasgow; S. T. Harris, Ltd., Glasgow; Holmes, Terry & Co., Manchester; Webber & Sons, Ltd., Higher Ardwick; J. Haighton & Sons, Nantwich; Long Bros., Sheffield; S. H. Cliff & Co. Leeds: M. Cowron & Co. Clogroup, Southan Prov. Co., Leeds; M. Cowan & Co., Glasgow; Southan Bros., Wolver-hampton; H. Pickup & Co., Huddersfield; Sportswear Clothing Co., Manchester; I. J. & J. Mendes, London, E.; Parkinson, Ltd., Walsall; Reliable Clothing Co., Nuneaton; Hill Paul & Co., Gloucester; W. & R. Cook, Bath; D. Joseph & Sons, Leeds; Dixon & Gaunt, Leeds; Boult Bros., Leeds; Hollington Bros., London, E.; R. T. Williamson & Co., Leeds; Hames, Rhodes & Kitchen, Ltd., Leeds; Preston Brook & Co., Leeds; Campbells, Stewart & MacDonald, Ltd., Leeds; H. Hamer & Sons, Ltd., Ravensthorpe; Kay Bros., Manchester; S. Yaffy, Ltd., Glasgow; Mitchell, Walker & Co., Leeds; Helliwell & Sutcliffe, Hebden Bridge; S. Kriegsfield, Ltd., Salford; Kettering Clothing Co-op. Soc., Kettering; J. A. Leed, Esq., Glasgow; Frazer, Sugden & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Settees: Papworth Industries, Cambridge; Mann, Egerton & Co., Ltd., Norwich; Wilkinsons (Bradford), Ltd., Bradford; W. Bartlett & Sons, Ltd., High Wycombe.—Shearing Machines : J. Rhodes & Sons, Ltd., Wakefield.—Sheets, Hospital, etc. : J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Bacup and Oldham.—Sheets, Costan : J. H. Green-how & Co., Ltd., Manchester and Hyde, Cheshire; Harlems, Ltd. Nelson.—Shirting, Angola : J. Ives & Co., Yeadon; G. Garnett & Sons, Ltd., Apperley Bridge; J. Crowther & Sons, Ltd., Milnsbridge and Huddersfield; A. Moon & Son, Guiseley; Middlemost Bros. & Co., Huddersfield; E. Denison, Ltd., Yeadon; Moorhouse & Brook, Ltd., Huddersfield; W. & E. Crowther, Ltd., Slaithwaite; Crowther & Nicholson, Huddersfield; J. Kaye & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield; W. Sykes, Ltd., Huddersfield. Shirts, Angola: Kelsall & Kempe, Ltd., Rochdale; Milns, Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.; Mumby & Simpson, Ltd., Manchester; Shirt Mnfg. Co., Ltd., Mumby & Simpson, Ltd., Manchester; Shirt Mnfg. Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Jones (Cardiff), Ltd., Cardiff; W. T. Searson, Manchester; Gevalia Shirt Co., Ltd., Holywell; Loman Son & Schofield, Ltd., Manchester; J. MacFarlane & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; E. R. Buck & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Welsh, Margetson & Co., Ltd., Londonderry; Bailey's Mnfg, Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Rylands & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Roch-dale; R. R. Buck & Sons, Ltd., Carlisle; Lang Dura Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Granby Shirt Co., Manchester; Eagle Shirt Mfg Co. (Barnelor) Ltd. Wiener, Silver Mfg. Co., Ltd., Norder, No. Mfg. Co. (Barnsley), Ltd., Wigan; Silvro Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, N. Barron Walton, Ltd., Manchester; J. Yates, Ltd., Manchester; T. J. Redford & Co., Ltd., London, E.; King's (Sunderland), Ltd., Sunderland; R. H. & S. Rogers, Ltd., London, S.E.; Caleb & J. Griffiths & Co., Ltd., Newport; W. Sugden & Sons, Ltd., Barnsley; McArthur Beattie & Co., Ltd., Warrington; Bayview Factory, Londonderry; McIntyre, Hogg, Marsh & Co., Ltd., Londonderry; Taunton and London, E.; Smethurst & Holden, Ltd., Crewe or Salford; H. Bannerman & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Rego Clothiers,

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Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston; Accles & Pollock, Ltd., Birmingham; Angular Hole Drilling & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston.—Speedometers: S. Smith & Sons (Motor Accessories), Ltd., London, N.W.-Spoons : Fisher & Ludlow, Ltd., Birmingham Ltd., London, N.W.—Spoons: Fisher & Ludlow, Ltd., Birmingham. —Steel Billets: T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; W. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Langley Forge Co., Ltd., Langley Green.— Steel Castings: E. Allen & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Baldwins, Ltd., Swansea; Kryn & Lahy (1928), Ltd., Letchworth; F. H. Loyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury; W. Shaw & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington; T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Count of Science of Constructions of Science Ltd. Darlington : Clude Scunthorpe; T. Summerson & Sons, Ltd., Darlington; Clyde Alloy Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—Steel, Medium Tensile : Barrow Haematite Steel Co., Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness; Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell; S. Fox & Co., Ltd., Stocks-bridge; United Steel Cos., Ltd., Rotherham.—Steel, Nickel Chrome: Hallamshire Steel & File Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Samuel Fox & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Andrews Toledo, Ltd., Sheffield; Sanderson Bros. & Newbould, Ltd., Sheffield ; English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield ; Edgar Allen & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel Rails : Carge Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Steel, Round : Jonas & Colver (Novo), Ltd., Sheffield; Hall & Pickles, Ltd., Manchester; Darwins, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel Sheets: Neath Steel Sheet & Galvanising Co. Ltd., Neath.—Steel Tubes: Phoenix Steel Tube Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; Accles & Pollock, Ltd., Birmingham; Universal Steel Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Stock Dies: T. Carrington & Co., Ltd, W. Bromwich.—Stools: A. & F. Howland, High Wycombe; B. North & Sons, West Wycombe.—Stoves, Oil: S. Heath & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Monitor Engineering & Oil Appliances, Ltd., Birmingham.—Switchboards and Switches: Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford.—Switches: Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.— Stretchers: Ranalagh, Ltd., London, S.W.; Star Mfg. Co., London, E.—Tables: Hammer & Co., Ltd., London, N.; Tan Sad, Ltd., Tipton; B. C. Barton & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton; Douglass Bros., Blaydon-on-Tyne; Macintosh Bros., Co., Edinburgh.—Tea Pots: Sellman & Hill, Ltd., Wolverhamp-ton.—Telephone Sets and Parts: Holmes Bros. (London), Ltd., London, E.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Tents and Parts : J. Smith & Co., Ltd., Romford; T. Briggs, Ltd., London, N.; Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Combes, Ltd., Eastleigh; C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.; W. Smith (Poplar), Ltd., London, E.; Waring & Gillow (1932), Ltd., London, E.; Greenock Sail & Tent Waring & Gillow (1952), Ltd., London, E.; Greenock Sall & Tent Co., Ltd., Greenock; Speedings, Ltd., Sunderland; J. Smith & Co. (London, E.), Ltd., Romford; Hollis Bros. & Co., Ltd., Hull; H. Burbridge & Son, Coventry; W. Lambert & Sons, Nelson; P. Burley & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Burley & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool; S. Eastern Joinery Works, Herne Bay; P. M. Combes, Ltd., East-leigh; Fosters Saw Mills, Boxmoor.—Test Benches: Crypton Equipt., Ltd., London, N.W.; Armature Mfg. Co., Oldham.— Thimbles : T. Johnson & Sons, Birmingham; C. Iles, Birmingham. -Ticken : Durham Street Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Tins, Mess Aluminium : Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; J. J. Siddons, Ltd., W. Bromwich; Ash Bros. & Heaton, Ltd., Birmingham.— Tin Ingot : Batchelor Robinson & Co., Ltd., Llanelly or W. Hartlepool; Vivian Younger & Bond & Co., Ltd., Bootle.—Titles : Bryant & Tucker, Ltd., Birmingham; Lewis Falk, Ltd., Letchworth and London; H. P. Anyan, London, W.; Brough Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Leek; J. M. Ashworth & Co., London, N.; A. W. Hewetson, Ltd., Macclesfield.—**Tooth Brushes**: G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., Hempstead; Addis, Bertford; W. R. Tilbury & Sons, London, E.; Titterton & Howard, London, E.; C. F. Marshall & Sons, London, E. E.—**Torches**: Ever Ready Co. (Gt. Britain), Ltd., Wolverhampton. -Towels and Cloths: A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; Ulster Weaving Co., Belfast; Stevenson & Son, Ltd., Dungannon.—Towing Attachments: J. Brockhouse & Co., Ltd., W. Bromwich; A. G. Wild & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Jonas Woodhead & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; Wild & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Jonas Woodhead & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; E. Lake, Ltd., Bishop's Stortford; Elliott Equipment & Accessories, Ltd., Cardiff; Brockes (Oldbury), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tractors**: Scammell Lorries, Ltd., Watford.—**Trailers**: John Brockhouse & Co., Ltd., W. Bromwich; Reliance Trucks, Ltd., Heckmondwike; Dennis Bros., Ltd., Guildford; A. G. Wild & Co., Ltd. Sheffield; Projectile & Engineering Co., Ltd., Battersea; Bramble Sheet Metal & Engg. Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Transformers**: Aeronautical & General Instrument, Ltd., Croydon; Automatic Telephone & Electrical Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Transmitters, Parts etc.**: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, S.E., Trucks and Parts: Coubro & Scrutton, Ltd., Tilbury Docks.—**Tubing**: Allen Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Smeth-wick.—**Twine**: W. Turner & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Wrights Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham; Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast.— **Tyres and Tubes**: Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Belfast.— **Yaves, Inlet**: Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland; Clyde Rubber Works, Ltd., Renfrew.—**Vests, Woollen**: Turner &

