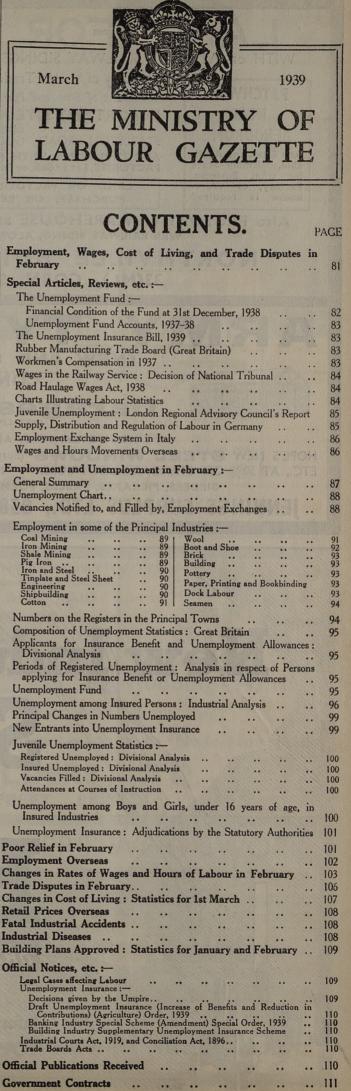


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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

MARCH, 1939.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.

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

VOL. XLVII.-No. 3.]

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THERE was a marked improvement in employment between 16th January and 13th February. In outdoor industries employment in January had been restricted by severe weather, and the recovery in February was partly due to milder conditions; but there was also an improvement in employment in many other industries.

Insured Persons in Work.—It is provisionally esti-mated that at 13th February, 1939, the number of insured persons, aged 16–64, in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,222,000. This was 143,000 more than at 16th January, 1939, and, on a comparable basis about 70.000 more than at 14th Education 1990.

Numbers Wholly Unemployed (excluding Persons nor-mally in Casual Employment).—At 13th February, 1939. there were 1,538,512 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 55,919 less than at 16th January, 1939, but 133,600 more than at 14th February, 1938.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 13th February, 1939, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 291,680 persons who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. This was 87,347 less than at 16th January, 1939, and 43,404 less than at 14th February, 1938.

Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment. —At 13th February, 1939, there were on the registers in Great Britain 66,526 unemployed persons who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. This was 958 more than at 16th January, 1939, but 3,899 less than at 14th February, 1938.

Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.—The total of 1,896,718 persons on the registers at 13th February, 1939, included 1,112,691 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 564,334 persons with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 41,070 persons with applications for benefit or allowances under con-sideration and 178,623 other persons, of whom 49,980 were under 16 years of age.

Percentages Unemployed.—Among insured persons, aged 16–64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 13th February, 1939, was 13:2, as compared with 14.1 at 16th January, 1939. For 14th February, 1938, the percentage (which excludes the classes brought into insurance in April, 1938) was $12 \cdot 8$. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 13.4 at 13th February, 1939, 14.3 at 16th January, 1939, and 13.1 at 14th February, 1938. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were $9\cdot 8$, $11\cdot 1$ and $8\cdot 4$ respectively.

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.-The improvement in employment between 16th January and 13th February was most marked in building, public works contracting, agriculture and horticulture, and stone quarrying (in which industries employment at 16th January was adversely affected by bad weather), in the iron and steel industry, metal goods manufacture, engineering, and the textile, clothing, boot and shoe, and pottery industries. On the other hand, there was a decline in employment in coal mining in South Wales. and Monmouthshire.

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 February are estimated to have resulted in an increase of about £23,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 402,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £10,150 in those of 256,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were increased were coal miners in Lancashire and Cheshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, North Stafford-shire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, and Scotland; workpeople employed in steel melting shops and steel rolling mills in various districts; and building trade operatives in a number of localities in England and Wales.

The decreases mainly affected coal miners in Northumberland, Yorkshire, and Cannock Chase; steel sheet millmen in various districts; galvanisers in England and Wales; and tinplate makers in South Wales, Monmouthshire, and Gloucestershire.

The changes so far reported in the two completed months of 1939 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about £45,000 a week in the full-time wages of 611,500 workpeople, and in a net decrease of $\pounds 12,500$ in those of 120,000* workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st March the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 53 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 55 per cent. at 1st Feb-ruary, 1939, and 56 per cent. at 1st March, 1938. For food only the corresponding percentage at 1st March, 1939, was 35, as compared with 38 at 1st February, 1939, and 40 at 1st March, 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 February was 68. In addition 9 disputes which began before February were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of work-people involved in these 77 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was 28,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in February was about 116,000 working days.

* Of the 256,000 workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in February, over 140,000 had received an increase of a greater amount in January.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT FUND. I. FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE FUND AT 31st DECEMBER, 1938.

THE Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee is required by statute to present to the Minister of Labour, by the end of February in each year, a report on the financial condition of the Unemploy-ment Fund as at the previous 31st December. They are required to report separately with regard to the general and the agricultural accounts of the Fund. The reports for 1938, which were made on 24th February, 1939,* have now been published.

General Account.

In 1935 the Statutory Committee adopted the principle that the Unemployment Fund should balance over a trade cycle, and, where necessary for their calculations, they assumed eight years, beginning with 1936, as the length of the next cycle. Starting with a statement submitted by the Committee on Economic Information of the Economic Advisory Council as to what appeared then to be the most probable mean level of unemployment over that period, the Statutory Committee made assumptions as to the rate of unemployment in each of the eight years 1936 to 1943 that would yield this mean over each of the eight years 1936 to 1943 that would yield this mean over the eight years as a whole. On these assumptions, while the Com-mittee allowed for the probability that unemployment during 1938 would be materially greater than in 1937, they expected that 1938 would show an excess of income over expenditure of about £3,000,000, which would have to be added to the reserve to meet depression in subsequent years. The actual excess of income over expenditure in 1938 was £3,575,000, but a comparison of this figure with the Com The actual excess of income over expenditure in respect either of resources or of liabilities. First, a deduction amountto £400,000, has to be made for depreciation in the capital value of investments. Second, in each of the two previous years changes were made in the scheme which were to be financed by drawing on lump sum surpluses which the Committee had found to be disposable. The gain of £3,175,000 made in 1938 is a net gain after providing for these changes out of income and not by drawing on the accumulated balance. Allowing for this, and making other necessary accumulated balance. Allowing for this, and making other necessary adjustments, the true position is that at the end of 1938 the Fund, instead of just realising expectations, had improved on expectations to the extent of about £3,100,000. That is to say, there would be a surplus of about that size for distribution by further changes of the scheme, if the liabilities of the Fund remained the same. This, however, was not the case. In two respects, which the Com-mittee were bound to take into account, the liabilities of the Fund had ingreased

had increased.

First, in their report on holidays in relation to Unemployment First, in their report on holidays in relation to Unemployment Insurance the Committee recommended several changes whose net result would be to increase the annual expenditure of the Fund by about £200,000 a year, and until they knew that the Government were not likely to introduce legislation to give effect to that report, they felt bound to regard the additional expenditure that they had recommended, as one of the liabilities of the Fund.

Second, the Committee had been informed that owing to improvements in salary scales, premises, etc., provision would have to be made for a substantial increase in the cost of administration in 1939 and thereafter. The additional charge in 1939 as compared with 1938 is put at £350,000. The Committee's recommendation, in their report on the agricultural account, for a reduction in agricultural contributions, would, under the arrangement now in force, automatically involve a reduction of about £50,000 in the amount charged to the agricultural account in respect of cost of administra-tion. Since the cost of administration is not reduced thereby, this means an increase of that amount in the liabilities of the general account.

account. The Committee thus found it necessary to provide for additional liabilities amounting to £600,000 a year, and consequently they could not regard the excess of income over expenditure in 1938, amounting to £3,100,000, as a disposable surplus. That sum by itself would fall far short of providing the means of meeting the new liabilities. In 1938, however, a change was made in the general insurance scheme, namely, the inclusion of institutional domestic servants, as well as certain other classes of employees, which seems likely to strengthen the financial position of the Fund. The rate of unemployment among these classes has proved to be below the aver-age, and if this difference is maintained the net gain to the Fund may be about £500,000 a year. This is nearly, but not quite, enough to mest the additional liabilities. The Committee therefore concluded that the most appropriate way of adjusting the finance of the Fund would be to devote to the

reduction of debt, and the consequent reduction of debt charge, such portion of the balance standing in the Fund as would be sufficient to ensure that income would be not less than expenditure. They accordingly recommended that an amount of £3,000,000 standing to the credit of the general account of the Unemployment Fund should be applied to the reduction of debt. The debt charge on the Fund would thereby be reduced by nearly £150,000 a year, and with the £500,000 of increased income already referred to, this would be sufficient to meet the additional liabilities of about £600,000 a year.

Agricultural Account.

The income of the agricultural account in 1938 continued to be considerably in excess of expenditure. The total receipts of the account from all sources during the year were £1,942,533, while the expenditure was £993,649; income thus exceeded expenditure by £948,884, making, with the balance of £1,824,987, carried forward at 31st December, 1937, a net balance at 31st December, 1938, of £2.773.871.

* H.C. 78 of Session 1938-39. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net.

The Committee discuss in their report the working and prospects of the agricultural insurance scheme. On a balance of considerations they consider it prudent to allow for agriculture, taking good and bad years together, a rate of unemployment 25 per cent. above that experienced in 1938. After making this allowance the income of the agricultural account would still exceed expenditure by £656.000 a year. To some extent this difference between expected and actual expenditure is due to the fact that the proportion of unemployment in agriculture which ranks for agricultural benefit has been much in agriculture which ranks for agricultural benefit has been much below the expectations and intentions with which the agricultural scheme was established. The Committee express the hope that, before it becomes necessary for them to make a further financial report on the agricultural scheme, it will have been possible, by means of inquiries made through the Ministry of Labour or otherwise, to throw light on this problem. In 1938 the proportion of unemploy-ment ranking for benefit was 50 per cent. The Committee are of principle that accurate a barrent proportion of total unemployment should be regarded as one of the essential purposes of the agricultural scheme. They should assume that the rate of expenditure ultimately experienced by the scheme will be based, not upon a 50 per cent. proportion ranking for benefit, but on a much higher proportion, such as 70 per cent.

An increase of the percentage ranking for benefit to about 70 per cent. would increase the average annual expenditure on benefit by about £371,000, and reduce the excess of income over expenditure to about £285,000. This, in the Committee's view, is the maximum apart from the balance already accumulated in the Fund, that should be regarded as available for immediate distribution in any way than by changes of the ratio rule or other extensions period of benefit.

In considering the question of increasing benefit rates the Com-mittee had before them a memorandum supplied by the Ministry of Labour (printed as an Appendix to the report) showing the rates of agricultural wages in various parts of England and Wales and in Scotland in 1936, when unemployment insurance for agriculture was introduced, and in 1938. The Committee conclude that the average total weekly earnings of agricultural workers have increased by about 3s. during that period. A comparison between the rates of benefit and the wage-level, in agriculture and under the general scheme, shows that, considered as compensation for loss of wages, insurance under the agricultural scheme is already on a more generous scale than under the general scheme. The Committee point out, however, that this arises essentially from the relatively low wages in agriculture. It was common ground among all those who made representations before them that they ought to contemplate an increase in the remuneration of agricultural workers as a means of preventing the further continued drift from the land into industrial employment. In the light of these considerations the Committee believe that the case for an increase of benefits under the agricultural scheme is made out, and they accordingly make the following proposals

Class of insured persons.	Weekly rate of benefit to be increased
Men aged 21 and under 65 Men ,, 18 ,, 21 Boys ,, 17 ,, 18 Boys ,, 16 ,, 17 Women ,, 21 ,, 65 Women ,, 18 ,, 21 Girls ,, 17 ,, 18	from 14s. 0d. to 15s. 0d. ,, 12s. 0d. ,, 13s. 0d. ,, 6s. 0d. ,, 7s. 6d. ,, 4s. 0d. ,, 5s. 0d. ,, 12s. 6d. ,, 13s. 0d. ,, 9s. 6d. ,, 10s. 0d. ,, 5s. 0d. ,, 6s. 0d.
Girls ,, 16 ,, 17 Benefit for an adult dependent	3s. 6d. , 4s. 0d.

These increases, in the Committee's view, involve also the raising of the maximum limit of benefit, and they propose accordingly that it should be raised by 3s. to 33s.

These proposals are estimated to cost about £125,000 a year; thus leaving about £160,000 a year surplus for disposal. There appears to the Committee to be no possibility of absorbing this surplus in any further increases of rates of benefit, or in improvements of the conditions of benefit which they are prepared to recommend, and they therefore conclude that it would be reasonable to use it in a reduction of contributions. They propose accordingly that the contributions of all persons aged 18 years and over should be reduced by $\frac{1}{2}d$. from each party. This change is estimated to reduce the income of the agricultural account by £190,000 a year, but it will also have the incidental effect of reducing by one-eighth of that sum, that is to say, by £23,750 a year, the sum charged to the account account would thus be about £166,000 a year, which is practially the same as the sum of £160,000 a year named above as still disposable. The Committee also propose that, as a means of reducing the These proposals are estimated to cost about £125,000 a year;

The Committee also propose that, as a means of reducing the accumulated balance standing to the credit of the agricultural account (amounting to $\pounds 2,774,000$ at the end of 1938), there should be a *further* reduction of contributions, of the same amount and in respect of the same classes, but limited to the three-year period ending in July, 1942.

In summing up the financial results of their various proposals, the Committee call attention to the effects of the arrangement whereby the charge on the agricultural account in respect of adminis-tration is fixed at one-eighth of the contribution income. Under this arrangement any reduction of agricultural contributions auto-matically results in a reduction in the amount charged to the account in respect of administration, although there has been no reduction in actual administrative expenditure, and this makes it difficult for the Committee, without special explanation, to show the real effects of their proposals. The arrangement was originally adopted, on the Committee's recommendation, for an experimental period of five years, and it should, in their opinion, be regarded as subject to revision at the end of that time.

March. 1939.

The Committee review the operation of the provision for rebates of contributions for yearly and half-yearly hirings. The repre-sentatives of the agricultural trade unions expressed themselves as opposed to the rebates. The National Farmers' Union in England opposed to the rebates. The National Farmers' Union and expressed no strong opinion. The National Farmers' Union and Chamber of Agriculture for Scotland, while recognising that the administrative cost of the rebates made them hard to justify, thought that a reduction of contributions for long hirings should continue in some form or another. The Committee conclude that the rebates can now be abolished without hardship to anybody, as an accompaniment to the reduction of contributions which they propose. In view of the high administrative cost of this provision and of the experience that the system does not lead to a lower rate of unemployment among agricultural workers as a whole in the areas where long hirings are agricultural workers as a whole in the areas whele tong infinite and common, they recommend that the system should not be continued, and that early opportunity should be taken of any legislation affecting unemployment insurance to include a clause repealing Section 10 of the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936, under which the rebates are paid.

The Government have adopted the recommendations of the Committee, and a draft Order to give effect to the recommendations in regard to the agricultural account was laid before both Houses of Parliament on 9th March, 1939.*

II. UNEMPLOYMENT FUND ACCOUNTS, 1937-38.

The Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee referred to above includes a formal account of the working of the General and Agricultural Accounts of the Unemployment Fund in the calendar year 1938. The account was prepared for the Committee by the Accountant-General for the Ministry of Labour, and included figures taken from accounting and other records which had not have records which the accounting and other records which had not been subject to examination and audit. Audited accounts of the Unemployment Fund relating to the financial year ended 31st March, 1938, together with the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, have now been published.[†] The accounts are presented in two parts, the General Account and the Agricultural Account; the latter shows the amounts determined by the Minister of Labour with the concurrence of the Treasury to be approximately equivalent to the contributions, agricultural benefit and other receipts and payments, including administrative expenses, properly attribut able to the insurance of persons employed in agriculture, while the General Account includes all other receipts and payments of the Fund. (Up to 31st March, 1937, expenditure on unemployment allowances was also met from the Unemployment Fund, but since that date it has been borne by the Unemployment Assistance Fund).

General Account.—The receipts during 1937–38 amounted to £65,203,143, of which £63,975,841 represented contributions from employers and employed persons, the Exchequer and the Defence Departments. As compared with the previous year the income from contributions increased by £143,509, the growth of the number of insured persons in employment being more than sufficient to offset a reduction in receipts from the Defence Departments and the effect of a full year's operation of the reduced rates of contribution for persons ared 18 years and over introduced in July 1936 persons aged 18 years and over introduced in July, 1936.

The total expenditure during the year (excluding the amount of £20,000,000 applied to the reduction of debt on the last day of the year) was £46,567,273, as compared with £45,407,868 in the previous year. During the first half of the year the trend of the numbers of registered unemployed and of the numbers of insured persons in receipt of benefit continued to be downwards, but later there was a sharp rise in unemployment, and the great majority of those newly thrown out of work proved to be entitled to benefit. Expenditure on benefit was also increased by the reduction of the waiting period and the allowance of more "additional days" to men with a good employment record.

The income for the year exceeded expenditure by £18,635,870 There was a balance at the beginning of the year of $\pounds42,928,813$, of which an amount of $\pounds20,000,000$ was applied towards the reduction of debt on 31st March, 1938, in accordance with the recommendation made by the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee in their report dated 24th February, 1938; allowing for that repayment, the balance at the end of the year was accordingly £41,564,683.

Agricultural Account.—Considerable increases are shown in both receipts and payments as compared with the year ended March, 1937, during which contributions were payable from 4th May, 1936, and benefit from 5th November, 1936, only. The income from con-tributions was also increased by the inclusion of private gardeners in the scheme as from 1st February, 1937. The receipts for the year amounted to £1,921,310, of which all but £29,263 repre-sented contributions by employers, employed persons and the Agricultural Account.-Considerable increases are shown in both amounted to $\pm 1,921,510$, of which all but $\pm 29,265$ represented contributions by employers, employed persons and the Exchequer. The total expenditure during the year was $\pm 776,168$, the amount paid in agricultural benefit being $\pm 525,190$. Provision is made in the agricultural scheme for the repayment, under certain conditions, of a proportion of the contributions paid during a period of yearly or half-yearly hiring, and the amount repaid during the period covered by the accounts was $\pm 10,113$. The accumulated balance at the end of the year was $\pm 1,962,297$.

* H.C. 79 of Session 1938-39. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net. † H.C. 24 of Session 1938-39. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net.

March. 1939.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL, 1939

In addition to other amendments of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the Unemployment Insurance Bill* at present before Parliament proposes to give legislative effect to the recommendations of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee in their Report of 7th October, 1938, on Holidays and Suspensions in relation to Un-employment Insurance *

employment Insurance.[†] Clause 1 of the Bill provides that a person on holiday is not to be Clause 1 of the Bill provides that a person on holiday is not to be deemed to be unemployed and is not entitled to receive unemploy-ment benefit for the holiday; it enables regulations to be made for the purpose of deciding, in this connection, when a person is on holiday and whether unemployment insurance and health and old age pensions insurance contributions are payable in respect of payments received by an employed person on holiday; and it makes consequential alterations with regard to the payment of benefit pending a final decision on the claim. These provisions are to come into operation on 5th October, 1939. Clause 2 provides that the receipt of payments from an employer

Clause 2 provides that the receipt of payments from an employer after suspension or termination of employment shall not be a bar to the receipt of unemployment benefit, provided that the payments are made in accordance with prescribed conditions.

Clause 3 extends to twenty weeks the period of ten weeks which, under the existing law, is the maximum interval that may separate two periods of unemployment to permit of their treatment as one continuous period of unemployment. The clause also makes alteration with regard to the computation of continuous periods of un-

Clause 4 extends the classes of dependants in respect of which an increase of benefit may be paid.

Clause 8 extends the Minister's powers to provide training courses to persons between 16 and 18 years of age, subject to certain con-ditions, and to members of the armed forces; the clause also extends the Minister's power to make payments to persons attending training and certain other courses.