Ltd., London, N.-Shoes, Canvas and Rubber : North British

Jarvis, Ltd., Leicester; Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; Moore, Eady & Murcott Goode, Ltd., Leicester.—Vices: Steel Nut & J. Hampton, Ltd., Wednesbury.—Washing Machines: Manlove Alliott & Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—Web Equipment: M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough.—Welding and Cutting Plant: Thorn & Hoddle, Ltd., London, S.W.; British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, N.; J. H. Homes & Co., Ltd., Hebburn-on-Tyne; Murex Welding Processes, Ltd., Waltham Cross; A. C. Welding Co., Ltd., London, E.—Wireless Sets and Parts: Reproducers & Amplifiers, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Ultra Electric, Ltd., Acton—Buildings and Works Services: Chilwell—Shelters: Girlings Ferro-Concrete Co., Ltd., Leeds; Internal Look-Out Posts: G. Sands & Son, Ltd., Nottingham; Periodical Painting (Internal): J. Arundel & Co. Ltd., Leeds; Internal Look-Out Posts: G. Sands & Son, Ltd., Nottingham; Periodical Painting (Internal): J. Arundel & Co. (Louth), Ltd., Louth, Lincs. Catterick-Bourlon Lines: Stables for Offices: Geo. Dougill & Son, Ltd., Darlington. Catterick--Camps at: Scampston, Binnington and Scagglethorpe: G. Dougill & Son, Ltd., Darlington; A. B. Cobbett, Monkseaton. Barlow--Heating and Hot Water Installation: A. Challenger, Spurriergate, York. Newcastle--Fenham Barracks Electric Mains: Graham Bros., Middlesbrough. Finchale and Barlow--Fencing: Peerless Fence & Products, Ltd., Uxbridge. Hutting (Militia)--(Newcastle), (Richmond), (York): Piggott Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; (Strensall), (Beverley): Dunhill Bros., Leeds; (Ponte-fract and Halifax), (Lincoln, Derby and Leicester), (Chilwell): Piggott Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Catterick (Bourlon and Menin Lines): Piggott Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; (Hooge and Cambrai): Dunhill Bros., Leeds; (Lines Somme and Marne). (Mons, Piave, R.A.M.C. and Hospital): Piggott Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Water Points and Sleeper Standings in North and (Mons, Piave, R.A.M.C. and Hospital): Piggott Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. 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Napier & Son, Ltd., Camborne.-Aircraft : Hawker Aircraft, Medification in Brown and Brown and Brown and Portable Set : Holman Brown and Brown an Bros., Ltd., Camborne.-Aircraft : Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston Bros., Ltd., Camborne.—Aircraft : Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Aircraft and Accessories, Equipment, Modifications in, Modification parts, Repairs, Spares and work on : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aircraft and Equipment : Percival Aircraft, Ltd., Luton.—Aircraft and Equipment, Modifications in, Spares and work on : Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.—Aircraft and Equipment and Spares : Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote.—Aircraft and Equipment, Spares and Tests : Westlend Aircraft Ltd. 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(U.K.), Ltd., Brentford.—Buoys, Mooring, Rubber, and Swivels and Shackles : India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works, Ltd., London, S.W.—Buzzers, Practice : Wembly Electrical Appliances, Ltd., Wembley; Clifford & Snell, Ltd., Sutton.— Buzzers, Valve : Ultra Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—Cable, Chain and Anchors used : Beal & Son, Ltd., Cardiff.—Cable, Electric : Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., Long Eaton.—Cable : British Ropes, Ltd., Retford.—Calico, Grey : J. & J. Ashton, Ltd., British Ropes, Ltd., Retford.—Calico, Grey: J. & J. Ashton, Ltd., Hyde.—Calipers, Micrometer: Moore & Wright (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield.—Camera Gun Film, Cine, Processing Equipment for, and