Clause 15 abolishes, after a period of grace, the existing provisions under which farmers and their workers who enter into long hirings can

obtain a rebate of unemployment insurance contributions. The other clauses introduce minor amendments in relation to the scope of the Unemployment Insurance Scheme; for correcting an interpretation of the Unemployment Insurance Acts; for amending the law relating to Special and Supplementary Schemes; for simplifying the credit of contributions to persons continuing to receive which time advection, for brigging the Unemployment to receive whole time education; for bringing the Unemployment Insurance Acts into line with the Health Insurance Act in the matter of legal proceedings for non-payment of contributions and evidence at statutory enquiries; for making more suitable provision for reciprocal arrangements with Northern Ireland in connection with Unemployment Insurance; and for bringing the Unemployment Insurance Acts into accord with the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1936, in certain respects.

RUBBER MANUFACTURING TRADE BOARD (GREAT BRITAIN).

The Minister of Labour has established a Trade Board for the The Minister of Labour has established a Trade Board for the rubber manufacturing trade in Great Britain under the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918. All branches of the rubber manufacturing trade, as defined in the Trade Boards (Rubber Manufacturing) Order, 1938, will be subject to the jurisdiction of the Board, with the exception of the small branch concerned with the regeneration of used or waste rubber, for which a separate Board is to be established.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN 1937.

THE Home Office have issued a White Paper[‡] on "Statistics of Compensation and Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Acts and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, in Great Britain during the year 1937.'

Statistics are given in detail for each of the seven groups of Statistics are given in detail for each of the seven groups of industries—mines, quarries, railways, factories, docks, construc-tional work and shipping—in which returns are required from employers under section 42 of the consolidating Workmen's Com-pensation Act of 1925. The figures, which are summarised below, relate to accidents and the diseases scheduled under section 43 of that Act.

that Act. The number of persons coming within the provisions of the Acts in the seven groups of industries specified above was 7,959,063 in 1937. The number of fatal cases was 2,370, of which 2,345 were due to accident and 25 to disease. The number of non-fatal cases was 486,495; cases of disablement arising from accident numbered 468,239, and disease disablement cases numbered 18,256.

Payments for compensation in respect of fatal cases amounted to $\pounds 668,564$, and in respect of disablement cases to $\pounds 5,970,960$, making a total of $\pounds 6,639,524$. The figures for compensation represent only the actual amount paid to workmen or their dependants, and not

the total charge on the industries in respect of compensation. It is estimated that if all the charges and expenses are taken into account, the total amount paid in the seven groups of industries in 1937 in respect of workmen's compensation would amount to about £8 000 000

* House of Commons Bill 83. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net. (41d

f See page 426 of the November, 1938, issue of this GAZETTE.
 Cmd. 5955. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post free).

WAGES IN THE RAILWAY SERVICE.

DECISION OF NATIONAL TRIBUNAL.

THE Railway Staff National Tribunal, which forms part of the machinery of negotiation* established by agreement between the four main line railway companies, the National Union of Railwaymen. the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and the Railway Clerks' Association, has recently issued its fifth decision on claims presented by the unions to the companies. The Tribunal heard the parties on the 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 31st January, 1939

The staff coming within the scope of the machinery of negotiation includes (a) the "conciliation grades," including the locomotive department (comprising drivers, firemen, cleaners and locomotive shed grades), all the traffic grades, dock porters and cranemen and certain staff afloat, permanent way men, signalmen and telegraph staff, and staff employed on the canals; and (b) the salaried grades, including station-masters, agents, yard-masters, controllers and inspectors, and clerical staff.

Briefly, the claims were as follows :--

By the National Union of Railwaymen-for a minimum rate of 50s. per week for adults in the conciliation grades; twelve days annual holiday with pay (instead of six days) for all employees in the conciliation scheme grades; the abolition of spreadover working; abolition of the arrangement for extended rosters; a minimum of ciliation sche four hours pay at Sunday rates to be paid to all staff in salaried and conciliation grades for each time of signing on duty on Sundays; when staff in conciliation grades are rostered for five long and one show turns of duty, the short turn to be worked on Saturday morning.

By the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, on behalf of locomotive drivers, motormen, firemen and engine cleaners— for increased rates of wages; twelve days annual holiday with full pay; all time worked between midnight Saturday and midnight Sunday to receive payment of a minimum of eight hours pay, plus half time for all time worked, for each time of signing on duty; turns commencing on Sunday and extending into Monday to received payment of a minimum of eight hours pay, plus half time for al time worked, and to be exclusive of the guaranteed week; cancella tion of the provision for extended rosters.

By the Railway Clerks' Association, on behalf of the clerical, supervisory and other salaried staff and salary-equivalent staff—for increases in the scales of pay; all time worked between 10 p.m. and 4 a.m. to be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter, it being understood that the night off in ten for continuous night duty should continue, but that the night off in fifteen for intermittent night duty should be discontinued; a forty-hour week, to be covered by turns of duty none of which shall exceed from start to finish (including meal times) nine hours, except by local arrangement which would require to be endorsed by a central authority—e.g., a Sectional Council; all annual holidays to be given between the months of May and September (inclusive), if so desired by the staff, the periods to be twelve weekdays for staff with less than 20 years' service, fifteen weekdays for staff with 20 years' service and over, and eighteen weekdays for staff with 30 years' service and over.

The decision of the Tribunal is against all the above claims, apart from certain concessions which it makes in regard to Sunday duty and spreadover working. As regards Sunday duty, it provides that every employee in the conciliation grades (except trainmen) who is required to come on duty on Sunday and who is not at present entitled to a minimum total payment of as much as three hours at the Sunday rate shall be entitled to that minimum. With regard to spreadover working, whereas formerly spreadover up to twelve hours could be put into operation and was subject to review in any case where considered unreasonable, the new decision provides that spreadover working may be arranged up to ten hours in cases where the men can be booked off and free from duty for the period in excess of the rostered day; and it may be extended to twelve hours in cases where the difficulties of arranging the work are such as to make a spreadover beyond ten hours necessary as the only alternative to an unjustifiable waste of time and expenditure, unless the hardship or inconvenience to the staff is so great as to outweigh the economy to be

In dealing with the claim of the National Union of Railwaymen for a 50s. per week minimum wage for adult employees, the Tribunal expressed themselves as follows :--

"... after a careful examination of the minimum rates in a large range of different trades and industries, and after making full allowance for the special factors referred to, the Tribunal are of opinion that a strong case has been presented for making an increase upon the lowest rates a first claim as soon as the financial position makes any substantial concession possible

They have, however, with regret, come to the conclusion that a general improvement, involving necessarily a great extra annual cost, cannot be properly recommended at a time when traffic receipts, and still more net earnings, have fallen so greatly, and when the movement is still downwards."

ROAD HAULAGE WAGES ACT, 1938.

The Minister of Labour has constituted and established the Road Haulage Central Wages Board for Great Britain. The first meeting of the Board was held on 8th March, 1939.

* For a description of the machinery of negotiation, see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1935, page 89.

CHARTS ILLUSTRATING LABOUR STATISTICS.

March, 1939.

A SPECIAL Supplement which is included with the present issue A special supplement when is included with the prosine issue of this Gazette contains a selection of charts, etc., illustrating some of the principal official statistics relating to labour conditions. Notes explaining the charts are given below.

Employment, Rates of Wages and Cost of Living.

This chart provides an indication of the relative changes, since 1929. This chart provides an indication of the relative changes, since 1929, in the estimated numbers of insured persons in employment, the average level of full-time rates of wages, and the average level of retail food prices and of working-class cost of living. The figures serving as a basis for the charts are quarterly averages, expressed as index numbers with the average for the year 1929 taken as 100. The index numbers have been calculated from the statistics relating to insured persons in employment weakly rates of wages and not of insured persons in employment, weekly rates of wages and cost of living, given in the Supplement which was published with the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1939.

Changes in Working-Class Cost of Living.

In this chart the curve relating to changes in the cost of living shows the relative increase, month by month since 1914, in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of working-class cost of living. This curve, being based on monthly figures, differs slightly from that given in the chart referred to in the previous paragraph which is based on quarterly averages. Separate curves are also given showing the corresponding movement in the retail prices of food, clothing, fuel and light, and in rents. Statistics regarding changes in the cost of living are published each month in this GAZETTE (see, for example, page 107 of this issue).

Persons, aged 16–64, Insured against Unemployment, and Numbers in Employment (excluding Agriculture).

This diagram shows for the period January, 1924, to December, 1938, the estimated numbers of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment in Great Britain, divided into four sections represent-ing respectively the numbers in employment, the numbers directly involved in trade disputes, the numbers recorded as unemployed,^{*} and the numbers absent from work through sickness or other temporary passes event holidary. The numbers unemployed temporary reasons except holidays. The numbers unemployed include not only those wholly unemployed but also those temporarily stopped. The figures on which the diagram is based do not include persons employed in private domestic service, or other classes excepted persons employed in private domestic service, of other classes excepted from unemployment insurance; agricultural workers who first became insurable in May, 1936, and persons in the domestic employ-ments brought into insurance in April, 1938, are also excluded. The detailed figures for recent years will be found in the issues of this GAZETTE for November, 1938 (pages 423-4), and January, 1939, (news 7) (page 7).

Numbers of Unemployed Persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges.

This chart is based on the numbers of unemployed persons, males and females, whether insured or uninsured, and including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed, registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain in the years 1921 to 1938 inclusive. The figures are published monthly in this GAZETTE (see, for example, page 87 of the present issue).*

Percentages Unemployed among Insured Persons.

This chart shows the fluctuations from 1921 to 1938 in the percentages unemployed among persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment in Great Britain as published regularly in this GAZETTE (see, e.g., page 88 of the present issue). As from the begin-ning of 1937 the figures include agricultural workers, who first became insurable in May, 1936; and as from July, 1938, they also include persons in the classes of domestic amployments brought into include persons in the classes of domestic employments brought into insurance in April, 1938. Separate curves are given for the per-centages wholly unemployed (including casuals), and temporarily stopped.*

Duration of Unemployment.—Average Numbers of Applicants for Unemployment Benefit and Assistance registered each month as having been unemployed for the periods stated.

This diagram shows, for each year from 1932 to 1938, the average numbers of applicants for insurance benefit and unemployment allow-ances on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain, who, e date of each monthly count, had been registered as unemployed for various periods. The figures on which the diagram is based relate only to the duration of the last spell of registered unemployment as recorded at the date of the count. The diagram does not furnish an analysis according to the total amount of unemployment experienced in each year. Detailed figures comparable with those on which the diagram is based are given each month in this GAZETTE (see, for example, page 95 of this issue). The comparison between 1937 and 1938 and the earlier years shown

The comparison between 1937 and 1938 and the earlier years shown in the diagram is affected by (i) the inclusion of applicants insured under the agricultural scheme in the figures as from January, 1937; (ii) the extension of the Unemployment Assistance Scheme as from 1st April, 1937, and the consequent increase in the number of persons on the register included in the analysis, and (iii) the introduction in September, 1937, of the revised procedure for counting the unem-ployed (see the May, and October, 1937, issues of this GAZETTE, pages 192 and 400, respectively).

* The procedure for 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, where appreciable, is indicated by the two points for that month for each curve shown in the diagrams.

E. IN

Applicants for Unemployment Benefit and Assistance, and Insured Non-Claimants

For the period October, 1929, to October, 1931, this chart indicates separately the number of claimants for standard and transitional benefit, respectively, included in the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges. From November, 1931, to December, 1934, the curves relate to the number of claimants for insurance benefit," and "transitional payments," respectively From 7th January, 1935, transitional payments were rep unemployment allowances. A separate curve is given for insured non-claimants on the registers. All the curves have been affected by legislative and administrative changes, which have been made at various dates. Claimants for unemployment benefit under the agricultural

scheme, which first became payable as from 5th November, 1936, are included in the figures on which the chart is based, as from that

The figures relate to Great Britain. Those for October, 1929, The figures relate to Great Britain. Those for October, 1925, February, 1930, and May, 1930, were obtained from sample inquiries, the results of which were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for January, 1930, and October, 1930 (pages 9 and 358 respectively). For subsequent dates the figures have been published regularly in this GAZETTE (see, for example, page 95 of the present issue).*

Insured Persons in Employment in the main Industry Groups.

This diagram indicates the numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64 in employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in five main industry groups at June of each year from 1924 to 1938, inclusive. Persons within the agricultural scheme and in the classes of

domestic employments brought into insurance in April, 1938, are excluded. The diagram is based on figures published annually in this GAZETTE (see for instance the Table on pages 486 and 487 of the December, 1938, issue) representing the differences between the estimated numbers insured and the numbers recorded as unemployed.

Insured Persons in Employment in different Areas.

The figures on which this diagram is based represent the difference between the estimated number of insured persons, aged 16-64, (excluding those within the agricultural scheme and in the classes of domestic employments brought into insurance in April, 1938) and the number of such persons recorded as unemployed at the end of June in each year, in the South of England (the London, South-Eastern and South-Western Divisions), the Midlands, the North of England (the North-Eastern, North-Western and Northern Divisions), Scotland, North-Eastern, North-Western and Northern Divisions), Scotland, and Wales. The figures used are compiled on the same basis as those given in the Table on page 469 of the December, 1938, GAZETTE, showing the geographical distribution of insured persons in em-ployment in the main areas into which the country is divided for the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts.

Trade Disputes.

The diagram shows the aggregate number of working days lost in strikes and lock-outs in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during each year from 1907 to 1938. It is based on statistics published in various issues of this GAZETTE, e.g., those for June, 1937 (page 216), and January, 1939 (page 6).

Trade Union Membership.

The curves of this chart illustrate the changes in the membership of trade unions, registered and unregistered, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as shown by the statistics given in the October, 1937, and October, 1938, issues of this GAZETTE (pages 380 and 382 respectively).

Estimated Costs of Buildings for which Plans were approved by 146 Local Authorities.

This diagram shows, for each of the years 1923 to 1938, the estimated total cost of (a) dwelling-houses and (b) all other buildings for which plans were approved by the 146 Local Authorities who furnish monthly returns on this subject. The diagram is based on the figures published in the annual review on page 44 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1939.

IUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT.

LONDON REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL'S REPORT. Juvenile Employment for the year 1938 has been published.*

THE fourth Annual Report of the London Regional Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment for the year 1938 has been published.[†] In the first section of their Report the Council review briefly the new legislation affecting the employment and welfare of juveniles which came into operation during the year. They also refer to the Education Act, 1936, raising the school-leaving age to fifteen from 1st September, 1939, with exemption from school attendance under that age for beneficial employment. The Council emphasize the importance of the Local Education Authorities around London adopting a council employment. adopting a common procedure for granting exemptions and point out the steps they have taken to achieve this object.

out the steps they have taken to achieve this object. The second section of the Report is devoted to a review, with statistics, of the juvenile employment position in the regional area during 1938. Though the demand for juvenile labour compared with the previous year had slackened somewhat, the registers of unemployed boys and girls were still very low and very few juveniles had remained unemployed for any considerable period. Over half of the boys and girls registered at the twenty-three Employment Exchanges in London itself remained without employment for less than one week and only 1.5 per cent than one week and only 1.5 per cent. of the boys and 0.5 per cent. of the girls were unemployed for over three months.

See footnote * in second column on previous page. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (4d. post-free).

March, 1939.

SUPPLY, DISTRIBUTION AND REGULATION OF LABOUR IN GERMANY.

1. SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR.

ON 25th June, 1938, the Federal Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Board carried out a special study of the labour supply in Germany (excluding Austria), by means of an investigation of the employment exchange card index records of workers in possession of official employment books. The enquiry,* which was the first of its kind, was instituted for the purpose of securing information regarding changes which have occurred in the extent, constitution and distribution of the labour supply since the last occupational census taken in 1933, and of obtaining data necessary for the more effective control of employment, having regard, in particular, to the future supply of labour.

The possession of an official employment book is prescribed by The possession of an omcial employment book is preserved by the Employment Book Act, 1935,[†] for all persons who follow employ-ment, either temporarily or permanently, as manual or non-manual workers, with the exception of public officials, seamen, home-workers, school-children, and persons whose fixed monthly remuneration exceeds 1,000 RM. As it was desired to confine the enquiry, so far as possible, to holders of employment books who regularly follow employment as manual or non-manual workers, only the "active" records of holders of employment books were investigated, and no account was taken of records in the "dormant" files relating to persons who had withdrawn from the labour market, either permanently or for the time being. However, for lack of comprehensive information regarding such withdrawals, the necessary transfers from the active to the dormant files cannot, it is stated, be made in all cases; accordingly, the figures of persons covered by the enquiry are inevitably somewhat inflated.

For the purposes of the enquiry the workers covered were classified by sex and age in 27 groups of occupations, 200 occupational cate-gories and 58 branches of economic activity. Pending the issue of a full report on the enquiry, preliminary partial results have been published, classifying holders of employment books according to age, sex and geographical and industrial distribution, and showing the distribution, according to the several branches of economic activity, of those actually in employment at the date of the enquiry.

activity, of those actually in employment at the date of the enquiry. The total number of workers covered by the enquiry, representing the great majority of persons normally following gainful employ-ment, was approximately 22,287,000, of whom 14,974,000 were males and 7,313,000 females. These figures represented respectively, on the basis of the 1933 census, 33.8 per cent. of the total population, 46.7 per cent of the male population, and 21.5 per cent. of the female population. Of the 15 million males, approximately, covered by the enquiry. 21.5 per cent. were under 25 years of age, 54.6per cent. were in the age group 25 to 44 years, and 23.9 per cent. were aged 45 years or over. The corresponding figures for females were 43.3, 43.9 and 12.8 per cent., respectively. Manual workers numbered rather more than 18 millions, and non-manual workers rather less than 44 millions. rather less than 44 millions.

Of all the workers covered by the enquiry, approximately 1,121,000, or 5 per cent. of the total, were recorded as normally engaged in employment other than that appropriate to their training or qualifi-cations. Separate figures for the various groups of occupations show that the proportions of workers so employed were abnormally high in agriculture and horticulture, forestry and fishing, the stone, clay and glass industry, woodworking and carving, the musical instruments and toy industry, and the food and drink industry. The changes of occupation in these cases are said to be due, in the main, to seasonal slackness or overcrowding in the worker's trade, but also to the age, physical capacity and personal inclinations of the worker.

Some indications of the changes which, partly as the result of direct measures of labour control, have taken place in recent years in the constitution and distribution of the labour supply are afforded by a comparison of the results of the enquiry with those of the occu-pational census taken at 16th June, 1933. Although the field of pational census taken at 16th June, 1933. Although the field of gainfully employed persons is not precisely identical in both cases, the differences are, it is stated, not such as to preclude general con-clusions. Thus, the figures show an increase of about 1,850,000 in the number of persons within the field of gainful employment, which is accounted for chiefly by an accelerated natural growth of the population between 1934 and 1937 and the absorption of pensioners, independent workers and other categories of persons, especially women, into paid employment. As regards the regional distribution of labour, relatively high increases in the numbers of workers took place in Central Germany, Lower Saxony and South-West Germany. In the two former areas, the increases were due principally to the In the two former areas, the increases were due principally to the large-scale development of new industries, necessitating an influx of labour from other areas. On the other hand, there were relative declines in Silesia, Hesse and Saxony. In Silesia, unfavourable frontier conditions are stated to have restricted economic development and occasioned an egress of labour. In Hesse and Saxony, the situation was largely influenced by the delayed revival of the pre-ponderant consumers' goods and export industries.

The number of persons covered by the enquiry who were actually in employment on 25th June, 1938, was approximately 20,708,000. The following Table shows the distribution of these persons as between the principal branches of economic activity, and gives approximately comparable data from the occupational census of 16th June, 1933.

* The results of the enquiry are being published in Supplements to the official journal, Der Arbeitseinsatz im Deutschen Reich. † See the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1935, page 255.

	12 alerent	oloyment enquiry o h June, 1	f	Occupational census of 16th June, 1933.			
Branch of Economic Activity.	boo	s of empl ks actual ploymen	Manual and non-manual workers and domestic servant in employment.				
and the stands have been been been been been been been be	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Agriculture, Forestry and	Cigaria (c	Nearest	thousand	; 000's	omitted.	and six	
Fishing Industry and Handicrafts Commerce and Transporta-	1,386 9,416	2,418	2,163 11,834	1,492 5,427	832 1,694	2,324 7,121	
tion Public Services Domestic Service	2,261 1,106 12	1,208 698 1,426	3,469 1,804 1,438	1,825 575 15	918 624 1,082	2,743 1,199 1,097	
Total	14,181	6,527	20,708	9,334	5,150	14,484	

The figures in the Table indicate that since 1933 over six million persons have been absorbed in employment, and that important changes have taken place in the distribution of employment over the several branches of economic activity. The gain in employment over has been greatest in industry and handicrafts, which now comprise 57 per cent. of the total number of employed persons, as compared with 49 per cent. in 1933. Of the 11,834,000 holders of employment books employed in 1938 in this branch of economic activity, 3,740,000 were in the iron and steel and metal and engineering industries, and 2,071,000 in the building and allied trades. Gains have also been recorded in commerce and transportation, in the public services and in domestic service; in agriculture, however, there has been a decline in employment.

2. REGULATION OF LABOUR.

An Order issued by the Four-Year Plan Commissioner on 13th February, 1939, lays down revised regulations for the compulsory transference of labour to urgent work of special national importance, for which provision was made by an Order dated 22nd June, 1938.^{*} The new Order, which repeals the earlier provisions, not only reaffirms the liability of German nationals for transference to urgent realisting the liability of German nationals for transference to urgent work of special national importance or to undergo prescribed courses of vocational training, but extends this liability to all persons domiciled in Germany, other than foreign nationals exempted under State treaties or the recognised rules of international law. Employ-ment exchanges are specifically empowered to require private and public undertakings and offices to release labour required for the purposes specified in the Order, and labour so released may be transferred, not merely, as hitherto, to temporary employment for a prescribed period, but to employment of a permanent nature or for an unspecified period. Persons released for service for a limited for an unspecified period. Persons released for service for a limited period are to continue to be regarded as on leave, without pay, from their original employment; in other cases, however, the transference is to entail the termination of the original employment relationship. The conditions of service of persons compulsorily transferred are to be governed by the Collective or Works Regulations applicable to the place in which the service is performed, and the employment may not be terminated except with the authority of the locally competent employment exchange. The new undertaking may be required, however, in cases of special hardship, to compensate workers transferred for unlimited periods in respect of rights lost in consequence of the termination of their earlier employment. The employment exchange authorities may also grant to persons assigned for service allowances for the purpose of maintaining their standard of living, and dependants' allowances may be granted in cases where the assignment of a worker for employment or training lasts for more than three days and involves separation from his family. The Order also empowers the Federal Minister of Labour, for

reasons of national importance, to make the termination of contracts of employment conditional upon the approval of the employment exchange authorities, not only in the case of workers transferred under the Order, but in other cases as well; and the Minister is under the Order, but in other cases as well; and the Minister is further empowered to require the approval of the authorities in question for the engagement of manual and non-manual workers. According to an official statement, the extent to which these powers, which are designed to restrict the turnover of labour, are to be used has not yet been decided; but their application to agriculture, and the mining, iron and steel and metal and engineering, chemical, and constructional industries is to be anticipated.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE SYSTEM IN ITALY.

WITH effect from 1st January, 1939, a Royal Decree-Law dated 21st December, 1938, lays down revised regulations for the employ-ment exchange system in Italy. According to a statement by the Minister of Corporations, the new legislation, of which a summary is given below, is designed to adapt the placing system to the require-ments of production the peaks and accurate of the medication. ments of production, the needs and aspirations of the workers, and the stage of development reached by the occupational organisations of the workers.

The placing of workers in employment is declared to be a public function, to be exercised, in the interests of national production and of the State, by the local organs of the competent organisations of of the Backston of the focal organs of the competent organisations of workers. Supervisory control is to be exercised by the Ministry of Corporations through a Central Employment Exchanges Com-mission, comprising the Minister of Corporations (or the Under-Secretary of State for Corporations) as Chairman, and representatives of the Faseist Party, interested Ministries and public bodies, the

* See this GAZETTE for August, 1938, p. 304.

Confederations of employers and workers, and the National Fascist Institute of Social Welfare. In the several provinces, the Committees of the Provincial Councils of Corporations are to supervise and coordinate the activities of the comployment exchanges, in accordance with the directions of the Central Commission. Where this is deemed desirable, the Commission may vest in a single workers' organisation the responsibility for the placing of workers belonging to all or a number of occupational categories, and may also allow the placing of particular categories of workers to be effected through the competent national Federations in cases where it is necessary for the placing

work to be organised on an inter-provincial or a national basis. In principle, workers (including apprentices) may not take up employment except through the agency of the recognised employ-ment exchanges (but exceptions may be authorised by Decree of the Minister of Corporations), and, with limited exceptions, public and private employers engaging labour may do so only through the employment exchanges. Private placing agencies are prohibited. As a rule, the employer may not exercise a free right of selection from among available workers; but the Minister of Corporations is to specify by Decree the special qualifications and activities in respect specify by Decree the special qualifications and activities in respect of which, in the interests of production, this right may be exercised by employers. Except in cases where the free right of selection is granted to the employer, preference in the engagement of workers must, so far as possible, be given to available workers in the locality concerned. The Central Employment Exchange Commission is, however, to determine the limits within which this general rule, having regard to the interests of production, is to be relaxed in the case of agricultural work, public works and other activities to be specified

Workers must register for employment at their competent local employment exchanges, and must report within five days after becoming unemployed. Similarly, employers are obliged to report all cases in which the employment of a worker is terminated, or ceases for any reason, or work is suspended for more than fifteen days. However, the foregoing obligation does not apply in regard to casual or temporary workers in agriculture, suspensions of work for not more than a month on account of technical reasons or exceptional

occurrences, or normal seasonal stoppages of work. In the selection of workers for submission to vacancies, account is to be taken of the qualifications of the worker, his family circum-stances, the duration of his unemployment, his trade union and Fascist Party membership, his war service, and his service in the cause of the Revolution, etc.

Cause of the Revolution, etc. The costs of the placing system are to be met from a special fund constituted of contributions levied, in amounts to be fixed by the Minister of Corporations, on the Confederations of employers and workers and the Fascist National Institute of Social Welfare.

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

GERMANY

GERMANY. Working Hours Regulations.—By Orders dated 31st January, and 7th February, 1939, respectively, the German Working Hours Order, in the revised text promulgated by the Federal Minister of Labour on 30th April, 1938, became operative on 1st March, 1939, in the Sudeten Areas and, with the exception of certain clauses relating to the closing hours of shops, in Austria. The Working Hours Order (revised text), which regulates the working hours of male and female workers aged 18 years and over, took effect in all other parts of Germany on 1st January, 1939 (see this GAZETTE for July, 1938, and February, 1939). In the Sudeten Areas, the Factory Inspection Offices may, until the end of September, 1939, authorise exceptions from the provisions of the Order, on grounds of necessity.

ITALY.

Payment for Overtime.--The Royal Decree-Law, dated 29th May, 1937, by which the normal duration of work in industrial undertakings in Italy is declared to be 40 hours a week, provides that, when working time exceeds 40 hours but does not exceed 48 hours a week, the employer shall pay to the Special Unemployment Fund a contribution equal to 10 per cent. of the remuneration (at the ordinary wage rate) due to the worker for hours of work in excess of 40 a week, unless collective agreements exist which require the payment of increased wage rates for such overtime. For hours worked in excess of 48 a week, overtime rates are in all cases to be paid in accordance with the requirements of collective agreements. On 10th November, 1938, an agreement was concluded between the Confederations of industrial employers and workers in Italy, in accordance with which, ordinary wage rates are to be increased by 10 per cent. in respect of all working time which exceeds the normal weekly hours of work, but does not exceed 48 hours a week, except when individual collective agree-ments prescribe more favourable terms. This agreement took effect on 27th February, 1939.

NORWAY.

Collective Agreements.—At a meeting of representatives of the central organisations of employers and workers in Norway held on 8th February, 1939, the duration of collective agreements, which were due to expire in March, April and May, was extended for one year without revision of terms. The agreements cover about 90,000 workers in the mining, iron and steel, textile, clothing, boot and shoe, leather, saw-milling, building, printing and bookbinding, baking and other industries. The duration of a number of collective agree-ments with undertaking not a filiated to the employers' corrective agreeand other industries. The duration of a number of conective agree-ments with undertakings not affiliated to the employers' organisation has been similarly prolonged. The last general revision of collective agreements in Norway took place in the first half of 1937 (see this GAZETTE for May, 1937).

March, 1939.

EMPLOYMENT IN FEBRUARY: GENERAL SUMMARY.

THERE was a marked improvement in employment between 16th January and 13th February. In outdoor industries employment in January had been restricted by severe weather, and the recovery in February was partly due to milder conditions; but there was also an improvement in many other industries. The improvement was most marked in building, public works contracting, agriculture and horticulture, and stone quarrying (in which industries employment at 16th January was adversely affected by bad weather), in the iron and steel industry, metal goods manufacture, engineering, and the textile, clothing, boot and shoe, and pottery industries. On the other hand, there was a decline in employment in coal mining in South Wales and Monmouthshire.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

It is provisionally estimated that at 13th February, 1939, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,222,000. This was 143,000 more than at 16th January, 1939, and on a comparable basis, 70,000 more than at 14th February, 1938.*

than at 14th February, 1938.* Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 13th February, 1939, was 13·2 compared with 14·1 at 16th January, 1939. For 14th February, 1938, the percentage (which excludes the classes brought into insurance in April, 1938) was 12·8. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 13·4 at 13th February, 1939, 14·3 at 16th January, 1939, and 13·1 at 14th February, 1938. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 9·8, 11·1 and 8·4 respectively.

persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 5 0, 11 1 and 8.4 respectively. At 13th February, 1939, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,538,512 wholly unemployed, 291,680 temporarily stopped, and 66,526 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,896,718; this was 142,308 less than at 16th January, 1939, but 66 907 more than at 14th February 1938

86,297 more than at 14th February, 1938. The total of 1,896,718 persons on the registers in Great Britain at 13th February, 1939, included 1,112,691 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 564,334 with applications authorised for insurance benefit, 564,334 with applications authorised for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 178,623 other persons, of whom 49,980 were juveniles under 16

years of age. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of person on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 13th February, 1939, was 1,986,302, as compared with 2,133,809 at 16th January, 1939, and 1,907,795 at 14th February, 1938.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying .- In the coal mining industry employment at 13th February showed a slight decline, on the whole. There was an improvement in most districts, but this was more than offset by a decline in Wales and Monmouthshire. Employment in the iron mining industry was better on the whole

Employment in the iron mining industry was better on the whole than in January, but continued slack; it was much worse than in February, 1938, especially in the Cleveland district. At the West Lothian shale mines employment remained fair. Employment at tin mines remained moderate. At limestone quarries in the Buxton area employment was again good, but in the Cleveland area it remained bad. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment was slack. There was an improvement at slate quarries and also at china clay quarries, employment at blob being fair on the whole, at chalt quarries employment continued fairly good. the whole; at chalk quarries employment continued fairly good.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.-In the pig iron industry Prog Iron, Iron and Steel and Triplate.—In the pig Iron Industry employment improved in February. In iron and steel manufacture it showed a further improvement. In the tinplate industry also there was an improvement in February. Employment again improved in steel sheet manufacture, and was considerably better than a year

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.—Employ-ment showed an improvement between 16th January and 13th February in most of the principal sections of the engineering industry and was fairly good on the whole. It was good in motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture and in electrical engineering; for in marine engineering; moderate in marine engineering; fair in general engineering; moderate in marine engineering; and

air in general engineering; moderate in marine engineering, and moderate to slack in constructional and textile engineering. In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment at 13th February showed little change as compared with 16th January, increases in the numbers recorded as unemployed in some areas having been more than offset by reductions in other districts. Employment in the other metal trades showed an improvement

in most sections and was fair on the whole. It was fairly good in the brasswork, sheet metal, and hollow-ware trades; fair in the tube, wire manufacturing, jewellery and plated ware, edge tool, file, and nut, bolt, nail, rivet, etc. trades; and moderate in the iron-founding, cutlery, and needle and fishing tackle trades.

Textile Industries .- In the cotton industry employment a 13th February showed an improvement as compared with 16th January, and was much better than in February, 1938.

* The estimates of the numbers in employment at 13th February, 1939, and at 16th January, 1939, are inclusive of persons insured under the Agricultura Scheme, and also of persons in certain classes of domestic employments which became insurable in April, 1938. The comparison between the numbers in employment in February, 1939, and February, 1938, has been based on estimates of the total numbers insured inclusive of agricultural workers, but exclusive of those domestic workers who became insurable in April, 1938, and is subject to revision when information becomes available as to the numbers of insured persons at the next annual exchange of unemployment books, in July, 1939.

March, 1939.

In the wool textile industry employment at 13th February, though still slack, showed an improvement on the whole as compared with. 16th January, particularly in the wool-combing department, and short-time working was much reduced. It was considerably better than a year ago. In the carpet section there was little change and employment was fair.

employment was tair. In the other textile trades employment showed an improvement. It was fairly good in the hosiery trade; fair in the lace trade; moderate in the silk manufacturing industry and in artificial silk yarn manufacture; very slack in the linen and jute trades; and very slack, with much short-time working, in the textile bleaching, printing during ate trades printing, dveing, etc. trades.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trades showed an improvement in nearly all areas, and was moderate on the whole. In the dressmaking and millinery trades there was an improvement and employment, generally, was fairly good. An improvement in the shirt and collar trade was reported from most districts and employment, on the whole, was noderate. In the glove trade employment improved slightly and was moderate, with

glove trade employment improved signify and was inducrate, with less short-time working; the corset trade showed an improvement at some centres and employment was fairly good. There was a seasonal improvement in the hat trade in which employment was moderate. In the boot and shoe industry employment showed an improve-ment between 16th January and 13th February, 1939, and was better than at any time during the previous year.

Leather Trades .- Employment in the leather trades showed a slight improvement; it remained fair to moderate, on the whole, in all sections.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry employment at 13th February showed an improvement as compared with 16th January, when work was adversely affected by severe weather. In individual occupations employment was fair with plumbers, moderate with carpenters, bricklayers and masons, slack with slaters and plasterers, and plasterers, and had with painters. In brick manuand tilers and plasterers, and bad with painters. In brick manu-

and tilers and plasterers, and bad with painters. In brick manu-facture employment improved between 16th January and 13th February, owing partly to better weather at the latter date. Employment in the furnishing trades improved slightly, but was still slack; with millsawyers and with coachbuilders a slight improve-ment occurred, employment being moderate with the former and fair to moderate with the latter fair to moderate with the latter.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding .- Employment in Taper manufacture, Frinting and Bookornaring.—Employments in the paper-making industry showed an improvement as compared with January and was fairly good. In the printing industry there was a further improvement. With bookbinders, however, employ-ment declined, but was still good on the whole.

Pottery and Glass .- Employment in the pottery industry, although still very slack on the whole, showed an improvement, mainly in the china and earthenware sections of the industry. Employment in the bottle-making section of the glass trades improved slightly, but was still slack; in other sections there was no appreciable change, and employment remained moderate.

Fishing.—Employment with fishermen remained very slack; little activity was reported in any section of the industry.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Employment showed a further slight decline in port transport service but a slight improvement in harbour, river and canal service. Among seamen it remained slack during February

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS AT 13TH FEBRUARY, 1939.

	Persons no Regular Er	rmally in nployment.	Persons normally in Casual	Total.	
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Employ- ment.	-000000 0000 -000000 0000 -00000 0000 -00000 000	
	GREAT]	BRITAIN.			
Men Boys Women Girls	1,149,737 49,231 287,517 52,027	188,494 5,793 91,024 6,369	64,186 167 2,123 50	1,402,417 55,191 380,664 58,446	
Total	1,538,512	291,680	66,526	1,896,718	
Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 16th Jan., 1939 14th Feb., 1938	- 55,919 + 133,600	- 87,347 - 43,404	+ 958 - 3,899	-142,308 + 86,297	
GREAT	BRITAIN AND	NORTHERN]	RELAND.	up 10 gab	
Men Boys Women Girls	1,206,283 52,318 306,451 54,024	190,086 5,818 95,211 6,574	67,173 169 2,145 50	1,463,542 58,305 403,807 60,648	
Total	1,619,076	297,689	69,537	1,986,302	
Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 16th Jan., 1939 14th Feb., 1938	- 59,917 + 127,626	- 88,413 - 45,243	+ 823 - 3,876	- 147,50 + 78,50	

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the percentages unemployed at 13th February, 1939, among insured persons, aged 16-64, in each of the areas into which the United Kingdom is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Labour Exchanges Act and the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The figures include the classes of domestic employments which were brought into insurance in April, 1938.

Division.	A	General and Agricultural Schemes.*			General Scheme.*			Agricultural Scheme.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males	Total.	
London S. Eastern S. Western N. Eastern N. Western Northern Scotland Special Schemes GREAT BRITAIN N. IRELAND	10.0 9.6 8.6 9.2 13.6 17.9 21.0 17.6 26.3 2.6 13.5 29.2	7.3 11.0 7.9 9.8 11.9 15.4 13.7 13.8 18.8 0.7 11.1 22.9	9.19.98.59.413.117.119.816.625.41.912.927.1	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 5 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \\ 9 \cdot 4 \\ 14 \cdot 0 \\ 18 \cdot 1 \\ 21 \cdot 3 \\ 18 \cdot 4 \\ 26 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ \hline 14 \cdot 0 \\ \hline 29 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$7 \cdot 2 \\ 8 \cdot 9 \\ 7 \cdot 8 \\ 9 \cdot 6 \\ 10 \cdot 8 \\ 15 \cdot 4 \\ 13 \cdot 6 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 18 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 22 \cdot 9 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 22 \cdot 9 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 7$	$\begin{array}{c} 9 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 1 \\ 25 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \\ 26 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	5.5 6.0 3.7 5.7 7.6 10.1 10.2 8.5 13.4 6.8 29.5	28 · 7 51 · 0 20 · 9 41 · 2 59 · 7 24 · 0 20 · 2 20 · 8 32 · 2 40 · 8 29 · 9	$ \begin{array}{r} 8 \cdot 7 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 9 \\ 13 \cdot 6 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \\ 10 \cdot 9 \\ 9 \cdot 5 \\ 14 \cdot 0 \\ \hline 8 \cdot 9 \\ 29 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	13 · 9	11.4	13.2	14.3	11.1	13.4	7.7	40.5	9.8	

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS. (1) NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED ON REGISTERS.