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Bristol Ltd., London, E.—Carburettors, Modification of and Spares: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Cases and Cases, Packing, for Aircraft, and Cases, Transit, for Cylinders, Oxygen: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich.—Cases, Packing, Aircraft: Crosley & Co., Ltd., Farnham; Kitchendom, Ltd., Wembley; Duple Bodies & Motors, Ltd., London, N.W.—Cases, Storage: Watkins, Sporne & Co., London, E.— Cases, Storage, and Cases, Transit for Cylinders, Oxygen: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—Chests, Steel: Stephen Cox & Son, Ltd., Sedgeley, Staffs.—Chevrons, Blue Worsted: R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; L. Klein, London, E.—Cloth, Emery, Glass and Paper: J. G. Navlor & Co., Ltd., Stockbort.—Cloth, Linen. Table: K. Z. Bioomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; L. Klein, London, E.—Gloth, Emery, Glass and Paper : J. G. Naylor & Co., Ltd., Stockport.—Gloth, Linen, Table : Wm. 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Lucas, Ltd., Birmingham; Pullin Optical Co., Ltd., High Wycombe.—Landing Equipment, Blind : Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—Lathes and Lathes, Centre, Medium Duty : Churchill-Redman, Ltd., Halifax.—Lathes, Gap Bed, Sliding, Surfacing and Screwcutting : Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Surfacing and Screwcutting: Denham's Engineering Co., Itd., Halifax.—Lathes, General Purpose : John Lang & Son, Ltd., John-stone.—Leads, Compensating : Sangamo Weston, Ltd., Enfield.— Lenses : Ross, Ltd., London, S.W.—Lifts, Automatic : Pickering, Itd., Stockton-on-Tees.—Lighting Equipment, Camp : Simmonds & Stokes, London, W.C.—Magnetos and Distributor Heads, Repair of : Stokes, London, W.C.—Magnetos and Distributor Heads, Repair of : British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Mast Sections : Talbot-Stead Tube Co., London, W.C.—Mats, Slatted : A. E. Jenks & Cattell, Ltd., Wednesfield.—Matting, Cocoanut : E. H. P. (Had-leigh), Ltd., London, E.C.—Mattresses, Double Airmen : Birmingham Royal Institute for the Blind, Birmingham.—Mattresses, Double Airmen and Hospital : Wm. Rhodes, Ltd., Nottingham.—Mat-Airmen and Hospital: Wm. Rhodes, Ltd., Nottingham.—Mat-tresses, Hospital: United London Workshops for the Blind (Sales), Ltd., London, S.W.; Crown Bedding Co., Ltd., Birmingham.— Measuring Instruments: Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Micro-phones: Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.— Milling Machine: J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Mincing and Mixing Machines: Morton Machine Co., Wishaw; Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., London, N.W.— Mowers, Gang: Thos. Green & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—M/T Bodies: Park Royal Coachworks, Ltd., London, N.W.—M/T Chassis: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton.—M/T Chassis and Limou-sines: Bootes. Ltd., Coventry.—M/T Gear. Elevating Ambulance: Chassis : Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton.—M/T Chassis and Limou-sines : Rootes, Ltd., Coventry.—M/T Gear, Elevating Ambulance : Carters (J. & A.), Ltd., London, W.—M/T Gear, Spring Drawbar : Bramber Engineering Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—M/T Saloons and Components for : Ford Motor Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—M/T Trailers, Spares for : J. Brockhouse & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—M/T Trucks : Aveling Barford, Ltd., Grantham.—M/T Trucks, Trailer : Superbuilt Products, Ltd., Harefield.—M/T Tyres and Tubes : Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—M/T Vans : Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—M/T Van Bodies and Cabs : Mulliners, Ltd., Birmingham.—M/T Wheels, Two-piece : J. Sankey & Sons. Ltd., Wellington.—Nets : Gourock Robework Co. Cabs: Mulliners, Ltd., Birmingham.—M/T Wheels, Two-piece: J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Wellington.—Nets: Gouroek Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast; W. & J. Knox, Ltd., Kilbirnie; Hounsells, Ltd., Bridport; Wm. Gale & Sons, Bridport.—Nippers, Jaw Cutting: H. Brindley, Birmingham; Wynn Timmins & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Oil Coolers: Robertson Engineering Co., Ltd., London, W.—Oilstones: Carborundum Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Parachutes: Irving Air Chute of Gt. Britain, Ltd., Letchworth; G. Q. Parachute Co., Ltd., Woking.—Parachute Ltd., Letchworth; G. Q. Parachute Co., Ltd., Woking.—Parachute Harness, Silk, Surplus Items from : Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Man-chester; J. B. Brooks & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Pillows, Feather : E. H. P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—Pins, Split : Mosers, Ltd., London, S.E.—Pipes and Fittings : Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—Pipes, Stand : John Morris (Firesnow), Ltd., Stock-port.—Plugs : Ferranti, Ltd., Moston.—Plugs and Sockets : C. H. Parsons, Ltd., Birmingham; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Metal Components, Ltd., Brighton ; E. Turner Electrical Instruments, Ltd. High Wavembe, Poligh Elect Ltd., High Wycombe.—Polish, Floor, Grate and Metal : Nicholsons, (Newcastle-on-Tyne), Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Polishing Machines: F. E. Rowland & Co., Ltd., Reddish.—Pots, Glue : Hague & Mac-F. E. Rowland & Co., Ltd., Redultsh.—Poils, Gille . Hagle & Matchenzie, Ltd., Birmingham.—Pumps, Fire : Harland Engineering Co., Ltd., Alloa.—Pumps, Fuel : Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—Pumps, Hydraulic, Engine-driven : Automotive Products Co., Ltd., Leamington Spa.—Pumps, Tyre Inflating, Foot : British Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Purifiers, Oil : Streamline Filters, Ltd., London, S.W.—Racks, Components for, and Racks Storage : London & Winder Co. & Midland Steel Scaffolding Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Racks, Storage : East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted; Acrow (Engineers), Ltd., London, E.C.—Racks, Storage, Components for : Constructors, Ltd., Erdington; J. Brockhouse & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—Radiators: Serck Radiators, Ltd., Birmingham.—Reamers : Sheffield Twist Drill & Steel Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Receivers, Telephone, Head : Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Rectifier, Metal : Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., Chippenham.— Regulators, Oxygen : Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E.—Regulators, Voltage : J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Rings, Earpiece,

Securing: India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works, Ltd. London, E.; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, E.C. --Rollers, Diesel, Engine-driven: Thos. Green & Son, Ltd., Leeds.--Sanitary Fittings : Morrison, Ingram & Co., Ltd., Cornbrook, Man-chester.—Searchlight, Portable, Spares for : A. Lyon & Co., London, W.C. — Sewage Ejector Plant : Hughes & Lancaster, Ltd., Wrexham. — Shafting and Casing, Flexible : M.R.C., Ltd., Chadwell Heath. — Sheets, Aluminium Alloy : Northern Aluminium Co., Ltd., Banbury. — Shirting, Cotton, Blue Grey : Olive Bank Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bury; John Bates, Ltd., Brierfield; John Burdale, Ltd., Blackburn; Wilmore & Astin, Ltd., Nelson; John Bentley & Sons (Radcliffe), Ltd., Radcliffe; Boardman & Baron, Ltd., Great Harwood; H. Sharples Co., Ltd., Radcliffe; J. C. Howarth, Ltd., Failsworth; James Bennett & Co. (Warrington), Ltd., Warrington; Salisbury Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Henry Bannerman & Sons Ltd., Manchester; Milns Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.C. Trousers, Khaki Drill: Wm. Snanks & Co., Barrhead.—Snorts and Trousers, Khaki Drill: W. Hammerson & Sons, Ltd., London, N.; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle.—Shovels: C. T. Skelton & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; English Tools, Ltd., Wigan.—Silk for Para-chutes, Man-carrying: Courtaulds, Ltd., Braintree; Grout & Co., Ltd., Great Yarmouth.—Silk, Parachute, for Flares: Courtaulds, Ltd., Bocking; Driver, Hatley & Co., Ltd., Keighley; Lister & Co., Ltd., Bradford; Grout & Co., Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Brocklehurst Whiston Amal., Ltd., Macclesfield.—Skates, Side Tracking: A. Allen Whiston Amal., Ltd., Macclesfield.—Skates, Side Tracking : A. Allen & Sons, Ltd., Lower Gornal; J. Bradbury & Sons, Ltd., Braintree.—
Skylights : Messenger Bros., Ltd., Hounslow.—Spanners : Reform Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Slough; Armstrong, Stevens & Son, Willenhall; Abingdon Works (1931), Ltd., Birmingham.—Sparking Plugs, Aero Engine : K.L.G. Sparking Plugs, Ltd., London, S.W.—Sparking Plugs, Dummy : D. Gilson & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Rotherham & Sons, Ltd., Coventry.—Spirit Levels : Mechanism, Ltd., Croydon. —Squares, Fitters : Moore & Wright (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield.—Starters : Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.; Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—Steel Bars : Thos. Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.—Stocks, Drill : Lake & Elliott, Ltd., Braintree.—Suits, Combination, Blue : Wm. Sugden & Sons, Ltd., Cleckheaton; Russell & Dorrell, Worcester; Fleming, Birkby & Goodall, Ltd., Halifax; S. & P. Harris, Ltd., Glasgow; J. B. Hoyle & Co., Hebden Bridge; Redman Bros., Hebden Bridge; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.

Ltd., Glasgow; J. B. Hoyle & Co., Hebden Bridge; Redman Bros., Hebden Bridge; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs. Chas. Rattray & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Suits, Combination, Blue and Tropical: Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Manchester.— Suits, Combination, Tropical: Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, J.Ltd., Glasgow.—Suits, Flying, Thermally Insulated : Threg-lans, Ltd., London, S.E.; Robinson & Ensum, London, E.; Siebe Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; T. H. Stephens, Ltd., Malvern; H. Bednall, Esq., Walsall; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Wareings (Northampton), Ltd., Northampton; Calman Links, London, W.—Suits, PyJama: Henry Bannerman & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; S. & P. Harris, Ltd., Glasgow.—Switches : Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Lundberg & Sons, Ltd., Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Lundberg & Sons, Ltd., London, N.—Switches, Magnetic Relay : General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Switchgear and Switchgear, Power Station : Ferguson Pailin, Ltd., Manchester.—Tables, Rotating, for Testing Turn Indicators : Reid & Sigrist, Ltd., New Malden.—Tanks, Fuel, Safety, for Aircraft : Airspeed (1934), Ltd., Portsmouth.—Tanks, Pressed Stael Water Storage : Horseley Bridge & Thom Piggott Safety, for Aircraft : Airspeed (1934), Ltd., Portsmouth.—Tanks, Pressed Steel, Water Storage : Horseley Bridge & Thom. Piggott, Ltd., Tipton.—Target Raft, Repair of : St. Clements Shipyard, Ltd., Ipswich.—Target Towing Gear : Molins Machine Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Kershaw & Son, Leeds.—Tent Shelter, Decanting Trough : John Smith & Co., Chadwell Heath.—Testers, Bonding : Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., London, W.; Automatic Coil Winder & Electrical Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Tinware : Beech Hill & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—Tools, Screwcutting : Nuckey Scott & Co., London, N.; Pickford Tool Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Torches, Electric : Ever Ready Co. (Gt. Britain), Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Trays, Drip : Bramber Sheet Metal Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Trays, Protection : T. Morley & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Trestles, Tail : Alfred Allen & Sons, Lower Gornal.—Trolleys : Alvis Mechanisation, Ltd., Coventry. Sons, Lower Gornal.—**Trolleys**: Alvis Mechanisation, Ltd., Coventry. —**Troughing, Steel**: Jos. Westwood & Co., Ltd., London, E.— **Trousers**: M. Stone, Manchester; Windsor & Black, Ltd., Leeds.— **Trousers, Blue-Grey**: Colchester Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Colchester; L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.; Hollington Bros., Ltd., Collecter, E.; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Milns Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Hart & Levy, Ltd., Leicester; Jas. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; Sunderland & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Crowther Bros., Ltd., Colchester; Ben Williams & Co., Ltd., London, E.; H. Leaning & Co. Ltd., Colchester; Clathing Co., Muchaeter, Longer Klein, London, E.; Wathen Gardiner & Co., Bristol; Todd & Co., Klein, London, E.; Wathen Gardmer & Co., Bristol; Todd & Co., Ltd., Bristol; Chas. Williams & Co., Ltd., London, E.; John Fair-dale, Ltd., London, E.; Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Glasgow; Albion, Ltd., Leeds; Town Tailors, Ltd., Leeds; Moore Taggart & Co., Glasgow; John Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.—**Twill, Grey**: Eccles Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Typewriters, Signal and Spares**: Smith Premier Typewriter Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Unions, Lubrication**: Hobbies, Ltd., Dereham.—**Vacuum Chambers**: Negretti & Zambra, Landor, F.C. Walter, Co., Kit, Rollonge, Ellison Lagulations Hobbies, Ltd., Dereham.—Vacuum Chambers: Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.—Valves, Gas, for Kite Balloons: Ellison Insulations, Ltd., London, S.W.; Micanite & Insulators Co., Ltd., London, E.—
Valves, Relay and Spares: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham. —Vans, Recruiting: British Films, Ltd., London, S.W.—Volt-meters: Weston Electrical Instrument Co., Ltd., Enfield.—Water Sterilization Plant: E.C.D., Ltd., Tonbridge.—Wavemeters: Mar-coni's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Weights, Aerial: P. & E. Spencer, London, N.—Weights, Ballast: Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Winches, Kite Balloon: M. B. Wild & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Woodworking Machines: Thos. Robinson & Son, Ltd., Rochdale.—Woodworking Machinery: J. Sagar & Co., Ltd.,