The following Table shows the numbers of unemployed person⁸ (insured and uninsured) on the registers of Employment Exchanges at one date in each month since February, 1938 :--

Date.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.				
	Men 18 and over.	Boys 14–17	Women 18 and over.	Girls 14–17.	Total 14 and over.	Total 14 and over.
1938. 14 February 14 March 4 April 16 May 13 June 13 June 15 August 12 Sept. 17 October 14 November 12 December 1939. 16 January 13 February		49,241 42,490 41,177 48,072 44,074 46,629 58,392 58,392 51,996 51,010 45,549 64,231 55,191	387,515 382,389 379,709 379,943 383,105 356,982 360,355 362,718 358,269 360,306 356,580 399,756 380,664	61,348 54,816 51,797 55,138 48,874 47,376 56,460 56,2539 50,104 44,321 65,092 58,446	1,810,421 1,748,981 1,747,764 1,778,805 1,802,912 1,773,116 1,759,242 1,798,618 1,781,227 1,828,103 1,831,372 2,039,026 1,896,718	1,907,795 1,844,583 1,842,115 1,868,760 1,894,548 1,875,083 1,843,272 1,880,575 1,862,662 1,911,293 1,918,583 2,133,809 1,986,302

(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 February, 1938 :---

Date.	Gener tural	General and Agri- tural Schemes.‡			General Scheme.‡			Agricultural Scheme.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males	Total	
1938. 14th February 14th March 4th April 16th May 13th June 18th July :— (a) Old Series§	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 6 \\ 12 \cdot 6 \\ 12 \cdot 8 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	12·1 11·9 11·6 11·7 11·9	$12 \cdot 8 \\ 12 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 12 \cdot 8 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 1$	13.5 13.1 13.1 13.3 13.6 13.7	11.8 11.8 11.6 11.7 11.9 11.5	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 8 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	5.2	35·3 18·8 12·8 18·5 9·0 6·2	8.4 6.4 5.7 6.5 5.2 4.4	
 (b) New Series§ 15th August 12th Sept 17th October 14th November 12th December 1939. 16th January 	$ \begin{array}{r} 13.0\\12.6\\12.9\\12.9\\13.4\\13.6\\14.9\end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 9 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 5 \\ 12 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 12 \cdot 5 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 14 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 13.6\\ 13.2\\ 13.5\\ 13.5\\ 13.9\\ 14.0\\ 15.3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 8 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 12 \cdot 9 \\ 12 \cdot 6 \\ 12 \cdot 8 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \\ 14 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	4.2 3.9 3.8 4.1 4.8 6.9	6·2 7·8 7·8 7·4 18·6 38·9	4.3 4.2 4.1 4.3 5.7 8.9	
13th February	13.9	11.4	13.2	14.3	11.0	13.4		43·9 40·5	11·1 9·8	

The special schemes for the banking and insurance industries, for which divisional figures are not available, are shown separately.
⁺ Up to and including June, 1938, these are revised percentages calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at the dates referred to; those for later months are based on the estimated numbers insured at the beginning of July, 1938, and are subject to slight revision when information becomes available as to the number of insured persons at July, 1939.
⁺ Including the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries.
⁺ In April, 1938, certain classes of domestic employments were brought within the scope of the Unemployment Insurance Acts (see page 425 of the November, 1938, issue of this GAZETTE). As a result of the information derived from the annual exchange of unemployment books, figures are available as form July, 1938, (a) *excluding*, and (b) *including*, the newly insured classes, and are indicated by the two points, for that month, in the chart in the next column. The percentages given for August, 1938, and subsequent months are inclusive of the newly insured classes, who are excluded from the figures for June, 1938, and earlier months.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

1939.	1937.†							
1938.*	<i>Mean for</i> 1924–29.‡ 0–0–0–0–0							
PER CENTAGE UNEM- PLOYED	JAN FEB MAR APL MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC							
19								
18								
17								
16								
15								
14								
13								
12								
	a boooda							
10								
9								
8								
7								
6 5								
4								
3								
2	TPO_							
-0-								
-								

VACANCIES NOT FIED TO, AND FILLED BY. EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN TRELAND

		eks ended eb., 1939.	Period 22nd February, 1938, to 20th February, 1939.					
		and the set	Vacancie	s Notified.	Vacanci	ies 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		136,637 20,796 42,826 18.797	1,852,428 328,269 760,144 315.024	$\begin{array}{r} + 135,582 \\ - 29,537 \\ + 17,464 \\ - 10,729 \end{array}$	1,713,930 258,790 588,025 247,745	$+ 143,933 \\ - 10,209 \\ + 39,620 \\ + 1,525$		
Total	252,641	219,056	3,255,865	+ 112,780	2,808,490	+ 174,869		

* 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. See also footnotes \dagger and \S in previous

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

¹ Excluding the period April, 1926, to March, 1927, and agricultural workers, for whom no figures were available. § "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B engagements) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 20th February, 1939, the average number of such placings of men and women was 10,052 per week.

per week, of which 0.42 of a day was due to want of trade. The corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 21st January, 1939, were 0.38 and 0.33 of a day per week, respectively, and for the fortnight ended 19th February, 1938, 0.33 and 0.25 of a day per COAL MINING. EMPLOYMENT at 13th February showed a slight decline, on the whole. There was an improvement in most districts, but this was more than offset by a decline in Wales and Monmouthshire. week, respectively.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was $13 \cdot 5$ at 13th February, 1939, as compared with $12 \cdot 9$ at 16th January, 1939, and $11 \cdot 2$ at 14th February, 1938. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0.2 (from 9.8 to 9.6) but the percentage temporarily stopped increased by 0.8 (from 3.1 to 3.9).

The Table below shows the numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 13th February, 1939, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before :---

	Insured persons, aged 16–64, ra unemployed at 13th Februar							
Агеа.	Numl	bers.	P	Percent				
en e	Wholly Unem- ployed (in- cluding Casuals).	Tem- porary Stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem poral Stop page				
ENGLAND AND	2.2.36			Color.				
WALES :	3,030	128	6.5	0.				
Northumberland Durham	12,895	2,419	10.6	1.				
Cumberland and	12,000	2,120	10 0					
Westmorland	1,454	255	17.6	3.				
Yorkshire	8,571	7,236	5.9	5.				
Lancashire and Cheshire	8,523	1,241	12.5	1.				
Derbyshire	2,025	728	4.0	i.				
Notts. and Lei-								
cester	2,998	1,617	5.2	2.				
Warwickshire Staffs., Worces-	665	35	4.8	0.				
ter and Salop	3,306	515	5.8	0.				
Glos. and Som-			1 Carlos Carl					
erset	699	26	7.6	0.				
Kent Wales and Mon-	292		4.4	-				
mouth	25,660	17,134	15.1	10.				
England & Wales		C. S. S. S. S. S.						
(including areas not shown above)	71,118	31,339	9.4	4.				
SCOTLAND :	11,151	2,046	10.8	1.				
GREAT BRITAIN:	82,269	33,385	9.6	3.				

The Table below shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 18th February, 1939, and the average number of days worked per week* during the preceding fortnight, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

	Wage Ea	Number mers on Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week at the Mines.*			
Districts.	18th Feb.,	18th Feb., 1939.Inc.(+) o (-) as com with Month before		ended	(-)asco	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)as compared with a	
And a second second				18th Feb., 1939.	Month before.	Year before.	
	the second	Per	Per				
ENGLAND AND WALES:	15 010	cent.	cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.	
Northumberland	45,210	+ 0.3	- 0.8	5.45	-0.02	+0.26	
Durham Cumberland and West-	111,770	+ 0.5	- 5.1	5.19	-0.07	-0.25	
	6,885	+ 1.1	+ 3.2	5.29	+0.14	-0.43	
South Yorkshire	98,850	+ 0.3	- 1.1	5.01	-0.06	-0.28	
West Yorkshire	44,090	- 0.1	+ 1.8	5.24	+0.10	-0.05	
Lancs. and Cheshire	57,388	- 0.1	- 3.1	5.33	-0.04	+0.04	
Derbyshire	45,118	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	4.93	-0.09	-0.02	
Notts. and Leicester	54,597	+ 0.6	+ 1.6	5.30	-0.01	-0.06	
Warwick	16,514	+ 0.2	- 2.9	5.65	-0.07	-0.12	
North Staffordshire	23,687	+ 0.4	- 0.8	5.51	+0.02	+0.22	
South Staffs., † Worcs.	California and the	Annahore 14	C. S. Strand	Same and some	A MARTINA	1 Sections	
and Salop	26,793		- 0.4	5.89	+0.10	+0.08	
Glos. and Somerset	8,470	+ 0.1	- 3.2	5.67	+0.01	+0.01	
Kent	6,543	+ 0.4	- 8.0	5.37	-0.20	-0.10	
North Wales	9,780	+ 0.5	- 1.1	5.65			
South Wales and Mon.	129,378	- 1.0	- 6.0	5.12	-0.42	-0·51	
England and Wales	685,073	+ 0.0	- 2.5	5.24	-0.10	-0·16	
SCOTLAND :	and the second		Investment 3	12-10-51		1	
Mid. and East Lothians	13,128	+ 0.2	- 1.1	5.84	+0.08	+0.0	
Fife and Clackmannan	23,038	+ 0.1	- 2.3	5.69	-0.05		
Rest of Scotland	53,659		1- 1.6	5.82	-0.11	+0.0	
Scotland	89,825	+ 0.7	- 1.7	5.79	-0.07	+0.0	
GREAT BRITAIN	774,898	+ 0.1	- 2.4	5.31	-0.09	-0.1	

The average number of coal winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 18th February, 1939, was 0.47 of a day

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

EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

,	rded as 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a					
y	Total.	Month before.	Year before.				
		in Adams					
3	6.8 12.5	- 0.4 + 0.2	- 0.4 + 3.7				
	20·7 10·9	-2.8 -1.1	-2.1 + 2.3				
35	14·3 5·5	-1.0 -1.5	- 0.2 + 0.2				
32	8·0 5·0	- 0.4 - 0.5	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 8 \end{array}$				
	6.7	- 0.9	- 0.8				
3	7·9 4·4	- 0.1 - 0.6	+				
1	25.2	+ 5.7	+ 8.1				
100							
29	$13.6 \\ 12.7$	+ 0.8 - 1.0	$+ 2.8 \\ - 1.5$				
9	13.5	+ 0.6	+ 2.3				

The *output* of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 18th February, 1939, as reported to the Mines Department, was 19,608,500 tons, as compared with 17,487,200 tons in the four weeks ended 21st January, 1939, and 20,507,100 tons in the four weeks ended 19th February, 1938.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during February showed some improvement but con-tinued slack on the whole; it was much worse than in February, 1938, especially in the Cleveland district. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was $22\cdot 8$ aged 13-54, in the fron ore and ironstone mining industry was 22 5 at 13th February, 1939, as compared with $24 \cdot 9$ at 16th January, 1939, and $7 \cdot 8$ at 14th February, 1938. The following Table summarises the information received from employers who furnished returns :—

	employ	per of Work ed at Mines a the Retur	included	Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines.*			
Districts.				Fort- night ended	Inc. (Dec. (-) pared	as com-	
	18th Feb., 1939.	Month before.	Year before.	18th Feb., 1939.	Month before.	Year before.	
Cleveland	1,264	Per cent.	Per cent. - 60.4	Days 5.02	Days — 0·27	Days -0.98	
Cumberland and Lancashire Other Districts	1,901 1,779	$- 1.9 \\ - 1.3$	- 6.7 - 6.1	6.00 5.29		-0.50	
ALL DISTRICTS	4,944	- 1.2	- 30.6	5.49	- 0.10	-0.46	

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 18th February, 1939, by firms making returns was 2,130, an increase of 0.3 per cent. as compared with January, 1939, and of 5.2 per cent. as compared with February, 1938.

The average number of days worked per week* at the mines making returns, was 6.00 in February, 1939, as compared with 5.94 in January, 1939, and 5.90 in February, 1938.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in February showed an improvement. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 17.9 at 13th February, 1939, as com-pared with 25.1 at 16th January, 1939, and 8.5 at 14th February, **1938**.

According to returns received by the Iron and Steel Federation the number of furnaces in operation at the end of February, 1939, was 83, compared with 83 at the end of January, 1939, and 124 at the end of February, 1938. The figures are analysed below :--

		er of Furi in Blast.	naces	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Districts.	Feb. 1939.	Jan. 1939.	Feb. 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	
Durham and Cleveland	21	21	34		-13	
Cumberland & W. Lancs. Parts of Lancs. and Yorks. (including Sheffield), N.	. 5	5	10		- 5	
Wales and Cheshire	4	4	8		- 4	
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants Lincolnshire	23 12	22 12	25 15	+ 1	$-\frac{2}{-3}$	
Staffs., Shrops., Worcs. and Warwick South Wales and Mon	5 8	47	9 7	+ 1 + 1	- 4 + 1	
England and Wales Scotland	78 10	75 8	108 16	+ 3 + 2	-30 - 6	
Great Britain	88	83	124	+ 5	- 36	

The production of pig iron in February, 1939, amounted to 516.000 tons, compared with 500,500 tons in January, 1939, and 693,300 tons in February, 1938.

.

EMPLOYMENT during February showed a further improvement. The

percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 17.1 at 13th February, 1939, as compared with 21.9 at 16th January, 1939, and 14.6 at 14th February, 1938. The following Table summarises the information received from

those employers who furnished returns :

a parenterin was	empl	of Workpe oyed by fi king retur	rms	Aggregate number of shifts.*			
	Week ended 18th Feb.,	Dec.	(-) or (-) as pared th a	Week ended 18th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
	1939.	Month before.	Year before.	Feb., 1939.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS.	tres an	Per Cent.	Per Cent.		Per Cent.	Per Cent.	
Open Hearth Melt- ing Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments	7,922 668 24,469 1,445 7,542 12,762	+17.6 -13.4 + 3.8 - 6.4 + 0.6 +11.6	-15.5-10.5-3.3-11.3-11.0+4.2	46,782 2,116 129,318 7,880 41,544 71,798	$ \begin{array}{r} +17 \cdot 7 \\ -30 \cdot 3 \\ + 4 \cdot 6 \\ - 4 \cdot 1 \\ + 1 \cdot 5 \\ + 9 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -15 \cdot 4 \\ -35 \cdot 4 \\ -6 \cdot 3 \\ -11 \cdot 8 \\ -13 \cdot 2 \\ +2 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	
Mechanics, Labour- ers	15,983	- 0.4	- 9.6	92,645	- 0.0	- 9.8	
TOTAL	70,791	+ 4.7	- 6.2	392,083	+ 4.9	- 8.0	
DISTRICTS.	kant i	Karana ang K Karana ang Karana ang Ka Karana ang Karana ang Ka					
Durham and Cleveland Sheffield, Rotherham Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs.	12,020 23,878 336	+ 3.7 - 0.1 - 4.8	-12.5 + 0.1 - 22.4	67,252 133,366 1,614	$+ 2 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 5 + 6 \cdot 3$	$-15 \cdot 2$ - 0 \cdot 8 - 32 \cdot 0	
and Cheshire Staffordshire	4,650 5,622	$^{+16.1}_{-0.3}$	-17.4 - 5.4	23,752 31,921	$^{+12\cdot7}_{+2\cdot0}$	-18.7 - 6.6	
Other Midland Counties Wales and Mon	6,004 8,263	$^{+3\cdot 1}_{+12\cdot 5}$	- 4.9 + 2.0	32,990 46,630	$^{+4.0}_{+13.2}$	- 6.5 + 1.7	
Total, Eng. and Wales.	60,773	+ 3.6	- 5.1	337,525	+ 3.7	- 6.4	
Scotland	10,018	+12.2	-12.6	54,558	+12.8	-16.4	
TOTAL	70,791	+ 4.7	- 6.2	392,083	+ 4.9	- 8.0	

The average number of shifts* during which the works were open was $5 \cdot 5$ in the week ended 18th February, 1939, the same as in

January, 1939, compared with 5.6 in February, 1938. The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 971,100 tons in February, 1939, as compared with 811,700 tons in January, 1939, and with 1,057,600 tons in February, 1938.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES. In the tinplate industry employment in February showed an improve-

ment. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was $34\cdot1$ at 13th February, 1939, as compared with $38\cdot0$ at 16th January, 1939, and $35\cdot2$ at 14th February, 1938.

and a year before :

Works.	Numb	er of	Work	s Ope	Number of Mills in Operation.					
	Week	ended Dec. (-) on a			r 1 a	Week ended	Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a			
	18th Feb., 1939.		onth ore.		ear fore.	18th Feb., 1939.		Month before.		ear fore.
Tinplate Steel Sheet	47 10	++	11	+++	4 4	251 94	++	16 5	-+	15 29
Total	57	+	2	+	8	345	+	21	+	14

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT showed an improvement between 16th January and EMPLOYMENT showed an improvement between 16th January and 13th February in most of the principal sections of the industry, and was fairly good on the whole. It was good in motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture and in electrical engineering; fair in general engineering; moderate in marine engineering; and moderate to slack in constructional and textile engineering. Compared with a year ago there was an improvement in motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture, but a decline in other sections of the industry. In the industry as a whole employment was better

* 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.

in the London, South Western and Midland Divisions and in Northern Ireland, but worse in the remaining divisions. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unem-

ployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured work-people, aged 16-64, at 13th February, 1939, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before :--

Numbers of Insured Workpeople, aged 16-64. Une

	Num	at 13th February, 1939.								
Division.	General Engineer- ing; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	or Deci as cor	use (+) rease (-) npared th a Year before.		
Modelle - Antipaldo	19.EL	0.000		10		alig savan	d stay			
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	4,793 1,930 1,184 4,814 7,229 13,522 4,834 9,426 1,195 935	840 509 118 1,662 330 1,882 603 263 160 89	59 169 299 24 235 151 2,637 1,607 51 474	456 148 140 1,060 396 693 1,298 1,462 356 82	1,331	9,458 4,087 3,078 13,693 9,072 18.572 10,009 14,042 2,368 2,172	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 803 \\ - & 414 \\ + & 173 \\ - & 672 \\ - & 874 \\ - & 1,848 \\ - & 406 \\ - & 974 \\ - & 323 \\ + & 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 367 \\ - & 1.429 \\ - & 4,059 \\ + & 438 \\ + & 4,475 \\ + & 3,289 \\ + & 4,115 \end{array} $		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	49,862	6,456	5,706	6,091	18,436	86,551	- 6,132	+ 7,349		
The second states of the	I	Percent	ages U	nemplo	yed at	13th Feb	oruary, 1	939.		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Eastern Northern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	3.8 4.3 3.5 4.5 8.0 11.6 12.5 13.1 19.9 14.9	$4 \cdot 5$ $4 \cdot 4$ $3 \cdot 5$ $4 \cdot 4$ $5 \cdot 6$ $7 \cdot 0$ $7 \cdot 0$ $6 \cdot 6$ $21 \cdot 6$ $21 \cdot 7$	$ \begin{array}{r} 16 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \\ 21 \cdot 8 \\ 15 \cdot 4 \\ 16 \cdot 8 \\ 16 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 4 \\ 14 \cdot 2 \\ 8 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 6 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 8 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 17 \cdot 6 \\ 18 \cdot 9 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \\ 32 \cdot 8 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 8 \\ 13 \cdot 6 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	4.2 3.8 2.9 4.9 7.8 10.0 13.2 11.8 17.1 11.8	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 0 \cdot 7 \\ - & 1 \cdot 0 \\ - & 0 \cdot 5 \\ - & 0 \cdot 8 \\ - & 2 \cdot 3 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.4 \\ + & 0.3 \\ - & 1.8 \\ - & 1.9 \\ + & 0.1 \\ + & 1.8 \\ + & 3.7 \\ + & 3.1 \\ + & 1.8 \\ - & 1.7 \end{array} $		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	7 · 8	5.5	10.0	13.0	4.8	6.9	- 0.5	+ 0.2		
Inc. (+) or Dec. () as com- pared with :		d'ant	5							
Jan., 1939	- 0.7	-0.2		-1.0	-0.2	- 0.5		3		
Feb., 1938	+ 1.3	+0.9	+1.9	+3.1	-2.6	+ 0.2				

On the North-East Coast employment improved slightly; it was moderate in general engineering and moderate to slack in marine engineering. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment improved in general engineering and was fair. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment improved in most sections; it was good in motor vehicle manufacture, and moderate in general and textile engineering. In Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry employment im-proved in general and electrical engineering and was good in both sections; it continued good in motor vehicle manufacture, and fair in constructional engineering. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment improved and was good; in London and the Southern Counties it was very good generally. There was continued activity at the principal centres of aircraft manufacture and employment was very good.