British Foreign & Colonial Automatic Light Controlling Co., Ltd., Bournemouth; Horstmann Gear Co., Ltd., Bath; Venner Time Switches, Ltd., New Malden.—**Braid**: William Hughes & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Cable**: Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Pirelli-General Cables, Ltd., East-leigh; Siemens Bros., & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; United Telephone Cables, Ltd., Prescot and Dagenham.—**Cable Bearers**: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—**Cartage**: Lancashire Freight Services, Ltd., Manchester.—**Castings, Iron**: E. A. Wood, Rotherham.—**Conduit**: Barton Conduits, Ltd., Walsall.—**Cords, Telephone**: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; London Electric Wire Co., & Halifax; Wadkin, Ltd., Leicester.—W/T Equipment for Aircraft: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—W/T Loudspeakers: Tannoy Products, Ltd., London, S.E.—W/T Receivers and Spares: Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—W/T Receivers, Transmitters and Valves: A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.—W/T Switches: Stanley Electrical, Ltd., Teddington.—W/T Testers: Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., London, W. —W/T Transmitter Receivers: Aeronautical and General Instru-ments, Ltd., Croydon.—W/T Valves: Ferranti Ltd. Hollinwood: -W/T Transmitter Receivers : Aeronautical and General Instru-ments, Ltd., Croydon.-W/T Valves : Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., London, W.; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.-W/T Valves and Transmitter, Modification of : Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.-W/T Valve Tester : H. C. Atkins, Richmond.--Buildings and Works Services : Artificers Works : F. Evans & Sons, Nottingham. M/T Vehicle Shed : John Wilmott & Sons, Hitchin. Gas Defence Centre : W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Supply and Delivery of 200 Portable Huts and 25 Additional End Sections : J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Swinton. Preparation of Landing Ground : General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; London Electric Wire Co., & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; L.P.S. Electrical Co., Ltd., Alperton; Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; L.P.S. Electrical Co., Ltd., Alperton;
Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Reliance
Electrical Wire Co., Ltd., London, E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.,
London, S.E.—Diaphragms: Joseph Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Bilston.
—Ducts: Acton's Stoneware, Ltd., Barnsley; Albion Clay Co.,
Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Church Gresley Fire Brick & Fire Clay
Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Dudley; Naylor
Brothers (Clayware), Ltd., Huddersfield; James Oakes & Co.
(Riddings Collieries), Ltd., Jacksdale, Notts.; Oates & Green, Ltd.,
Halfax; Joseph Place & Sons, Ltd., Darwen; Powell Duffryn
Associated Collieries, Ltd., Aberdare; Standard (Buckley), Ltd.,
Chester; Sykes & Son (Poole), Ltd., Poole.—Film Unit Services:
George Humphries & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Ladders: Alfred
Beer & Sons, Bristol; Eclipse Rail Track Ladder Co., Ltd., Bristol;
H. C. Slingsby, Bradford.—Lamps, Hand Acetylene: Premier and Delivery of 200 Portable Huts and 25 Additional End Sections: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Swinton. Preparation of Landing Ground: Bradshaw Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Leicester. Underground Cables: Malcolm Allan (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Artificers Works: T. Shepherd & Sons, Ltd., York. M/T Vehicle Sheds: John Laing & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.; Thos. Lowe & Sons. Ltd., London, W. M/T Sheds: F. R. Hipperson & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.; Wm. Townson & Sons, Ltd., Bolton; A. M. Carmichael, Ltd., Edinburgh; W. Lawrence, & Son, Ltd., London, F.C., E. Barks & Son, Ltd. W. Lawrence & Son, Itd., Bonton; A. M. Carmienaei, Itd., Edinburgh; N. Lawrence & Son, Itd., London, E.C.; F. Perks & Son, Itd., Long Eaton; Thomas & Edge, Itd., London, S.E.; John Laing & Son, Itd., London, N.W. District Heating: Bearfoot & Bryett, Itd., London, S.E. Taxi Tracks: A. Monk & Co., Itd., Warrington; G. Percy Trentham, Ltd., London, W.; Constable Hart & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; W. & C. French, Ltd., Buckhurst Hill; Geo. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W. Supply and Erection of Operational Block, H. C. Slingsby, Bratford.—Lamps, Hand Acetylene: Premier Lamp & Engineering Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Line, Sash : James Austin & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Machines, Petrol Driven : Warsop Petrol Drill & Tools, Ltd., Leicester.—Material for P.O. Clothing : Joseph Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield.—Motor Chassis : Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Morris Motors, Ltd., Cowley. & Co., Ltd., London, W. Supply and Erection of Operational Block, Parachute Block and Steelwork : Airports, Ltd., Gatwick. Artificers Works : A. J. Arnold, Ltd., Westcliff-on-Sea. Chain Link Fencing : Penfold Fencing, Ltd., Watford. M/T Shed and External Services Penfold Fencing, Ltd., Watford. M/T Shed and External Services : J. Chapman & Son, Ltd., Leicester. Tarmac Apron : Bradshaw Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Leicester. Hutting : J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Swinton. Artificers works : F. Hossack & Son, Ltd., Sleaford. M/T Shed and External Services : Rice & Son, Ltd., Brighton; Stewart & Partners, Ltd., London, W.; John Greenwood, Ltd., London, E.C.; Walter Lawrence & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.; Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth; J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Swinton; Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham; M. & F. O. Foster & Co., Ltd., Hitchin; Hall Beddall & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. T. H. Kingerlee & Sons, Ltd., Oxford. Single Officers Quarters : John Laing & Son, Ltd., London, N.W. Air Filtration Plant and Hot Water Supply : Heat & Air Systems, Ltd., London, S.W. Alterations and Additions to School : Sherfield Bros., Farnham. Additional Buildings : G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Folkestone. Artificers Works : Anglo Scottish Construction Co., Ltd., London, Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Morris Motors, Ltd., Cowley. —Motor Cycles: B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—Paper, Filter: H. Reeve Angel & Co., Ltd., Maidstone.—Pipe, Steel: Bromford Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Plates, Earth: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton. —Plugs: Bonnella Bros. (1936), Ltd., London, W.C.—Plugs, Sparking: Lodge Plugs, Ltd., Rugby.—Pockets, Cotton Gauze: Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield.—Pole Heads: David Willetts, Ltd., Gradley Heath.—Ratchets and Tongs: J. Bradbury & Sons, Ltd., Braintree —Rectifiers: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., Chippenham. —Rings, Cable: Parkin Wire Products, Ltd., Ford, Sussex; West Bromwich Spring Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—Rings, Insulator: Bromwich Spring Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—Rings, Insulator : Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Meksham.—Rods, Sweeps': E. A. Ward & Co., Birmingham.—Rope, Steel Wire : D. Morgan Rees & Sons, Ltd., Cardiff.—Saddles, Galvanised : Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.— Solder : H. J. Enthoven & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Locke Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Tyne Solder Co. Feiling on Tumo. Guindles : Barling Lances & B. Artificers Works : Anglo Scottish Construction Co., Ltd., London S.W. Runway Trolleys and Blocks : Herbert Morris, Ltd., Lough S.W. Runway Trolleys and Blocks: Herbert Morris, Ltd., Lough-borough. Supply, Delivery and Erection of Semi-permanent Hangars: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich. Supply and Erection of Additional Accommodation: Airwork, Ltd., Hounslow. "J" Type Sheds: Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Robert Watson & Co. (Constructional Engineers), Ltd., Bolton; Lambhill Ironworks, Ltd., Lambhill; Dawnays, Ltd., London, S.W.; Francis Morton & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; P. & W. McLellan, Ltd., Glasgow; Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd., Chepstow; Wright Ander-son & Co., Ltd., Gateshead; Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middles-brough; Furness Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Billingham; Alex. Findlay & Co., Ltd., Motherwell. M/T Sheds: Henry Boot & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Kirk & Kirk, Ltd., London, S.W.; C. Miskin & Sons, Ltd., St. Albans. M/T Shed and External Services : C. Miskin & Sons, Ltd., St. Albans. Structural Steelwork : A. M. Carmichael, Ltd., Edinburgh; Sub-Contractor for Steel : Palmers Hebburn Co., Ltd., Hebburn-on-Tyne. Erection of Buildings : Flying Training, Ltd., Hanworth. Supply and Erection of Two Hangars : Airports, Lancaster & W. W. & K. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Tyne Solder Co., Felling-on-Tyne.—Spindles: Bayliss Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton; Thomas William Lench, Ltd., Birmingham; Charles Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—Staples, Insulated: Carlyle Chirm & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Wire, Copper: Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; Nevill, Druce & Co., Ltd., Llanelly; Spencer Wire Co., Ltd., Wakefield.—Wire, Flameproof: Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., Long Eaton: General Electric Co. Ltd. Southampton; L.P.S. Electrical Co., Ltd., Alperton; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Reliance Electrical Wire Co., Ltd., London, E.; Ripaults, Ltd., Enfield.—Wire, Galvanised : W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; British Ropes, Ltd., London, S.E.; R. Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester; Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington; Tinsley Wire Industries, Ltd., Sheffield; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington; Whitehead Hill & Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.—Wire, Switchboard : British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Ltd., Hebburn-on-Typle. Erection of Buildings: Flying Fraining, Ltd., Hanworth. Supply and Erection of Two Hangars: Airports, Ltd., Horley. District Heating (Additional Work): Newman & Watson, Ltd., London, W.; G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.; Brightside Foundry & Eng. Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Jeffreys & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. M/T Sheds and External Ser-Prescot. A.C. Motors, etc. : Welbeck Telephone Exchange : Lancashi e Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., London, N.W.—Band Conveyors : South Eastern District Parcels Office—Alterations; Modifications to Discharge Chutes : Sovex, Ltd., Erith.—Batteries : Newcastle A.T.E.—Replating 2 Batteries : Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Clifton Junction.—Cabling : Colchester-Hedingham, Holborn (Tandem) Exchange-Beckenham Exchange, Montrose-Brechin, Witham-Southminster : Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., South-ampton. Sub-Contractors for Colchester, Holborn (Tandem) and Montrose : Salford Electrical Instruments, Ltd., for Loading Coils

Jeffreys & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. M/T Sheds and External Ser-vices: Demolition & Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Chain Link Fencing, Supply and Delivery: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich. W/T Station: John Laing & Son, Ltd., London, N.W. Water Supply Pipeline: Blackford & Son, Calne, Wilts. Underground Cables: Demolition & Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. "L" Type Sheds: Horseley Bridge & Thomas Piggott, Ltd., Tipton. Water Storage Tank: Cumberland Reinforced Concrete Construc-tion Co., Arundel. Erection of Bungalow: Reid & Sigrist, Ltd., New Malden ampton. Sub-Contractors for Colchester, Holborn (Tandem) and Montrose : Salford Electrical Instruments, Ltd., for Loading Coils. Camberley-Hook, Haverfordwest-Fishguard, Vigilant-Ewell-Epsom : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Camberley and Vigilant : Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E., for Loading Coils. Ammanford-Llandilo, Brodick-Whiting Bay (Isle of Arran), Glasgow (Central)-Maryhill, Glasgow (Central),-Western : Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E. Aberdeen-Bucksburn-Dyce, Banbridge-Portadown, Bargoed-Merthyr Tydfil, Bridgend-Maesteg, Caernarvon-Portmadoc, Here-ford-Ludlow, Inverness-Fortrose : United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Aberdeen : Salford Electric Instruments, Ltd., for Loading Coils. Sub-Contractors for Banbridge, Bargoed, Bridgend and Caernarvon : Standard Tele-New Malden. New Malden. POST OFFICE. Apparatus, Telegraphic : Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon.—Appa-faus, Telephonic : Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works Ltd., London, N.W.; Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford; Siemens Bros., & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd. London, N.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.— Apparatus Telephonic, Parts : Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd., Kondon, E.; Huntley Boorne & Stevens, Ltd., Reading; Rotherham & Sons, Ltd., Coventry.—Apparatus, Testing and Protective : Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd. London, W.—Apparatus, Wireless : Electric and Musical Indus-tries, Ltd., Hayes.—Arms Wood : David Roberts, Son & Co. (Bootle), Ltd., Liverpool—Badges : Bryant & Tucker, Ltd., Bir-migham; William Franklin & Son, Ltd., Coventry; J. R. Gaunt & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—Battery Stores : Ericsson Tele-phones, Ltd., Beeston; Pilkington Brothers, Ltd., St. Helens.— Blocks, Terminal : Birkbys, Ltd., Liversedge, Yorks.—Bolts : Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Darlaston.—Boxes, Service : POST OFFICE. Electric Instruments, Ltd., for Loading Coils. Sub-Contractors for Banbridge, Bargoed, Bridgend and Caernarvon: Standard Tele-phones & Cables, Ltd., for Loading Coils. Sub-Contractors for Inverness: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., for Loading Coils.—**12 Channel Carrier Equipment:** Aberdeen-Inverness, Bel-fast-Extension No. 8, Bristol-Plymouth, Extension No. 2: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Conduit Laying:** London-Hastings (S.E. Dist.) (Sec. III): A. H. Ball & Co., Ltd., Farnham, Surrey; Pound Hill: C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham; Holborn (Tandem)-Tottenham (Hillside): J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., Croydon; Aberdeen-Cults-Culter (Secs. I, II), Aberdeen-Peterhead (Secs. I, II), Aboyne-Ballater (Secs. I, II). Avr-Cumnock Peterhead (Secs. I, II), Aboyne-Ballater (Secs. I, II), Ayr-Cumnock (Secs. I, II), Dunvegan and Broadford, Ibrox, Motherwell-Hamilton