and employment was very good. In Scotland employment improved slightly; it was fair in marine engineering and moderate to slack in general engineering. In Wales employment improved, but was still slack; in Northern Ireland it ntinued moderate

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT at 13th February showed little change, on the whole, as compared with 16th January, increases in the numbers recorded as unemployed in some areas having been more than offset by reductions in other districts.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unem ployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured work-people, aged 16-64, at 13th February, 1939, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before :-

Division.	ted Workpeople, aged 16-64, nemployed at h Feb., 1939.	Decreas Numbers	e (+) or e (-) in Unemployed red with a	Percentages nemployed at 13th Feb., 1939.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentages Unemployed as compared with a		
angen an start an Marine Marine	Insured age Unen 13th]	Month before.	Year before.	Pe Unei 13	Month before.	Year before.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	1,783 448 2,491 103 1,364 5,564 13,048 12,000 1,331 1,729	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 390 \\ - & 77 \\ + & 632 \\ & \\ + & 113 \\ - & 306 \\ - & 390 \\ - & 423 \\ - & 264 \\ - & 101 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	17.5 7.5 8.7 39.6 26.5 21.1 34.8 25.7 29.1 18.3	$ \begin{array}{c} + 3.8 \\ - 1.2 \\ + 2.2 \\ + 2.2 \\ - 1.1 \\ - 1.0 \\ - 0.9 \\ - 5.8 \\ - 1.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.8 \\ - 1.0 \\ - 0.8 \\ + 6.5 \\ - 3.6 \\ + 1.0 \\ + 6.1 \\ + 3.4 \\ + 5.3 \end{array} $	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	39,861	- 426	+ 3,465	22 • 8	- 0.2	+ 1.7	

	110	8
	Ma	22

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT at 13th February showed an improvement as com-pared with 16th January, and, in the preparing and spinning departments, was better than in February, 1938. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 19.9 at 13th February, 1939, as compared with 21.4 at 16th January, 1939, and 23.3 at 14th February, 1938. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were 18.6, 20.5, and 23.8; in the manufacturing department they were 21.3, 22.4, and 22.7. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns :—

The Contract	Number	of Worl	cpeople.		Vages pai Vorkpeon	
and harris	Week		+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a
No. 28.1.	18th Feb., 1939.	Month before.	Year before.	18th Feb., 1939.	Month before.	Year before.
DEPALTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	10,792 20,147 17,413 6,553	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 1 \cdot 3 \\ + 1 \cdot 7 \\ + 2 \cdot 8 \\ + 0 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 15 \cdot 3 \\ + 14 \cdot 9 \\ - 1 \cdot 1 \\ + 1 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	£ 18,524 33,852 30,913 14,398	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 1 \cdot 8 \\ + 1 \cdot 8 \\ + 5 \cdot 6 \\ + 1 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 15 \cdot 0 \\ + 15 \cdot 0 \\ + 3 \cdot 1 \\ + 1 \cdot 3 \end{array}$
Total	54,905	+ 1.8	+ 7.7	97,687	+ 2.9	+ 8.8
DISTRIOTS. Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh	4,001 4,396 10,173 10,543	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3 \cdot 8 \\ + 4 \cdot 8 \\ - 1 \cdot 3 \\ + 3 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ + 25 \cdot 2 + 25 \cdot 5 + 12 \cdot 6 - 3 \cdot 7 $	6,789 7,533 19,140 18,515	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 3 \cdot 1 \\ + & 7 \cdot 4 \\ - & 1 \cdot 6 \\ + & 3 \cdot 8 \\ \end{array} $	$ + 25 \cdot 8 + 34 \cdot 9 + 9 \cdot 7 - 2 \cdot 6 $
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accring-	5,687 3,908 3,119	+ 5.9 + 1.9 + 0.3	+ 15.1 - 7.4 + 19.6	10,321 6,770 5,284	+ 7.6 + 4.7 + 2.5	+ 12.4 - 3.6 + 23.7
ton and Darwen Burnley and Padi- ham	2,659 1,819 2,223	+ 0.5 + 9.1 + 2.3	$ \begin{array}{r} - 12 \cdot 2 \\ - 13 \cdot 5 \\ - 12 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array} $	4,790 4,092 4,854	+ 0.4 + 11.7 + 5.1	$ \begin{vmatrix} - & 11 \cdot 4 \\ - & 1 \cdot 7 \\ - & 6 \cdot 6 \end{vmatrix} $
Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	2,809 1,050 2,518	$+ 2 \cdot 0$ $- 2 \cdot 5$ $+ 3 \cdot 4$	$+119 \cdot 8^{*}$ + 9 \cdot 5 - 3 \cdot 2	La Contraction	+ 3.2 + 1.7 + 1.9	$+120.5^{4}$ + 22.1 - 0.8
Total	54,905	+ 1.8	+ 7.7	97,687	+ 2.9	+ 8.8

Returns from firms employing about 53,900 workpeople in the week ended 18th February, 1939, showed that about $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing $14\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average. These figures do not take account of other forms of under-employment, *e.g.*, reductions in the number of looms worked by individual operatives. At Ashton-under-Lyne employment declined in the manufacturing department.

department. At Stockport and Glossop employment improved; there was also some improvement in the spinning department at Stalybridge. Employment at Hyde showed little change and was

In the Oldham district employment showed little general change In the Oldham district employment showed little general change and remained bad, but less short-time working was reported. In the manufacturing department a large amount of machinery continued to be idle particularly in the sheeting section where, as in the velvet section, employment was very bad. Employment with weavers of calibooes and fancy goods was fair; it was good with weavers of heavy goods.

weavers of heavy goods. At Bolton there was less short-time working and employment generally showed some improvement; it continued bad, however, with spinners and weavers and slack with cardroom workers. At Leigh, Rochdale and Heywood employment improved slightly; was also some improvement in the manufacturing department at Bury. At Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson employment showed a

At Burnley, Fadnam, Come and Nelson employment showed a slight improvement. At Accrington, Preston, Darwen, Great Har-wood, Blackburn and Chorley there was little general change, Employment in the Rossendale Valley continued bad. At Huddersfield and at Todmorden employment showed a slight

mprovement.

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 13th February, 1939:--

- tal metil	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 13th February, 1939.									
Department.		holly ployed.		orarily pped.	Total.	Inc. (+) (Dec. (-) (compared with a				
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	L'activit	month before.				
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Winding	923 5,443	2,699 2,600	617 5,129	3,261 2,390	7,500 15,562	$ \begin{vmatrix} - & 1,304 \\ - & 1,338 \end{vmatrix} $				
and Warping Weaving Other Processes	1,177 4,252 729	4,361 12,999 271	1,187 2,077 303	5,077 4,891 116	11,802 24,219 1,419	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$				
Total	12,524	22,930	9,313	15,735	50,502	- 4,002				

* At the establish ments covered by these figures employment in February 1938, w as at an exceptionally low level.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT at 13th February, though still slack, showed an improvement on the whole as compared with 16th January, par-ticularly in the wool-combing department, and short time working the that y in the wool-combine department, and short time working was much reduced. Generally, employment was considerably better than a year ago. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 13.5 at 13th February, 1939, as compared with 15.2 at 16th January, 1939, and 20.4 at 14th February, 1938.

Worsted Section.—Employment remained slack generally. Returns from employers for the week ended 18th February, 1939, showed that in the worsted section as a whole $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time* in that week, losing 10 covered by the returns were on short time^{*} in that week, losing 10 hours each on the average, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7 hours each. In the sorting, combing and preparing departments 15 per cent. were on short time, losing $14\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average, and 16 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 8 hours the average, and 16 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 8 hours each. In the *spinning* department $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were on short time, losing $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6 hours each. In the *weaving* department the correspond-ing figures were : short time,* 29 per cent. and $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours; overtime, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 4 hours.

Among wool-sorters employment was reported as fair; it was better than in January. In the wool-combing department there was a considerable improvement, although a decline occurred in the preparing section. In the spinning and weaving departments employment continued slack. At Bradford it improved, particularly in the men's wear section, and less short time was worked in the spinning department. At Shipley there was an improvement in the wool-combing department. At Halifax employment remained slack. At Keighley there was a reduction in short-time working in the spinning section, and employment was much better than in February, 1938; a shortage of juveniles was again reported. At Huddersfield employment declined to some extent and continued slack generally.

Woollen Section .- Employment showed little change on the whole, Woollen Section.—Employment showed little change on the whole, and was still slack. Returns from employers for the week ended 18th February, 1939, showed that in the woollen section as a whole 26 per cent. were on short time* in that week, losing $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were on overtime, averaging $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours each. In the *spinning* department $23\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were on short time, losing $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average, and $20\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were on overtime, averaging $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours each. In the *waving* depart-ment the corresponding figures were : short time*, 30 per cent. and $11\frac{1}{2}$ hours; overtime, $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

hours; overtime, 8½ per cent. and 5½ hours. Employment in the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district showed little change and remained slack. In the Leeds district employment improved slightly; it was reported that most firms at Guiseley were working night shifts. At Morley employment improved generally and was better than a year ago. Employment in the Heavy Woollen District continued poor, but was better than a year earlier. In the rag and shoddy trade it declined slightly at Dewsbury, but improved at Batley, where there was a demand for various classes of skilled operatives. In the blanket trade employment continued good, both in Yorkshire and at Witney. Among flannel workers at Rochdale there was little change; employment improved at Saddle-worth, where less short time was being worked. In the West of England employment was good on the whole. Employment in the South of Scotland was slack and short time was worked in some districts. districts.

Carpet Section.—Employment at 18th February, 1939, showed little change and was fair on the whole. The percentage unemployed at 13th February, 1939, was $9\cdot 6$, as compared with $9\cdot 1$ at 16th January, 1939, and $24\cdot 3$ at 14th February, 1938.

		umber of orkpeople			Wages paid Workpeop	
	ended Dec. (-) Figure 18th Dec. (-) (Jan., Feb., month 1926		Index Figure (Jan., 1926 =100).	Week ended 18th Feb., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure (Jan., 1926† =100).
Departments : WORSTED SECTION:	TOTANTO UNIT	Per Cent.	WEIGHT	£	Per Cent.	per
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning	8,956 34,871	$+ 0.5 \\ - 0.7$	89·2 82·3	22,524 53,654	$+ 3 \cdot 2 - 0 \cdot 0$	77·4 80·0
Weaving Other Departments Not Specified	14,282 9,818 1,306	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.7 \\ - & 1.1 \\ - & 0.8 \end{array} $	$74 \cdot 7$ 93 · 1 76 · 2	27,409 21,722 2,397	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.8 \\ - & 0.7 \\ - & 9.6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 69 \cdot 3 \\ 79 \cdot 7 \\ 53 \cdot 0 \end{array} $
Total—Worsted	69,233	- 0.6	82.0	127,706	+ 0.1	76.0
Woollen Section : Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not Specified	808 11,874 20,624 13,577 1,767	$ \begin{array}{rrrrr} - & 1 \cdot 3 \\ + & 1 \cdot 3 \\ - & 1 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 2 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	69.6 84.5 88.4 80.9 71.4	1,816 26,455 38,316 31,205 3,761	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 1 \cdot 5 \\ + & 4 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 4 \\ + & 0 \cdot 8 \\ + & 1 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	74.7 95.8 93.5 85.2 75.3
Total—Woollen	48,650	- 0.3	84.2	101,553	+ 1.5	90.0
CARPET SECTION :	11,329	- 1.0	124.5	21,684	- 5.3	129.3
Total—WoolTextile Indstru	129 212	- 0.5	85.1	250 043	+ 0.1	84.5

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

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

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AND AN		Number of orkpeople			Wages paie Workpeop	
	Week ended 18th Feb., 1939. Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) on a month before.		Index Figure (Jan., 1926 =100).	Week ended 18th Feb., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before	Index Figure (Jan., 1926* =100).
Districts: †	0122.64	Per		£		
WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huldersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc	29,653 6,584 7,364 7,141 6,999 3,191	$\begin{array}{r} \text{rer} \\ \text{Cent.} \\ + & 0.4 \\ - & 2.9 \\ - & 3.0 \\ - & 0.2 \\ - & 1.3 \\ + & 0.7 \end{array}$	81.0 79.3 71.6 84.5 84.8 96.8	2 58,156 12,375 12,525 13,231 12,517 4,867	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{Cent.} \\ + 1 \cdot 7 \\ - 3 \cdot 9 \\ - 4 \cdot 6 \\ + 0 \cdot 5 \\ + 1 \cdot 8 \\ + 3 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	71.8 69.6 67.8 86.1 87.9 96.3
Total — West	- Maal .		10 Call 1990		1. 2. 2. 1.	4.000
Riding West of England and Midlands Lancashire	60,932 4,255 377	- 0.6 - 0.4 + 0.3	80.9 84.7 131.0	113,671 7,651 698	+ 0.3 - 2.5 + 0.9	74.6 78.3 133.8
Scotland and N. of England	3,669	- 0.4	100.7	5,686	- 1.1	124.8
Total—Worsted	69,233	- 0.6	82.0	127,706	+ 0.1	76.0
WOOLLEN SECTION : Huddersfield Dewsbury, Bat-	12,452	- 0.8	92.1	28,815	+ 2.3	93•4
ley, etc Leeds Halifax and	9,008 7,380	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 1 \cdot 0 \\ + & 1 \cdot 2 \end{vmatrix}$	76·7 90·8	17,638 16,212	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 1 \cdot 2 \\ + & 3 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	87·2 100·7
Calder Vale Bradford	2,675 1,065	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0.7 \\ - & 3.5 \end{array}$	99·8 84·4	6,016 2,274	+ 0.3 - 1.5	94·2 75·0
Total — West Riding	32,580	- 0.5	88.4	70,955	+ 1.4	95.5
Lancashire	4,140	+ 1.0	84.6	8,643	+ 2.4	88.0
W. of England, Mids.and Wales Scotland and N.	3,413	- 1.6	79.4	6,591	- 1.9	96.3
England	8,517	+ 0.4	75.6	15,364	+ 3.1	74.9
Total—Woollen	48,650	- 0.3	84.2	101,553	+ 1.5	90.0
CARPET SECTION :	11,329	- 1·0	124.5	21,684	- 5.3	129.3
Total—Wool Textile Industry	129,212	- 0.5	85.1	250,943	+ 0.1	84.5

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases or decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 18th February, 1939, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 21st January, 1939.

		emplo (sig	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month (signifies "no change": without a figure, signifies "Few or no workpeople returned").								
AL		Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.		Weaving.		Other Depts.		All Depts. (includ- ing not speci- fied).		
The second to be a		$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0.5 \\ + & 1.0 \\ - & 1.3 \end{array} $		$0.1 \\ 1.2 \\ 0.6$	+	1·1 2·4 0·7	+ -++	1·4 3·1 0·1	+	0·4 1·6 0·3	
TOTAL		+ 0.5		0.7	Tel	0.7	1	1.1	-	0.6	
WOOLLEN SECTION : Huddersfield Dewsbury, Batley, Leeds Rest of W. Riding Rest of Gt. Britain TOTAL	etc.		+ + + + + +	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 8 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	11+11	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	+ + +	$1 \cdot 0$ $1 \cdot 7$ $1 \cdot 1$ $0 \cdot 6$ $0 \cdot 1$	+-+	0.8 1.0 1.2 1.6 0.1 0.3	

The following Table shows the number of men and women (other than casuals) on the Registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 13th February, 1939.

		nbers (exc egisters at				Inc. $(+)$ or	
Department.		holly ployed.		oorarily pped.	Total.	Dec. (-) as com- pared with a	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		month before.	
Wool Sorting		9	132	3	224	- 64	
Wool Washing and Pre-	ACC	104	750	0.7.0	1 007		
paring	466 284	164 250	359	218	1,207	- 69	
Wool Combing Wool Carding	470	82	462 476	414 66	1,410	- 404 - 216	
Wastlen Calmains	070	104	394	174	1,062	- 216 - 149	
Worsted Drawing and		104	394	114	944	- 149	
Spinning	282	1,124	248	1,717	3,371	- 486	
Woollen Winding and Warping	111	29	179	74	393	- 77	
Worsted Winding and		49	119	14	393	- 11	
Warping	00	258	216	647	1,207	- 254	
Woollen Weaving	1	578	249	1,280	2,243	- 383	
Worsted Weaving	1 100	616	85	1,519	2,320	- 200	
Other Processes	661	137	830	110	1,738	- 51	
Tomit	2 016	7 751	7 0 70	C 000	10,110	0.757	

2,916 | 3,351 | 3,630 | 6,222 | 16,119 | - 2,353 Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.
 † Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns, at neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed an improvement between 16th January and 13th February, 1939, and was better than at any time during the

13th February, 1939, and was better than at any time during the previous year. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 9.9 at 13th February, 1939, as compared with 11.5 at 16th January, 1939, and with 10.9 at 14th February, 1938. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns:—

and Instant Autom		umber o orkpeople		Total wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week ended 18th Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			Week ended 18th	Inc. (nc. (+) or c. (-) on a	
	Feb., 1939.	Month before.	Year before.	Feb., 1939.	Month before.	Year before.*	
England and Wales : London -Leicester Leicester Country Dis- trict Northampton Higham, Rushden and District Kettering and District Rest of Northants Stafford and District Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis- trict Other parts of England and Wales England and Wales	2,578 8,649 5,255 5,456 6,214 5,001 1,731 2,438 6,020 1,431 1,503 7,070 873 4,823 59,082 1,934	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per}\\ \text{cent.}\\ + \ 0.4\\ + \ 0.5\\ + \ 1.6\\ - \ 0.5\\ - \ 0.5\\ - \ 0.5\\ - \ 0.5\\ - \ 0.5\\ - \ 0.6\\ - \ 1.3\\ + \ 2.1\\ + \ 2.7\\ - \ 1.1\\ + \ 5.6\\ + \ 1.2\\ - \ 2.2\\ + \ 1.0\\ - \ 0.4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \text{Per}\\ \text{cent.}\\ + 4 \cdot 1\\ + 3 \cdot 4\\ + 2 \cdot 6\\ - 0 \cdot 2\\ + 1 \cdot 7\\ - 0 \cdot 2\\ + 1 \cdot 7\\ - 0 \cdot 2\\ + 1 \cdot 7\\ - 0 \cdot 9\\ + 2 \cdot 3\\ + 1 \cdot 5\\ + 1 \cdot 9\\ + 1 \cdot 7\\ + 1 \cdot 7\\ + 0 \cdot 7\\ + 0 \cdot 1\end{array}$	£ 5,969 21,829 12,204 13,745 16,266 12,707 4,219 4,921 13,215 2,854 3,599 14,489 1,925 10,157 138,099 4,511	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per}\\ \text{cent.}\\ +\ 1\cdot4\\ +\ 4\cdot3\\ +\ 1\cdot6\\ +\ 4\cdot6\\ -\ 1\cdot5\\ +\ 0\cdot1\\ -\ 0\cdot2\\ -\ 4\cdot7\\ +\ 0\cdot1\\ -\ 0\cdot2\\ +\ 4\cdot3\\ +\ 0\cdot2\\ +\ 3\cdot2\\ +\ 3\cdot2\\ +\ 13\cdot2\\ +\ 4\cdot3\\ -\ 1\cdot3\\ +\ 2\cdot8\\ -\ 1\cdot8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 6 \cdot 5 \\ + 6 \cdot 1 \\ + 9 \cdot 5 \\ + 9 \cdot 9 \\ + 1 \cdot 7 \\ + 5 \cdot 0 \\ + 13 \cdot 1 \\ - 18 \cdot 7 \\ + 6 \cdot 7 \\ + 7 \cdot 4 \\ + 15 \cdot 1 \\ + 3 \cdot 8 \\ + 5 \cdot 7 \\ + 13 \cdot 9 \\ + 5 \cdot 8 \\ + 2 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	
Great Britain	61,016	+ 1.0	+ 0.7	142,610	+ 2.7	+ 5.7	

Returns from firms employing about 60,000 workpeople in the week ended 18th February, 1939, showed that about $18\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of these workpeople were on short-time in that week, losing nearly 6 hours each on the average, while about 16 per cent. were on overtime to the extent of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average. There was a reduction in short-time working in most districts, and more people were working overtime than short time at Norwich and in the Leicester and Northernetter Counter District. and Northampton Country Districts. Employment in London showed a slight improvement; it was

solution in the solution showed a sight improvement; it was good in East and North London. Employment at Leicester showed a further improvement; short-time working continued, but there were also a number of workpeople on overtime. In the Leicester Country District there was a slight improvement in employment; at Hinckley it was better than a year ago, and, at Coalville, conditions were described as better than at any time during the next sight or ping year.

ago, and, at Coalvine, conditions were described as better than at any time during the past eight or nine years. At Northampton employment improved; there was a decrease in short-time working and a considerable number of workpeople were on overtime. In the Higham and Rushden district there was little change. At Kettering, also, there was little change; at Wellingborough,

At Kettering, also, there was little change; at Weilingborough, however, employment was good. At Stafford there was a slight decline in employment with an increase in short-time working. At Norwich, the improvement in employment continued; there was little change in the amount of short-time working, but a considerable number of workpeople were on overtime.

on overtime. Employment in the Bristol and Kingswood district improved and was moderate. At Leeds there was a slight decline in employ-ment generally, but there was less short-time working. In the Lancashire slipper trade there was a marked improvement, but short-time working continued. At Kendal employment continued good; and at Bacup it was better than a year ago. In Scotland generally there was little change in employment; it was good at Kilmarnock and also at Maybole, where it was better than a year ago.

than a year ago. 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 13th February, 1939 :—

	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 13th February, 1939.									
Department.	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	Inc. (+) OI Dec (-) as				
Entration 214 Pr	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Iotal.	with a month before.				
Boot and Shoe M'f're :	.00000	C. AND	a dan da	1000						
Preparing Dept	104	31	29	10	174	- 51				
Rough Stuff Dept.	266	18	68	31	383	+ 29				
Clicking Dept	431	2	,406	5	844	- 193				
Closing Dept Making Dept	14	467	4	233	718	- 250				
Eladahing Dont	1,379 892	335	697 447	21 86	2,124	-201 - 326				
Slipper Making	197	181	873	522	1,760	- 492				
Clog Making	11	1		322	1,115	- 450				
Repairing and Hand-					15					
Sewu Work	653	3	68	2	726	+ 20				
Total	3,947	1,065	2,592	913	8,517	-1,468				

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

March, 1939.