Wartle : Christie & Middleton, Ltd., Banchory; Berwick-Dunbar : Cleghorn & Co., Ltd., Carlisle; Popesgrove-Richmond Bridge : Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Richmond; Hornsey etc., London-Oxford (L.T.R.) (Secs. II, III) : J. Cochrane & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; Eaglescliffe and North Ormesby, Fritwell and Kingham : Wm. Connolly & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Belfast (North) : J. E. Cull, Belfast; Liverpool (City Area, etc., Liverpool (Outer Area) etc., Liverpool (Wirral Area) etc. : H.B. Construction Co. (Lancs.), Ltd., Liverpool; Chester-Northwich (Secs. I, II), Great Chishill-Chrishall, Hinckley-Wolvey, W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington; Southend-on-Sea (East) : Howard Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W.; Lancaster (Sec. I) : Joe Johnson, Lancaster; Bideford (North) : King's Asphalt, Ltd., Exeter; Berkhamsted (Herts), Slough East-Langley : Lavender, McMillan, Ltd., Wor-(Herts), Slough East-Langley: Lavender, McMillan, Ltd., Wor-cester Park; Rotherham-Trawfer: Martin & Element, Ltd., Smethcester Park; Rotherham-Trawfer: Martin & Element, Ind., Smehl-wick; Birmingham-Oxford (N. Wales) (Secs. IV, VI, VII), Exeter-Starcross (Sec. I), West Bromwich-Wednesbury: Moore & Rowley Birmingham; Crofton, Gook and Howden, Scampton-Normanby etc. (Secs. I, II), South Shields, Thornton (Lancs.): E. W. Moulson, Birmingham; Crofton, Gook and Howden, Scampton-Normanby etc. (Secs. I, II), South Shields, Thornton (Lancs.): E. W. Moulson, Bradford; Glasgow (St. Vincent Street-Pitt Street): R. & C. Murray, Glasgow; Marlborough-Upavon (S. Mid), Northampton: H. J. Newport, Ltd., Towcester; Ayr and Mauchline, Foleshill (Coventry), Leeds-Newcastle-Chapeltown etc., Llanymynech, Marlborough-Upavon (S. Wales), Musselburgh, Prestbury (Cheshire), Reading (South), Rotherham-Wickersley-Maltby etc., Sale (Cheshire), Stockton-Eaglescliffe, Wellington West and Cock Island: Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ashford-Hastings (Secs. I, II, III, IV, V, VI), Birmingham-Oxford (N. Wales) (Secs. I, II, III): Conway-Llanwst-Bettws-y-Coed--(Secs. I, II, III), Hounslow (Hounslow-Feltham Junctions), Liverpool, Colwyn Bay (Secs. I, II, III), Nottingham-Hull (Secs. I, II), Rickmansworth-Scotts Hill: Ormerod & Shields, Preston; Beith, Mid Calder-Broxburn: R. Paterson & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; St. Helens (Lancs.): W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton; Falmouth-Truro (Secs. I, II, III): Wm. F. Rees, Ltd., London, S.W.; Dunnow-Great Easton (Essex): Ruddock & Meighan, Ltd., Wealdstone; Llanishen-Cardiff: H. Smith, Newport (Mon.); Stechford (B'ham.): E. F. Sparkes (Contr's), Ltd., Birmingham; Cambridge-Newmarket (Secs. I, II, II), Chippenham (Marshfield Rd.), Clay Cross, Northallerton-Leming, Nottingham-Hull (Secs. III, IV, V, VI), Sheffield-Grimsby: Squires & Sons, Ltd., Selby (Yorks); Pinner-Stanmore, Southgate-Green Lanes (Sec. I), Tottenham, Angel Rd., etc.: O. C. Summers, London, N.; Benson, Kingston Blount and Nuneham Courtenay, Bradford (West), Dawlish (Devon), Exeter-Starcross (Sec. II), Glastonbury Somerset), Leeds-Bradford, London-Oxford (L.T.R.) (Secs. IV, V), Martock (Somerset) and Yetminster (Dorset), Nottingham-Hull (Sec. VII), Plympton (Devon), Skewen (Glam.): A. Thomson & Co. (Ldn.), Ltd., London, E.C.; London-Oxford (L.T.R.) (Secs. IV, V), Martock (Somerset) and Yetminster (Dorset), Nottingham-Hull (Sec. VII), Plympton (Devon), Skewen (Glam.): A. Thomson & Co. (Ldn.), Ltd., London, E.C.; London-Oxford (L.T.R.) (Secs. I, VI): Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W.; Bewdley-Brimfield (B'ham. portion), Otford (Kent), Weybridge, Balfour Rd., Willesden etc.: George Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment**: Aintree, Airdrie, Unit-Extension 1, Ambassador-Extension 1, Bridgeton-Power Plant, Fulford, Haxby, Acomb and Dringhouses—Provision of Ringer Equipment, Otley-Power Plant, Stoke-on-Trent Telephone Manager's Office—P.A.B., Western (Glasgow)—Main Distribution Frames: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Almonds-bury (Bristol) Unit-Power Plant, Bootle, Castletown (I.O.M.) Unit, Houghton-le-Spring, Unit-Power Plant, Liskeard (Cornwall) Unit-Power Plant, Saltford (Somerset) Unit-Power Plant, Seven-Unit, Houghton-le-Spring, Unit-Power Plant, Liskeard (Cornwall Unit-Power Plant, Saltford (Somerset) Unit-Power Plant, Seven Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Almondsbury D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N., for Rectifiers Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N., 10 Recentry, Walter Jones & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Sub-Contractors for Sevenoaks: Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., London, S.W., for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifiers and Ringing Machines. Chesterton (Staffs)-Power Plant, Darlington (Auto-Manual)-Power Plant, Foleshill (Coventry)-Alterations to Power Plant, Kings Langley—Modification of Power Plant, Loughton—Extension No. 3, Penwortham—Power Plant, Ramsgate—Power Plant, Whitley Bay: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Foleshill: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakwell, Derby-Contractors for Foleshil: D.F. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakeweil, Derby-shire, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Master Contactor. Sub-Contractors for Penwortham: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakeweil, Derbyshire, for Batteries; Westing-house Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N., for Rectifiers; Walter Jones & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Sub-Contractors for Ramsgate: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakeweil, Derbryding for Batteries; Pleaterie Construction Co., Ltd., London Sub-Contractors for Ramsgate : D.P. Battery Co., Idd., Bakewar, Derbyshire, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Master Contactor; Walter Jones & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Alderley Edge, Unit— Extension No. 1, Alresford (Hants) Unit—Power Plant, Beauchief, Extension No. 1, Alresford (Hants) Unit—Power Plant, Beauchief, Extension No. 3—Power Plant, Bidford-on-Avon, Unit, Bovey Tracey, Unit, Church Stretton, Unit—Power Plant, Craven Arms (Shropshire) Unit—Power Plant, East Dean (Sussex) Unit, Kirby Muxloe, Lancing—Power Plant, Lavant—Power Plant, North Shore (Blackpool) Extension No. 2, Oughtibridge—Extension No. 1, Rottingdean—Extension No. 4, Saffron Walden, Unit—Power Plant, Selsey, Unit—Power Plant, South Godstone (Surrey) Unit— Power Plant, Waltham—Extension No. 1, Woodseat (Sheffield)— Plant, Selsey, Unit—Power Plant, South Godstone (Surrey) Unit— Power Plant, Waltham—Extension No. 1, Woodseat (Sheffield)— Extension No. 2: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Church Stretton, Lavant, Saffron Walden, Selsey and South Godstone: Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E., for Batteries: Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N., for Bottifarr: Walter Ionea & Co. (Excention of the Contractor Stretcher Stretche for Batteries: Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N., for Rectifiers; Walter Jones & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines.' Sub-Contractors for Lancing: Hart Accu-mulator Co., Ltd., London, E., for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifiers; Walter Jones & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Castle

Douglas, Fallings Park—Extension No. 2, Kenton, Lancaster House Trunk Exchange—Pneumatic, Ticket Tubes, Mogador— Power Plant, Newmarket—Power Plant, Portmadoc—Power Plant, Reading—Extension No. 7, Rochford—Extension No. 2, Sheerness—Power Plant, Swadlincote—Extension No. 1, Trow-bridge—Power Plant: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. Sub-Contractors for Portmadoe and Trowbridge : Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E., for Batteries; Electric Con-struction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifiers; Walter Jones & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Sub-Contractors for Newmarket : D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.E., for Rectifiers; Walter Jones & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Sub-Contractors for Sheerness : D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries; Bull Motors, Ltd., Ipswich, for Motor Generator; Walter Jones & Co. (Engi-neers), Ltd., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines.—**Telephonic Repeater Equipment :** Chatham—Power Plant, Dalton—Power Plant, Key Street—Power Plant, Marlborough—Extension No. 8— Additional Power Plant, Stonewood (Kent)—Power Plant, Tweeds-muir (Lanarkshire)—Power Plant : Austinlite, Ltd., Smethwick; Dublin and Howth Stations : General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Derby—Extension No. 12 : Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd. London, N. London. N.