March, 1939.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed an improvement between 16th January and 13th February, due partly to better weather at the latter date. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 12.8 at 13th February, 1939, as compared with 14.6 at 16th January, 1939, and 9.6 at

th February, 1933. The following Table summarises the information received from those

mployers who furnished returns :---

	Number	of Work	people.	Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week ended		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	18th Feb., 1939.	Month before.	Year before.	18th Feb., 1939.	Month before.	Year before.	
Northern Counties,		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire	4,123	- 0.6	- 5.7	10,859	+ 3.9	- 9.5	
Midlands and East- ern Counties South and South West Counties and	11,913	- 0.4	- 4.0	33,998	+ 3.4	- 4.7	
Wales Scotland	3,700 1,720	- 0.1 + 2.8	$- \frac{6 \cdot 7}{- 8 \cdot 8}$	10,505 3,970	+ 1.5 + 2.4	$- \frac{6 \cdot 2}{-11 \cdot 4}$	
Total	21,456	- 0.1	- 5.2	59,332	+ 3.1	- 6.3	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 21,335 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were working on an average about 11 hours less than full time in the week ended 18th February, 1939. On the other hand, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were working overtime to the extent of nearly 7 hours each on the average.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT at 13th February showed an improvement as com-pared with 16th January, when work was adversely affected by severe weather. Compared with a year ago, however, there was an increase in the numbers recorded as unemployed in all administrative divisions and among all classes of workers except plumbers. As regards individual occupations, employment was fair with plumbers, moderate with carpenters, bricklayers and masons, slack with slaters and tilers and plasterers and bad with painters. With labourers to skilled occupations and builders' labourers employment was moderate; there was, however, a considerable amount of unem-ployment among navvies and general labourers and in certain other occupations.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured work-people, aged 16-64, at 13th February, 1939, and the increases or decreases compared with a month before and a year before :--

	Estimated Numbers aged 16-64	Numbers aged 16-64 Unem- who we		Percen- tage Unem-	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentages as compared with a		
	Insured at July, 1938.	ployed at 13th Feb., 1939.	Tempo- rarily Stopped	ployed.	Month before.	Year before.	
Occupations. Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Slaters and Tillers Plasterers Painters Plumbers Labourers to	153,220 110,640 22,770 9,280 38,220 143,400 45,230	18,900 14,684 3,060 1,625 7,507 44,153 3,749	1,299 1,418 373 259 716 2,616 310	12.3 13.3 13.4 17.5 19.6 30.8 8.3	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2.7 \\ - 6.1 \\ - 5.4 \\ - 2.9 \\ - 6.8 \\ - 6.8 \\ - 0.3 \end{array} $	+ 3.6 + 2.9 + + 1.1 + + + 6.5 + + + + - 0.9	
above and Buil- ders' Labourers Navvies, etc., and General	305,300	47,720	2,416	15.6	- 3.0	+ 1.6	
All other occupa- tions	101,750 120,300	36,676 32,986	1,034 1,692	36·0 27·4	$- 4 \cdot 4$ $- 2 \cdot 8$	$+ 4 \cdot 1$ + 4 \cdot 1	
Total	1,050,110	211,060	12,133	20.1	- 3.8	+ 2.8	
Divisions. London	237,860 137,780 117,360 91,050 123,520 53,600 97,840 37,530 20,790	49,849 23,316 14,502 22,576 17,519 31,507 12,994 17,773 11,577 9,447	131 379 477 2,891 2,546 2,565 1,212 1,212 1,212 1,212 434 16	$21 \cdot 0 \\ 16 \cdot 9 \\ 12 \cdot 4 \\ 17 \cdot 0 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \\ 25 \cdot 5 \\ 24 \cdot 2 \\ 18 \cdot 2 \\ 30 \cdot 8 \\ 45 \cdot 4$	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2.8 \\ - 3.4 \\ - 2.2 \\ - 2.2 \\ - 5.6 \\ - 6.2 \\ - 6.3 \\ - 1.8 \\ - 3.3 \end{array} $	+ 3.2 + 3.4 + 0.7 + 4.4 + 2.5 + 3.4 + 3.2 + 1.1 + 3.1 + 1.0	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	1,050,110	211,060	12,133	20.1	- 3.8	+ 2.8	

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during February have been received from 140 Local Authorities (representing towns with a population of 16,465,000 in 1931). The returns show that, in February, 1939, plans were passed 1931). for buildings with an estimated cost of £7,974,000 compared with £7,446,200 in February, 1938. An analysis of the figures for February, 1939, by districts and by classes of buildings, is given on page 109 of this issue.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire, although still very slack on the whole, showed an improvement, mainly in the china and earthen-ware sections of the industry. At Bristol employment continued good and at Derby it showed a slight improvement. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 23.4 at 13th February, 1939, as compared with 27.7 at 16th January, 1939, and 18.8 at 14th February 1938.

14th February, 1938. The following Table summarises the information received from employers who furnished returns :—

		Number of orkpeople		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended		+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a		
Service Westerney	18th Feb., Month Year 1939. before. before.		• 18th Feb., 1939.	Month before.	Year before.		
BRANCHES, China Earthenware Other Branches (in- cluding unspecified)	1,766 5,849 2,143	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 1.0 \\ + 1.8 \\ - 0.4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -15 \cdot 2 \\ + 1 \cdot 4 \\ - 7 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	£ 3,145 11,420 3,853	$ \begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 2.0 \\ + 2.8 \\ + 0.4 \end{array} $	Per cent. -14.0 - 1.0 -12.1	
Total	9,758	+ 1.2	- 4.0	18,418	+ 2.1	- 5.9	
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts	7,500 2,258	+ 1.1 + 1.4	- 3.5 - 5.5	12,865 5,553	+ 2.7 + 0.9	-5.8 -6.2	
Total	9,758	+ 1.2	- 4.0	18,418	+ 2.1	- 5.9	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 9,462 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 3,239, or about 34 per cent., were working on an average about 9 hours less than full time in the week ended 18th February, 1939; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry showed an improve-ment as compared with the previous month and was fairly good generally. It was better than in February, 1938. In the letterpress printing industry employment showed a further improvement during February and was about the same as a year ago.

Improvement during February and was about the same as a year ago. At some centres, including Liverpool and Glasgow, it was reported as slack, while at certain other centres, including Birmingham and Belfast, it was moderate. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers continued fair. In the lithographic printing industry employment showed an improvement as compared with the previous month, but a decline as compared with February, 1938. With lithographic artists it was fair generally.

compared with February, 1938. With lithographic artists it was fair generally. In the bookbinding industry employment showed a decline as compared with January but was still good on the whole. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the paper and paper-board industries was $6 \cdot 5$ at 13th February, 1939, as compared with 7·1 at 16th January, 1939, and with 6·8 at 14th February, 1938. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and book-binding industries were $8 \cdot 2$, $8 \cdot 5$ and $7 \cdot 6$; in the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries they were $6 \cdot 6$, $7 \cdot 4$ and $6 \cdot 9$. The following Table summarises the returns from various trade unions which furnished information :—

	No. of Members of Unions at end of Feb., 1939.		ercentag loyed at	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		
a and a second second		Feb., 1939.	Jan., 1939.	Feb., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing : London Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca-	37,016	4.6	5.2	4.0	-0.6	+0.6
shire and Cheshire	15,323	5.8	5.7	6.6	+0.1	-0.8
Midlands and East- ern Counties Scotland Other Districts	7,984 5,353 11,784	$2.7 \\ 5.2 \\ 2.3$	3·4 6·2 2·5	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 8 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.7 \\ -1.0 \\ -0.2 \end{array} $	-0.3 +1.4 -0.8
Total	77,460	4.3	4.8	4.2	-0.5	+0.1
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding Printing and Book- binding (branches	12,314 8,326	6.5 5.7	7 · 1 4 · 8	5·1 4·5	-0.6 + 0.9	+1·4 +1·2
not distinguished)	35,465	2.4	1.4	2.3	+1.0	+0.1

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT at 13th February showed a further slight decline in port transport service; in harbour, river and canal service there was a slight improvement.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in dock, harbour, river and

canal service was 27.6 at 13th February, 1939, as compared with 27.2 at 16th January, 1939, and 28.0 at 14th February, 1938. In harbour, river and canal service, the corresponding percentages were 10.9. 11.4 and 11.5; in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, they were 30.6, 30.0 and 30.9.

London.-Employment declined as compared with January, and

was not so good as a year ago. The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of which returns were received :-

	Average Docks	Daily Num and at Pri	ber of La ncipal Wi	bourers emp narves in Lo	oloyed in ondon.
		In Docks.	1 day and	Total	
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors	By Ship- owners, etc.	Ship- owners, Total.		Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.
Week ended— 4th Feb., 1939 11th ,, ,, 18th ,, ,, 25th ,, ,,	3,362 3,503 3,496 3,064	1,590 1,563 1,767 1,420	4,952 5,066 5,263 4,484	5,998 6,331 6,321 6,042	10,950 11,397 11,584 10,526
Average for 4 weeks ended 25th Feb., 1939	3,356	1,585	4,941	6,173	11,114
Average for Jan., 1939	3,900	1,733	5,633	6,143	11,776
Averaye for Feb., 1938	3,500	1,854	5,354	6,3 83	11,737

Tilbury .-- The average daily number of dock labourers employed during February was 864, as compared with 1,062 in January, 1939, and 896 in February, 1938.

North-East Coast Ports .- Employment fluctuated at some ports and was moderate on the whole.

Mersey .- Employment at Liverpool was moderate; at Garston and Salford it was slack.

Salford it was slack. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 24th February, 1939, was 11,771, compared with 12,118 in January, 1939, and with 12,169 in February, 1938. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £31,516 in the four weeks ended 24th February, 1939, compared with £32,825 in January, 1939, and with £33,653 in Fabruary 1938 February, 1938.

Other Ports in England and Wales .- Employment at Cardiff fluctuated somewhat but was fair on the whole; at Swansea it showed little change and was moderate. At Bristol and Avonmouth employment was quiet; at Plymouth it continued to improve; at Southampton it remained poor.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow was moderate; at Leith it fluctuated but was better than a year ago; at Dundee it declined and was moderate. Employment at Grangemouth showed a slight improvement; at Belfast it continued good.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen during February remained slack on EMPLOYMENT among seamen during February remained slack on the whole. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in shipping service was 25.7 at 13th February, 1939, as compared with 26.7 at 16th January, 1939, and 24.9 at 14th February, 1933. The following Table shows the number of seamen* shipped in British registered foreign-going vessels at the undermentioned ports of Great Britain and Northern Ireland :---

Service and and	Number of Seamen* shipped in									
Principal Ports.	Feb., 1939.	Inc. (- Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Two Months ended						
1-0-1 A:0-1 0-1	2000.	Month before.	Year before.	Feb., 1939.	Feb., 1938.					
ENGLAND AND WALES :	5-2 34	and a state		stands had						
Liverpoolt	6,970	-2,179	+ 391	16,119	14,950					
Manchester	459	- 262	- 102	1,180	1,263					
London	7,055	-1,126	+ 75	15,236	15,157					
Southampton	3,306	- 2,292	-1,784	8,904	9,467					
Tyne Ports	1,668	+ 57	-159 -121	3,279	3,569 509					
Sunderland	198 279	$+ 22 \\ - 49$		607	509					
Middlesbrough	741	- 49	$+ 31 \\ - 50$	1,967	1,968					
Hull Bristol [†]	774	- 113	+ 38	1,661	1,534					
Newport, Mon	350	- 66	- 228	766	1,047					
Cardiff§	1,418	- 590	- 695	3,426	4,408					
Swansea	776	+ 309	+ 175	1,243	1,252					
SCOTLAND :	and the second second	and the second	Company Section 1		Call and the second					
Leith	155	- 172	- 78	482	560					
Kirkcaldy, Methil	Part Carlos									
and Grangemouth	125	- 56	+ 47	306	502					
Glasgow	1,763	- 651	- 737	4,177	4,155					
NORTHERN IRELAND :	. 050	Ser and	1 77	FFF	407					
Belfast	256	- 43	+ 13	555	427					
Total for above Ports	26,293	- 7,696	3,184	60,282	61,339					

It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.
† Including Birkenhead and Garston.
† Including Avonmouth and Portishead.
§ Including Barry and Penarth.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE Table below shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 13th February, 1939 :--

		r of pers .3th Febr	legister 939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with			
Area.	Men.	Wo- men.	Juven- iles.		16th Jan., 1939.	Contraction of the local division of the loc	
London Division	193,167	58,102	10,366	261,635	- 17,469	+ 24,076	
South-Eastern Division	94,894	28,012	7,945 436	130,851	$- 13,904 \\ - 520$		
Brighton Chatham	5,194 1,669 3,237	770		2,742	-398 -548	- 463	
Ipswich	6,591 2,290	1,174	287	8,052	- 587	+ 591	
Reading Rest of Division	75,913				- 11,713		
South-Western Division	73,842	16,085	6,297	96,224	- 6,446	+ 262	
Bristol Plymouth	11,647 5,051	1,139	292	6,482	- 233	- 505	
Portsmouth Southampton	4,478 6,956	814		8,192	+ 892 + 717	+ 359	
Swindon Rest of Division	994 44,716	10.401	4.028	59,145	- 4,545	+ 1,983	
Midlands Division Birmingham	<i>139,953</i> 19,488	9,791	629	29,908	- 2,334	+ 816 - 274	
Coventry Cradley Heath &	2,947	1,324	14/10/10/10/10		a constant	an or man Parties	
Halesowen Derby	2,424 3,472	889		4,632	- 362	+ 713	
Northampton	7,427 2,941	583	52	3,576	- 438	- 215	
Nottingham Smethwick	10,372	1,068	45	2,664	- 157	+ 352	
Stoke-on-Trent Walsall	14,508 4,685	1,455	258	6,398	- 875	+ 956	
West Bromwich Wolverhampton	1,816 4,220	366	367	6,317	- 411	+ 796	
Rest of Division North-Eastern	64,102	18,728	4,471	87,301	- 11,134	1	
Division Barnsley	151,100 6,386	397	501	7,284	- 809	+ 364	
Bradford Dewsbury	10,836 2,422	5,479 1,077	160	16,716 3,659	-1,991 -277	- 349	
Doncaster Grimsby	6,244 5,055	574 652	735 527	7,553 6,234	+1,450 -339	$+ 2,819 \\ - 1,016$	
Halifax Huddersfield	2,404 2,913	1,825				- 747	
Hull Leeds	14,237	2,007	263	22,470	- 412 - 3,385	+ 511	
Lincoln Rotherham	2,361 5,014	612	202		- 783	+ 583 + 1,627	
Sheffield	19,360 3,053	4,230	764	24,354	- 4,469	+ 5,577 - 744	
York Rest of Division	3,361 50,192	1,388	137	4,886	- 156	+ 1,373	
North-Western	260,928				.20	- The and the second	
Accrington Ashton-u-Lyne	3,154	2,702	329	6,185	- 419	+ 1,572	
Barrow	2,273	498	187	2,958	- 559	+ 828	
Blackburn	7,613	7,613	529	14,949	- 362	- 486	
Blackpool Bolton	5,516	3,722	353	11,724	- 1,15 5	- 1,622	
Burnley Bury	5,363	1,714	184	4,448	- 673	+ 430	
Chorley Liverpool	1,600 63,621 31,152	11,343	5,196	80,160	+ 79	- 1,881	
Manchester Nelson	2,489	2,066	210	4,765	+ 330	+ 809	
Preston	10,169	3,199	442	9,451	- 653	- 17	
Rochdale St. Helens	4,261 6,315	647	742	7,704	- 369	+ 530	
Salford Stockport	10,657 4,795	2,666	190	7,651	- 1,345	- 1,237	
Warrington Wigan	3,566	2,087	362	10.223	- 686	- 1,061	
Rest of Division Northern Division	64,418 144,163	15,463	17,633	177,259	- 11,215	+ 25,681	
Darlington Gateshead	2,565	1,151	762	8,985	- 914	+ 548	
Hartlepools Middlesbrough	7,421 11,508	7 0 80					
Newcastle - on - Tyne	14,835	2,740 725	1,338 894				
South Shields Stockton-on-Tees	8,772 5,708	607	917	7,232	- 896	+ 1,298	
Sunderland Rest of Division	15,804	6,619	1,798 9,270	86,367	- 6,523	+13,826	
Aberdeen	197,497 7,241	51,793 1,524	593	9,358	- 1,060	- 91	
Clydebank Dundee	2,550	1,012 4,826	323	12,566	- 925	- 3,729	
Edinburgh Glasgow	16,539 64,892	16.747	5.510	87,149	- 993	+ 4,677	
Greenock Motherwell	5,095	777	763	5,975	- 1,103	+ 638	
Paisley Port Glasgow	3,678	399	322	2,652	- 31	+ 752	
Rest of Division Wales Division	83,719 146,873	12,929	10,808 14,996	174,798	+ 1,099	+ 17,007	
Cardiff Llanelly	10,735 4,779	1,874	1,115	5,967	- 938	+ 210	
Newport Swansea	6,139 11,032	573 1,383	588 1,601	14,016	- 1,059	+ 1,470	
Rest of Division Northern Ireland	114,188 61,125	8,625 23,143	10,978 5,316	89.584	- 5,199	- 7,790	
Belfast Londonderry	25,649 3,869	11,766 1,353	2,746 422	5,644	- 1,409 - 275	- 4,332	
Lurgan Lisburn	1,542 1,401	1,377 632	147 70	2,103	+ 8	- 374	
Newry Rest of Northern	2,729	481	183	3,393	- 200		
Ireland	25,935	a set a set a	Children and	2-199000000	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Automation of the second second second	
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,463,542	403,807	118,953	1,986,302	- 147,501	+ 78,507	
* The figures for	Ruthergle	n are ir	cluded.	REO P	in Croat	Deitain are	

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

STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN. Analysis for 13th February, 1939.											
	Men (18 years and over)	Boys (under	Women (18 years and over)	Girls (under 18 years)	Total.						
A. Insured on Register : 1. Claims admitted for insurance benefit : (a) General scheme (b) Agricultural scheme 2. Unemployment allow- ances authorized :	776,381 24,011	22,612 967	258,217 11,723	18,238 542	1,075,448 37,243						
(a) Excluding insurance benefit claimants*	490,075	2,445	41,042	2,275	535,837						
(b) Insurance benefit claims disallowed	4,889	146	2,857	112	8,004						
3. Claims under con- sideration	27,106	1,779	10,242	1,451	40,578						
 4. Others not in receipt of benefit or allowances: (a) Aged 16-64 (b) Aged 14 and 15 	44,020	2,409 9,855	34,454	3,678 10,199	84,561 20,054						
 B. Others on Register : 5. Unemployment allow- ances authorized 6. Applications under consideration 7. Not in receipt of 	13,424 207	429 25	5,726 201	91 4 59	20,493 492						
allowances : (a) Aged 16 and over. (b) Aged 14 and 15	22,304	2,255 12,269	16,202	3,321 17,657	44,082 29,926						
C. Total on Register	1,402,417	55,191	380,664	58,446	1,896,718						
 D. Insured Unemployed :- Aged 16-64 : 8. Number on Register (items 1-3 and 4 (a)) 9. Two months file † 	1,366,482 39,315	30,358 1,550	358,535 41,642	26,296 1,746	1,781,671 84,253						
10. Special Schemes — claimants to benefit	2,660	25	357	11	3,053						
Total aged 16-64	1,408,457	31,933	400,534	28,053	1,868,977						
11. Aged 14 and 15: (a) Item 4 (b) (b) Two months file	_	9,855 2,100	=	10,199 2,875	20,054 4,975						
Total aged 14-64	1,408,457	43,888	400,534	41,127	1,894,006						

APPLICANTS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

DIVISI	ONAL ANA	LYSIS-13	TH FEBRU	ARY, 1939	•	stated :			
Division.	Men 18-64.	Boys 16 & 17.	Women 18-64.	Girls 16 & 17.	Total 16-64.		Four weeks ended 25th Feb., 1939.	Four weeks ended 28th Jan., 1939.	Four weeks ended 26th Feb., 1938.
CLAIM	S ADMITTED	FOR INSUI	RANCE BENI	efit.‡			1 100., 1000.	Jan., 1909.	100., 1000.
(Contraction and	G	eneral Sche	me.		(1) General Account. Contributions received from :—	£	£	£
London South-Eastern South-Western	135,218 63,585 49,371	2,358 1,689 925	43,531 15,610 11,208 41,422	1,485 1,518 1,218 1,820	182,592 82,402 62,722 130,775	Employers Employed persons Exchequer Miscellaneous Receipts	1,640,000 1,614,000 1,624,000 100,000	1,747,0001,724,0001,734,000426,000	$1,559,000 \\ 1,531,000 \\ 1,539,000 \\ 146,000$
Midlands North-Eastern	85,721 89,438	1,812 1,955	30,607	2,054 3,416	124,054 211,125	Total Income	4,978,000	5,631,000	4,775,000
North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	133,904 63,143 88,445 67,556	4,309 2,714 3,935 2,915	69.496 9,559 29,130 7,654	1,905 3,389 1,433	77,321 124,899 79,558	Benefit	309,000	$\begin{array}{r} 5,210,000\\ 464,000\\ 309,000\\ 28,000\end{array}$	3,824,000 390,000 416,000 40,000
Great Britain	776,381	22,612	258,217	18,238	1,075,448	Total Expenditure	5,138,000	6,011,000	4,670,000
		Agri	cultural Sch	eme.		Debt Outstanding†	81,530,000	81,530,000	103,122,000
London South-Easteru South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern	925 7,763 2,278 1,920 3,026 1,672 941	18 286 75 41 94 39 77	881 5,094 316 652 3,660 159 193	8 146 16 14 241 5 39	1,832 13,289 2,685 2,627 7,021 1,875 1,250	(2) Agricultural Account. Contributions received from : Employers Employed persons Exchequer Miscellancous Receipts	27,000 27,000	64,000 63,000 63,000 25,000	48,000 48,000 48,000 5,000
Scotland Wales	3,721 1,765	226 111	661 107	65 8	4,673 1,991	Total Income	88,000	215,000	149,000
Great Britain	24,011	967	11,723	542	37,243	Benefit Cost of Administration Miscellaneous Payments	10,000	165,000 24,000 1,000	86,000 18,000 —
APPLICATION	NS AUTHORIS	ED FOR UNE	MPLOYMENT	ALLOWANCI	S.§	Total Expenditure	150,000	190,000	104,000
London South-Eastern Midiands North-Eastern North-Western North-Western Scotland Wales	40,038 17,856 15,754 42,903 49,198 107,618 72,544 92,892 69,585	40 63 25 38 76 707 573 896 602	4,653 1,972 1,165 3,094 3,153 16,461 2,573 13,812 2,742	17 94 61 50 178 326 682 1,118 775	44,748 19,985 17,005 46,085 52,605 125,112 76,372 108,718 73,704	UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOW As from 1st April, 1937, the is met from the Unemployment A by the Exchequer. For the peri ruary, 1939, expenditure on these administration) amounted to app	cost of une assistance Fu iod of four e allowances roximately f	mployment ind which is weeks ended (excluding 2,869,000 a	allowances reimbursed 25th Feb- the cost of s compared
Great Britain	508,388	. 3,020	49,625	3,301	564,334	with £2,843,000 during the four and £2,822,000 during the four w	weeks ende	ed 28th Jan	uary, 1939,

* These exclusions represent (a) insurance benefit claimants in receipt of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit (numbering 15,843 at 13th February, 1939); and (b) persons disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, who are shown in line 2 (b) of the Table. † See explanation on page 96. ‡ Including 15,843 persons for whom payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit had been authorised. § Including 8,004 persons, disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, who had applications authorised for unemployment allowances.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT ODDAT DDITAIN

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 (includ-ing those applicants whose position in relation to insurance benefit and unemployment allowances had not been determined), who were registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as unemployed on 13th February, 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 applicants for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances.

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

	Appli	Applicants, aged 16-64, who had been on Register.								
	Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	6 months but less than 9 months.	9 months but less than 12 months.	12 months or more.	Totals.				
13th Feb. 1939—	NUMBERS.									
Men, 18-64 Boys, 16-17 Women, 18-64 Girls, 16-17	748,101 23,060 235,429 20,125	207,971 3,863 51,850 2,805	80,511 1,012 16,703 571	50,193 453 8,330 224	264,571 448 24,442 251	1,351,347 28,836 336,754 23,976				
Total	1,026,715	266,489	98,797	59,200	289,712	1,740,913				
16th Jan., 1939 14th Feb., 1938	1,186,844 1,041,474	248,789 211,012	93,963 83,818	58,271 51,336	288,645 278,962	1,876,512 1,666,602				
13th Feb. 1939-			PERCENT	TAGES.		an a				
Men, 18-64 Boys, 16-17 Women, 18-64 Girls, 16-17	$55 \cdot 3$ 80 \cdot 0 69 \cdot 9 84 \cdot 0	$ \begin{array}{r} 15\cdot 4 \\ 13\cdot 4 \\ 15\cdot 4 \\ 11\cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 6 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 3.7\\ 1.6\\ 2.5\\ 0.9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 19.6 \\ 1.5 \\ 7.2 \\ 1.0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \end{array} $				
Total	59.0	15.3	5.7	3.4	16.6	100.0				
16th Jan., 1939 14th Feb., 1938	$63 \cdot 2 \\ 62 \cdot 5$	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	5·0 5·0	$3 \cdot 1$ $3 \cdot 1$	$\begin{array}{c} 15 \cdot 4 \\ 16 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c}100\cdot 0\\100\cdot 0\end{array}$				

Of the 1,026,715 applicants who, at 13th February, 1939, had been on the register for less than 3 months, about 726,600, or 41.7per cent. of all applicants, had registered for less than 6 weeks.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

The following Table shows, approximately, the income and expendi-ture of the Unemployment Fund* in Great Britain for the periods

and £2,822,000 during the four weeks ended 26th February, 1938.

* A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (see H.C. 24 of 1939 for the period ended 31st March, 1938). † Statutory provision was made for the repayment (including interest) of the debt outstanding on 1st July, 1934 (amounting to £105, 780,000) oy half-yearly payments of £2,500,000 commencing on 30th September, 1934 Under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1938, an additional sum of £20,000,000 was repaid on 31st March, 1938, and thereafter the half-yearly payments are reduced to £2,006,259.

March, 1939.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 13th FEBRUARY, 1939.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

estimated number of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment at July, 1938, and the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 13th February, 1939, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of excepted employments are indoor private domestic service, employment otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 a year, employment as female professional nurse, and, subject to certain qualifications, employment in the teaching profession and in the police forces. Employment under public or local authorities, railways and public utility companies may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. Persons aged 65 and over, and certain other classes, are excluded from insurance. The Unemployment Insurance Acts do not apply to persons serving in an established capacity in the permanent service of the Crown. Prior to September, 1934, juveniles under 16 years of age were also excepted, and they are excluded from the statistics in these Tables; particulars of the numbers of these juveniles recorded as unemployed at 13th February, 1939. are, however, given on page 100. As from 4th April, 1938, certain classes of domestic employments were brought within the General and Agricultural Schemes of unemployment insurance. These new classes are included in the Tables below. An unemployment book, on which is recorded the industry in

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

claiming benefit or an allowance. The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment.

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the | 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 87 and 88 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 95.

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 98 and 99 it should be borne in mind that, in the case of individual industries, the percentage rates of unemployment at January and February, 1939, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1933, while the figures for February, 1938, used for the purpose of comparison, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1937 (but see footnote ‡ on page 99 re-garding the percentages for all industries combined). In an industry in which a relatively large change occurred between July, 1937, and July, 1938, in the estimated number of insured workpeople, this change may have an important effect on the relative percentage

The state of the second state of the second			GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN II	RELAND.			GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.	
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMPI uding Casu		Темрој	RARY STOP	PPAGES.	6,5732	TOTAL.	OR E	ТЕМРО		NEMPLOYED, STOPPAGES ASUALS.	
And the state of the second se	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Agricultural Scheme:— Farming, Forestry, etc	37,529 5,042 4,973 3,009	12,464 4,816 43 96	49,993 9,858 5,016 3,105	785 273 321 113	598 265 3 2	1,383 538 324 115	38,314 5,315 5,294 3,122	13,062 5,081 46 98	51,376 10,396 5,340 3,220	30,489 5,139 5,000 3,035	12,740 5,078 44 96	43,229 10,217 5,044 3,131	
TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SOHEME	50,553	17,419	67,972	1,492	868	2,360	52,045	18,287	70,332	43,663	17,958	61,621	
Fishing	10,289	166	10,455	548	51	599	10,837	217	11,054	10,767	217	10,984	
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	81,992 2,007 1,067 6,469 699 748 1,775 <i>94,757</i>	$ \begin{array}{r} 320 \\ -3 \\ 14 \\ -94 \\ 8 \\ 439 \end{array} $	82,312 2,007 1,070 6,483 699 842 1,783 95,196	33,361 578 59 1,508 331 425 333 36,595	$ \begin{array}{c} 24 \\ - \\ - \\ 3 \\ - \\ 2 \\ - \\ 29 \end{array} $	33,385 578 59 1,511 331 427 333 36,624	115,353 2,585 1,126 7,977 1,030 1,173 2,108 131,352	344 3 96 8 8 8	115,697 2,585 1,129 7,994 1,030 1,269 2,116 <i>131,820</i>	115,312 2,580 1,121 6,248 1,026 1,115 1,900 <i>129,302</i>	342 	115,654 2,580 1,124 6,263 1,026 1,210 1,907 <i>129,764</i>	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products : Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone, Concrete, etc Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Total, NM. Mining Products	1,831 3,343 1,213 <i>6,387</i>	13 156 33 202	1,844 3,499 1,246 <i>6,589</i>	454 860 280 1,594	 9 1 10	454 869 281 1,604	2,285 4,203 1,493 <i>7,981</i>	13 165 34 212	2,298 4,368 1,527 8,193	2,275 4,133 1,427 7,835	13 163 34 210	2,288 4,296 1,461 <i>8,048</i>	
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	9,773	790	10,563	2,988	292	3,280	12,761	1,082	13,843	12,399	1,082	13,481	
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	3,524	4,052	7,576	3,523	6,421	9,944	7,047	10,473	17,520	7,025	10,469	17,494	
Glass : Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical Glass, Lenses, Prisms, etc.) Glass Bottles Total, Glass	2,543 2,222 4,765	526 281 807	3,069 2,503 5,572	1,173 1,010 <i>2,183</i>	183 21 204	1,356 1,031 <i>2,387</i>	3,716 3,232 6,948	709 302 1,011	4,425 3,534 7,959	3,690 3,230 <i>6,920</i>	709 302 1,011	4,399 3,532 7,933	
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :- Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc Total. Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	5,979 723 1,125 3,898 11,725	1,405 301 304 981 2,991	7,384 1,024 1,429 4,879 14,716	415 21 89 1,026 <i>1,551</i>	108 41 20 143 <i>312</i>	523 62 109 1,169 <i>1,863</i>	6,394 744 1,214 4,924 13,276	342 324 1,124	7,907 1,086 1,538 6,048 16,579	6,304 733 1,194 4,885 <i>13,116</i>	1,510 342 323 1,098 <i>3,273</i>	7,814 1,075 1,517 5,983 16,385	
Metal Manufacture : Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	2,449	8	2,457	628	1	629	3,077	9	3,086	3,066	9	3,075	
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	14,648 2,730 3,501 2,492 1,383 27,203	242 340 111 304	14,787 2,972 3,841 2,603 1,687 28,347	16,457 755 4,837 2,131 1,237 26,045	50 644 23 110	16,516 805 5,481 2,154 1,347 26,932	31,105 3,485 8,338	198 292 984 134 414	31,303 3,777 9,322 4,757 3,034 55,279	31,078 3,420 8,337 4,597 2,601 53,099	198 288 982 134 414	31,276 3,708 9,319 4,731 3,015 55,124	
Engineering, otc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	35,418 4,110 4,862	2,766 1,227 15 76	38,184 5,337 4,877 5,163 53,561	10,634 850 827 922 13,233	1,044 269 2 6	11,678 1,119 829 928 <i>14,554</i>	46,052 4,960 5,689 6,009	3,810 1,436 17 82	49,862 6,456 5,706 6,091 68,115	45,132 4,880 5,215 5,927 61,154	3,795 1,487 17 82	48,927 6,357 5,232 6,009 66,53	