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London, N. H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE. Paper : Barrow Paper Mills, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness; Bowaters & Lloyds Sales, Ltd., Sittingbourne; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; Jas. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; Darwen Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Apsley; Dowdings, Ltd., Little Eaton; East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Radclife; Empire Paper Mills, Ltd., Greenhithe; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Jacksons Mill-board & Fibre Co., Ltd., Bourne End; S. Jones & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Neptune Waterproof Paper Co., Ltd., Cowley; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Woolfold; Thames Board Mills, Ltd., Purfleet; Tullis Russell & Co., Ltd., Markinch; Westfield Paper Co., Ltd., Westfield; Wiggins Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Chorley.—Paper for Colour Lithography London (1939): Westfield Paper Co., Ltd., Westfield.—Printing, Ruling and Binding : A.R.P. Folder for Home Office (Air Raid Precautions Dapartment): Bem-rose & Sons, Ltd., Derby; Birchall & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool. Books:— A.B.5."—War Office: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. "Admiralty Navigation Manual 1933–Vol. 1"—N.P.P. Admiralty: Webb, Son & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. "Form 127"—Air Ministry: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. "M.T.E.23"—General Post Office: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. "M.T.E.23"—General Post Office: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. "M.T.E.23"—General Post Office: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. "M.T.E.23"—General Post Office: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. "M.T.E.23"—General Post Office: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. "M.T.E.23"—General Post Office: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. "S.O. Book 129"—H.M. Stationery Office: Cart-wright & Rattray, Ltd., Hyde; Drake Driver & Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C. Booklets P.L. 22 "Post Your Parcels"—General Post Office: J. Weiner, Ltd., London, W. Group 439 (1939) Printing of the Roll of Midwives Practising: Percy Bros. (1937), Ltd., M Fosh & Cross, Ltd., Ltd., London, E.; Sir J. Causton & Son, Eastleigh. Pads S1319A—Admiralty: Bemrose & Sons, Ltd., Derby. Eastleigh. Pads S1319A—Admiralty: Bemrose & Sons, Ltd., Derby. "Skewer" Loose-Leaf Binders—Ministry of Labour : Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Miscellaneous : Cloth, Black Line Tracing : Norton & Gregory, Ltd., London, N.W. Cloth, Thick Tracing Dull Back : Morley Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Eccles; Red Bridge Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Ainsworth. Cloth, Thin Tracing "A" Dull Back : Cousins & Co. (M/c), Ltd., Belmont. Cloth, Thin Tracing "A" : B. J. Hall & Co., Ltd., Cheadle; Morley Manu-facturing Co., Ltd., Eccles; Red Bridge Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Ainsworth; Winterbottom Bookcloth Co., Ltd., Salford. Cloth, Opaque : Ritchie & Eason, Ltd., Manchester. Copier Composition : Crusader Manufacturing Co., London, E.; E. W. Edwardson & Co., Ltd., Enfield. Cord, Fine Laid : Forth & Clyde Roperie Co., Kirk-caldy. Envelopes, Buff, 7 in. by 4[‡] in : John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Enfield. Cord, Fine Laid: Forth & Clyde Roperie Co., Kirk-caldy. Envelopes, Buff, 7 in. by 43 in.: John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., London, N. Files, Automatic, Box, Foolscap: A. E. Walker, Ltd., London, N. Glue: Usher Walker, Ltd., London, E.C. Liquid Gum, London, Northern Area (1939), Tables I and II: Henry C. Stephens, Ltd., London, E.C. Rotaprint Plates: Kayes Rotaprint Agency, Ltd., London, N.W.; Strand Lithographic Co., Ltd. Romford. Straps, Web, Patent Buckles: G. Hughes & Co., London, N. Waxless Stencils, No. 10 Rotary: D. Gestetner, Ltd., London, N. London, N. London, N.

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H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS. Building Services: Admiralty Chart Factory, Cricklewood-Extension: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Aintree, Liverpool Telephone Exchange-Erection: Cregreen & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool. All Saints (Manchester) Sub Post Office-Erection: Moston Brick & Building Co., Ltd., Manchester. Alnwick Post Office and Telephone Exchange-Erection: R. Carse & Son, Ltd., Northumberland. Amersham St. Mary's Hospital-Erection of Emergency Hospital Buildings: Webster & Cannon, Ltd., Ayles-buty, Bucks. Barry Dock-A.R.P. Services: H. S. Rendell & Sons, Ltd., Barry Dock. Benton Telephone Exchange-Alterations and Extensions: Nicholson & Hush, Ltd., Blyth, Northumberland. Bilston (Staffs) Telephone Exchange-Additions: F. A. & H. Taylor, Bloxwich, Staffs. Bishopton Royal Ordnance Factory, No. 3 Acid Factory-Supply and Erection of Huts: Hugh Leggat, Ltd., Barrhead;-Fencing: W. Bain & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Blackburn Royal Ordnance Factory-Metal Fabric Screens: T. W.

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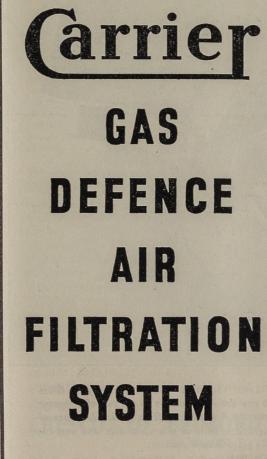
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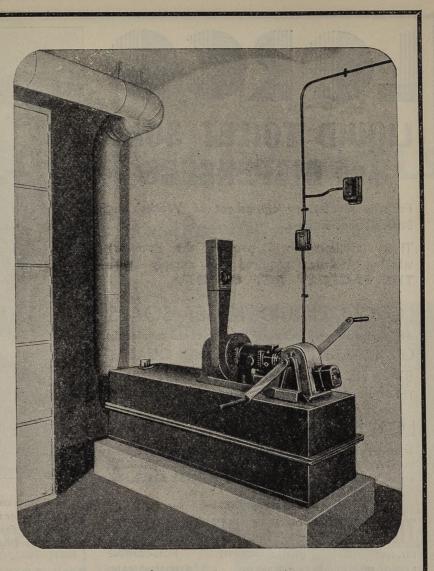




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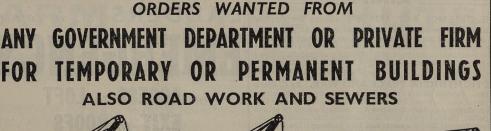
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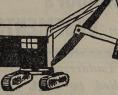
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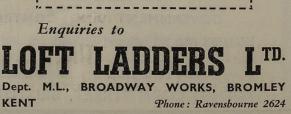
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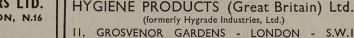


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