March, 1939. T	THE 1	MINIS	TRY	OF	LABO	OUR	GAZ	ETTE.				97
	enderson and the second	and admin	GREAT E	BRITAIN A	AND NORT	HERN IR	ELAND.			GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY,		uding Casus		TEMPOR	LARY STOP	PAGES.	and the second	TOTAL.		TEMPOR	Y UNEMPLO ARY STOPI D CASUALS	AGES
ALDREN AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	14,222 1,340 2,885 <i>18,447</i>	1,750 84 46 <i>1,880</i>	15,972 1,424 2,931 20,327	2,244 159 1,571 <i>3,974</i>	220 16 9 245	2,464 175 1,580 <i>4,219</i>	16,466 1,499 4,456 22,421	1,970 100 55 2,125	18,436 1,599 4,511 24,546	15,890 1,419 4,429 <i>21,738</i>	1,954 100 55 2,109	17,844 1,519 4,484 23,847
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Other Metal Industries :	36,766	260	37,026	2,797	38	2,835	39,563	298	39,861	37,839	293	38,132
Iron Founding	7,898 4,235 6,239 1,888 1,014 1,088 1,527 1,309 12,164	614 120 6,208 878 1,197 1,026 44 1,191 7,402	8,512 4,355 12,447 2,766 2,211 2,114 1,571 2,500 19,566	6,911 324 729 2,092 637 301 127 745 3,473	374 4 540 576 252 202 1 498 1,748	7,285 328 1,269 2,668 889 503 128 1,243 5,221	14,809 4,559 6,968 3,980 1,651 1,389 1,654 2,054 15,637	988 124 6,748 1,454 1,454 1,228 45 1,689 9,150	15,797 4,683 13,716 5,434 3,100 2,617 1,699 3,743 24,787	14,726 4,346 6,882 3,964 1,645 1,372 1,595 2,025 15,287	988 120 6,743 1,453 1,449 1,226 45 1,688 9,120	15,714 4,466 13,625 5,417 3,094 2,598 1,640 3,713 24,407
Total, Other Metals Textiles :— Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc	37,362 8,379	18,680 11,206	56,042 19,585	15,339 7,183	4,195 10,622	19,534 17,805	52,701 15,562	22,875 21,828	75,576 37,390	<i>51,842</i> 15,554	22,832 21,826	74,674 37,380
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk Spinning and Manufacture and	6,732 <i>15,111</i> 5,227	20,747 31,953 7,026	27,479 47,064 12,253	4,099 <i>11,282</i> 6,461	9,200 <i>19,822</i> 10,325	13,299 <i>31,104</i> 16,786	10,831 26,393 11,688	29,947 51,775 17,351	40,778 78,168 29,039	10,829 <i>26,383</i> 11,608	29,927 <i>51,753</i> 17,251	40,756 78,136 28,859
Artificial Silk Weaving, etc. Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc Hosiery Lace Carpets Other Textiles TextileBleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. <i>Total, Textiles</i>	1,348 1,201 4,503 1,883 797 1,043 376 391 1,446 5,291 38,617	$\begin{array}{c} 2,243\\719\\9,295\\3,340\\1,319\\4,120\\509\\643\\3,035\\2,340\\66,542\end{array}$	3,591 1,920 13,798 5,223 2,116 5,163 885 1,034 4,481 7,631 105,159	1,159760566711,741,3324141,0313069,37332,929	2,870 756 1,663 135 397 4,905 458 938 938 1,474 2,766 46,509	4,029 1,516 2,229 206 571 6,237 872 1,969 1,780 12,139 79,438	2,507 1,961 5,069 1,954 971 2,375 790 1,422 1,752 14,664 71,546	5,113 1,475 10,958 3,475 1,716 9,025 967 1,581 4,509 5,106 113,051	7,620 3,436 16,027 5,429 2,687 11,400 1,757 3,003 6,261 19,770 184,597	2,506 1,959 508 1,952 824 2,350 788 1,419 1,532 13,371 65,200	5,093 1,474 1,679 3,473 1,466 8,965 961 1,580 3,438 4,733 101,866	7,599 3,433 2,187 5,425 2,290 11,315 1,749 2,999 4,970 18,104 167,066
Leather and Leather Goods :	2,605 928 3,533	789 1,194 <i>1,983</i>	3,394 2,122 5,516	975 236 1,211	336 324 660	1,311 560 <i>1,871</i>	3,580 1,164 4,744	1,125 1,518 2,643	4,705 2,682 7,387	3,568 1,133 <i>4,701</i>	1,124 1,512 2,636	4,692 2,645 7, <i>337</i>
Clothing :	9,461 844 1,083 692 500 6,165 <i>18,745</i>	8,037 5,693 1,932 7,560 873 2,466 26,561	17,498 6,537 3,015 8,252 1,373 8,631 45,306	2,011 38 579 132 422 3,379 6,561	6,862 2,669 995 4,088 749 1,403 16,766	8,873 2,707 1,574 4,220 1,171 4,782 23,327	11,472 882 1,662 824 922 9,544 25,306	14,899 8,362 2,927 11,648 1,622 3,869	26,371 9,244 4,589 12,472 2,544 13,413 68,633	10,709 877 1,660 629 903 9,198 23,976	14,207 8,207 2,888 5,628 1,611 3,844 36,385	24,916 9,084 4,548 6,257 2,514 13,042 60,361
Food, Drink and Tobacco : Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, stc Grain Milling	10,800 1,809	5,803 233	16,603 2,042	743 200	988 20	1,731 220	11,543 2,009	Star and	18,334 2,262	10,758 1,779	6,581 239	17,339 2,018
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery	2,702 8,224 6,101 628 <i>30,264</i>	5,588 10,062 2,845 1,352 25,883	8,290 18,286 8,946 1,980 56,147	520 406 343 22 2,234	1,979 807 919 291 5,004	2,499 1,213 1,262 313 7,238	3,222 8,630 6,444 650 32,498	1,043	10,789 19,499 10,208 2,293 63,385	3,197 8,359 6,073 615 <i>30,781</i>	7,549 10,786 3,697 1,431 <i>30,283</i>	10,746 19,145 9,770 2,046 <i>61,064</i>
Woodworking, etc. : Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking Total, Woodworking, etc	7,626 1,513 15,951 2,109 27,199	197 339 2,341 510 3,367	7,823 1,852 18,272 2,619 30,566	887 314 3,577 558 5,336	31 112 857 315 <i>1,315</i>	918 426 4,434 873 6,651	8,513 1,827 19,528 2,637 32,535	451 3,1/8 825	8,741 2,278 24,705 3,492 37,217	8,083- 1,736 19,069 2,476 <i>31,364</i>	228 451 3,116 794 4,589	8,311 2,187 22,185 3,270 <i>35,953</i>
Paper, Printing, etc. : Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	1,989 1,076	692 2,701	2,681 3,777	1,119 129	568 947	1,687 1,076	3,108 1,205		4,368 4,853	2,961 1,156	1,139 3,240	4,100 4,396
Wall Paper Making Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not naper)	317 203	252 313 6,198	569 521	78 42 774	144 59 1,105	222 101 1,879	395 250 16,1 <i>51</i>	372	791 622	394 249	396 372	790 621 22,911
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc Building and Contracting :	15,395 18,983 193,505	10,196 421	21,591 29,139 198,927	<i>2,142</i> 12,084	2,823	4,965 12,133	21,125	12,919	23,47J 34,104 211,060	15,814 20,574 201,152		22,911 32,818 201,613
Public Works Contracting, etc Total, Building and Contracting Other Manufacturing Industries :	120,663 319,189 2,722	80 501 2,103	120,763 319,090 4,825	3,151 <i>15,235</i> 335	1 50 282	3,152 15,285 617	123,834 334,424 3.057	551	123,915 334,975 5,442	119,006 <i>320,158</i> 3,047	539	119,084 320,697 5,425
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms Scientific and Photographic Instru-	929 793	103 624	1,032 1,422	174 153	33 142	207 295	1,103 951	136 766	1,239 1,717	1,099 908	135 745	1,234 1,653
ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Total, Other Manufacturing	963 814 723 7,009	547 293 846 4,521	1,510 1,172 1,559 11,530	59 138 192 1,051	54 20 236 767	113 158 428 1,818	1,022 1,014 913 8,060	318	1,623 1,33J 1,997 13,348	1,010 1,010 912 7 , 986	313 1,032	1,606 1,323 1,994 13,235
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Transport and Communication :	17,893	278	18,171	660	22	638 85 1	18,559	300	18,859	18,011	. 290	18,301
Railway Service	15,640 7,170 5,826 20,587 34,525	399 685 162 119 755	16,039 7,855 5,583 20,706 35,060	839 715 345 1,310 354	2	854 765 335 1,314 412	16,47: 7,66. 6,101 21,634 34,67	5 731 170 121	16,893 8,620 6,321 22,018 35,492	16,079 7,648 5,920 20,777 33,758	732 163 118	16,484 8,380 6,083 20,895 34,569
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) Harbour, River and Canal Service 1 otal, Docks, Harbours, etc Other Transport, Communication, etc. 1 otal, 1 ransport, etc	41,467 2,501 43,968 2,701 130,217		41,613 2,521 44,140 2,500 132,774	764 199 963 165 4,600	3 13 131	774 202 976 300 4,952	42,23 2,10 44,53 2,66 134,88	u 29 1 185 4 402	42,387 2,729 45,116 3,265 137,126	40,468 2,496 42,964 2,793 129,935	29 185 400	2,525 43,149 3,193
Distributive Trades Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance*	146,596 9,806		213,556 11,496	6,290 243		12,627 293	152,88 10,04		225,183 11,789	144,614 9,589	The second second	A REAL MARCHAN
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :	17,873 65,535 6,091 20,917	4,008	19,518 69,607 10,212 28,892	413 1,803 252 579	220 128	529 2,034 380 914	61,34	1 4,294 3 4,249	20,047 71,641 10,532	17,214 64,720 6,11 20,81	6 4,213 7 4,151	68,939 10,268
Boarding House, Club, etc. Service Laundry Service	38,800 2,14: 1,160 26,499 <i>179,022</i>	5 7,571 1,500 7 5,552	95,008 9,716 2,660 32,049 267,662	607 92 204 1,497 5,452	2,314 328 775	532	2,23	7 9,665 4 1,848 4 6,547	12,122 3,192 34,321	1,33	2 9,524 1 1,809 1 6,171	11,676 3,140 32,562
TOTAL, GENERAL SCHEME* TOTAL, GENERAL AND AGRICUL-	1,257,54		1,592,682	194,385				-	+		T. D. Carlos	
TURAL SCHEMES*	1,308,10	1 352,553	1,660,654	Concern or and the	THE STREET	CALL CONTRACTOR	A PARTY OF THE REAL PROPERTY OF	CONTRACT OF STREET	1,958,255	1,440,39	0 428,58	1,868,977

Persons insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries are included in these figures.
 Including 69,495 casuals (males, 67,323; feinales, 2,166). Of these, 415 males and 25 feinales were insured under the agricultural scheme.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

March, 1939.

and Datas

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INDUSTRY.	
INDUSIAI.	

Food, Drink and Tobacco :---Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. . Grain Milling ... Cocoa, Chocolate and Sug fectionery ... Other Food Industries Drink Industries ... Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes a Total, Food, Drink, et Woodworking, etc. :--Sawmilling and Machined V Wood Boxes and Packing (Furniture Making, Upholst Other Woodworking ... Total, Woodworking, Paper, Printing, etc. :--Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper (not paper) ... Printing, Publishing and Bo Total, Paper, Printin Building and Contracting :---Building Public Works Contracting, Total, Building and Other Manufacturing Industri Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. Brushes and Brooms Scientific and Photographi ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments ... Toys, Games and Sports I Total, Other Manufac Gas, Water and Electricity **Transport and Communicatio** Fransport and Communication Railway Service ... Tramway and Omnibus Ser Other Road Passenger Tran Goods Transport by Road Shipping Service ... Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. S Port Transport (Docks, etc.)

etc.) Harbour, River and Can Total Docks, Harbour Other Transport, Communi-Total, Transport, etc. Distributive Trades ...

Commerce, Banking, Insur Finance* ... Miscellaneous Trades and

Miscellaneous Trades and Ser National Government Service Local Government Service Professional Services Entertainments, Sport, etc. Hotel, Public House, Ree Boarding House, Club, etc. Laundry Service Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, e Other Industries and Service Total, Miscellaneous

TOTAL, GENERAL SCHEM

TOTAL, GENERAL AND TURAL SCHEMES*

Industries.

Boots, Shoes, Slippers and (

Coal Mining

Constanting and	GREAT DEITAIN AND IN PERCENTAGES AT								-	and the second				rano Za	GREAT BRITAIN
INDUSTRY.	INSUREI	TED NUMI D PERSONS AT JULY,	, AGED	UN	WHOLLY EMPLOY ncludin Casuals	ED g	Т	MPORA OPPAGI	R¥	1	TOTAL.		DECREAS TOTAL TAGE	E (+) OR SE (-) IN PERCEN- IS AS ED WITH	ONLY. TOTAL PERCENT AGES AT 13TH
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	16тн Јал., 1939.	14тн Feb., 1938.	FEB., 1939.
Agricultural Scheme : Farming, Forestry, etc Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc. Private Gardening Other Employments*	453,050 63,360 107,600 50,390	29,450 14,380 530 740	482,500 77,740 108,130 51,130	8·3 8·0 4·6 6·0	42.3 33.5 8.1 13.0	$ \begin{array}{r} 10 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	0·2 0·4 0·3 0·2	2·1 1·8 0·6 0·2	0·2 0·7 0·3 0·2	8·5 8·4 4·9 6·2	44·4 35·3 8·7 13·2	$ \begin{array}{r} 10 \cdot 6 \\ 13 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.6 \\ -1.6 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.2 \end{array} $	+ 1.4 + 2.6 + 1.3 + 1.2*	9·5 13·3 4·7 6·2
TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME	674,400	45,100	719,500 33,680	7·5	38·6 21·6	9·4 31·0	0.2	1.9	0.4	7·7 32·9	40·5 28·2	9·8 32·8	-1.3 -1.8	$+ 1.4^{+}$ - 0.5	8.9 32.8
Mining : Coal Mining	854,500 11,350 4,480 50,570 9,660 18,500 958,710	3,640 10 500 10 1,180 240 5,590	858,140 11,360 4,490 51.070 9,660 10,840 18,740 964,300	9.6 17.7 23.8 12.8 7.2 7.7 9.6 9.9	8·8 30·0 2·8 	9.6 17.7 23.8 12.7 7.2 7.8 9.5 9.9	3.9 5.1 1.3 3.0 3.5 4.4 1.8 3.8	$\begin{array}{c} 0.7\\ -\\ 0.6\\ -\\ 0.1\\ 0.5\end{array}$	3.9 5.1 1.3 3.0 3.5 3.9 1.8 3.8	13.5 22.8 25.1 15.8 10.7 12.1 11.4 13.7	9.5 	13.5 22.8 25.1 15.7 10.7 11.7 11.3 13.7	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.6 \\ + 0.6 \\ - 2.1 \\ + 2.6 \\ - 6.8 \\ - 3.1 \\ - 1.5 \\ - 1.7 \\ + 0.1 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} - 0.5 \\ + 2.3 \\ + 15.0 \\ + 6.8 \\ + 1.9 \\ + 4.8 \\ - 1.0 \\ + 2.6 \\ + 2.4 \end{array}$	13-5 22-7 25-1 13-2 10-6 11-3 10-4 <i>13-5</i>
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :	14,200 28,310 17,460 59,870	2,280 560 2,970	14,330 30,490 18,020 62,840 107,840	12.9 11.9 6.9 10.7 9.7	10.0 6.8 5.9 6.8 11.7	12.9 11.5 6.9 10.5 9.8	3·2 3·0 1·7 2·6 2·9		3·1 2·8 1·6 2·5 3·0	16·1 14·9 8·6 13·3 12·6	10.0 7.2 6.1 7.1 16.1	16·0 14·3 8·5 13·0 12·8	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.5 \\ - & 1.7 \\ - & 1.5 \\ - & 1.4 \\ - & 1.8 \end{array} $	+ 6.9 + 3.1 + 1.9 + 3.6 + 3.2	$16 \cdot 0$ $14 \cdot 2$ $8 \cdot 3$ $12 \cdot 9$ $12 \cdot 6$
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	33,320		74,790	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.5	15.5	13.3	21.1	25.3	23.4	- 4 3	+ 4.6	23-4
Glass : Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical Glass, Lenses, Prisms, etc.) Glass Bottles Total, Glass	23,830 17,620 <i>41,450</i>	2,360	31,280 19,980 <i>51,260</i>	10.7 12.6 11.5	7·1 11·9 8·2	9.8 12.5 10.9	4·9 5·7 5·3	2·4 0·9 2·1	4·3 5·2 4·6	15·6 18·3 16·8	9·5 12·8 10·3	14·1 17·7 15·5	-0.3 -3.4 -1.5	+ 1.1 + 0.2 + 0.8	14·1 17·7 <i>1</i> 5·5
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. : Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	81,880 23,430 18,380 56,070 179,760	6,620 5,950 20,870	113,180 30,050 24,330 76,940 244,500	$7 \cdot 3$ $3 \cdot 1$ $6 \cdot 1$ $7 \cdot 0$ $6 \cdot 5$	4.5 4.5 5.1 4.7 4.6	6.5 3.4 5.9 6.3 6.0	0.5 0.1 0.5 1.8 0.9	0·3 0·7 0·3 0·7 0·5	0.5 0.2 0.4 1.6 0.8	7.8 3.2 6.6 8.8 7.4	4·8 5·2 5·4 5·4 5·1	7.0 3.6 6.3 7.9 6.8	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.7 \\ - & 0.1 \\ - & 0.3 \\ + & 0.3 \\ - & 0.3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} $	6·9 3·6 6·2 7·8 6·7
Metal 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 <i>317,900</i>	60 4,990 4,030 2,590 2,430 4,310	17,200 182,830 50,390 27,360 32,710 25,820 336,310	14.3 8.2 5.9 14.1 8.2 6.4 8.6	13·3 2·8 6·0 13·1 4·6 7·1 6·2	14·3 8·1 5·9 14·0 8·0 6·5 8·4	3.7 9.3 1.6 19.6 7.1 5.8 8.1	1.7 1.2 1.2 24.9 0.9 2.5 4.8	3.6 9.0 1.6 20.1 6.5 5.3 8.0	18.0 17.5 7.5 33.7 15.3 12.2 16.7	15.0 4.0 7.2 38.0 5.5 9.6 11.0	17·9 17·1 7·5 34·1 14·5 11·8 16·4	$ \begin{array}{r} - 7.2 \\ - 4.8 \\ - 1.3 \\ - 3.9 \\ - 1.2 \\ - 2.5 \\ - 3.8 \\ \end{array} $	+ 9.4 + 2.5 + 0.1 - 1.1 - 3.2 - 0.8 + 1.3	17.9 17.1 7.4 34.1 14.5 11.7 16.4
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>	540,490 117,710 57,180 46,720 862,100	6.1 4.5 8.7 11.3 6.4	4.8 4.8 1.5 4.1 4.8	6.0 4.5 8.5 11.1 6.2	1.8 0.9 1.4 2.1 1.7	1.8 1.1 0.2 0.4 1.5	1.8 1.0 1.5 1.9 1.7	7·9 5·4 10·1 13·4 8:1	6.6 5.9 1.7 4.5 6.3	7.8 5.5 10.0 13.0 7.9	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0.7 \\ - & 0.2 \\ \cdots \\ - & 1.0 \\ - & 0.6 \end{array} $	+ 1.3 + 0.9 + 1.9 + 3.1 + 1.4	7.7 5.4 10.2 12.9 7.8
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	4.0 12.1 5.1 4.4	4·9 4·4 3·0 4·8	$ \begin{array}{c c} 4.1 \\ 10.9 \\ 5.0 \\ 4.4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 0.7 \\ 1.4 \\ 2.7 \\ 0.9 \end{array} $	0.6 0.8 0.6 0.6	$ \begin{array}{c c} 0.7 \\ 1.4 \\ 2.7 \\ 0.9 \end{array} $	4.7 13.5 7.8 5.3	5.5 5.2 3.6 5.4	4·8 12·3 7·7 5·3	$ \begin{array}{r} - \ 0.2 \\ - \ 0.6 \\ - \ 0.1 \\ - \ 0.3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.6 \\ +0.1 \\ +3.3 \\1.9 \end{array} $	4.7 11.8 7.7 5.3
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	171,920	3,130	175,050	21.4	8.3	21.2	1.6	1.2	1.6	23.0	9.5	22.8	- 0.2	+ 1.7	23.0
Other Metal Industries : Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified Total, Other Metals	92,210 39,820 103,560 21,260 16,180 17,350 18,450 21,780 174,010	10,070 2,830 76,260 10,910 12,610 11,410 1,340 18,060 93,730	102,280 42,650 179,820 32,170 28,790 28,760 19,790 39,840 267,740	8.6 10.6 6.0 8.9 6.3 6.3 8.3 6.0 7.0 7.4	6.1 4.2 8.1 8.0 9.5 9.0 3.3 6.6 7.9 7.9	8·3 10·2 6·9 8·6 7·7 7·4 7·9 6·3 7·3 7·6	7.5 0.8 0.7 9.8 3.9 1.7 0.7 3.4 2.0 3.0	3.7 0.2 0.7 5.3 2.0 1.8 0.1 2.8 1.9 1.7	$ \begin{array}{c} 7.1\\ 0.8\\ 0.7\\ 8.3\\ 3.1\\ 1.7\\ 0.7\\ 3.1\\ 2.0\\ 2.6 \end{array} $	16·1 11·4 6·7 18·7 10·2 8·0 9·0 9·0 9·4 9·0 10·4	9.8 4.4 8.8 13.3 11.5 10.8 3.4 9.4 9.8 9.6	15·4 11·0 7·6 16·9 10·8 9·1 8·6 9·4 9·3 10·2	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.7 \\ - 1.0 \\ - 0.1 \\ - 0.8 \\ - 3.0 \\ - 0.7 \\ + 0.2 \\ - 1.0 \\ - 0.7 \\ - 0.6 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 2 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 4 \\ - 1 \cdot 7 \\ + 3 \cdot 4 \\ + 2 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 6 \\ + 0 \cdot 9 \\ + 1 \cdot 0 \\ \\ \dots \\ + 0 \cdot 2 \\ \end{array} $	15.4 10.7 7.6 16.9 10.8 9.0 8.7 9.4 9.2 10.1
Textiles : Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton	504,620 76,700 60,590 137,290	237,220 124,550 131,210 255,760	741,840 201,250 191,800 <i>393,050</i>	10·9 11·1 <i>11·0</i>	9.0 15.8 12.5	9.7 14.3 12.0	9·4 6·8 8·2	8·5 7·0 7·7	8·9 7·0 7·9	20·3 17·9 19·2	17·5 22·8 20·2	18.6 21.3 19.9	-1.9 -1.1 -1.5	+ 6.2 - 5.2 - 1.4 - 3.4	18.6 21.3 19.9
Woollen and Worsted	89,810 19,980 16,820 22,150 10,760 7,360 26,890 5,710 13,050 18,680 69,300 437,800	125,960 31,780 8,710 51,920 17,220 12,100 91,820 8,430 18,330 39,810 26,980 688,820	215,770 51,760 25,530 19,460 19,460 118,710 14,140 31,380 96,280 1,126,620	5.8 6.7 7.1 20.3 17.5 10.8 3.9 6.6 3.0 7.7 7.6 8.8	5.6 7.1 8.3 17.9 19.4 10.9 4.5 6.0 3.5 7.6 8.7 <i>9.7</i>	$5 \cdot 7$ $6 \cdot 9$ $7 \cdot 5$ $18 \cdot 6$ $18 \cdot 7$ $10 \cdot 9$ $4 \cdot 3$ $6 \cdot 3$ $3 \cdot 3$ $7 \cdot 7$ $7 \cdot 9$ $9 \cdot 3$	$7 \cdot 2$ $5 \cdot 8$ $4 \cdot 6$ $2 \cdot 6$ $0 \cdot 7$ $2 \cdot 4$ $4 \cdot 9$ $7 \cdot 2$ $7 \cdot 9$ $1 \cdot 7$ $1 \cdot 6$ $7 \cdot 5$	8·2 9·0 8·6 3·2 0·8 3·3 5·3 5·5 5·1 3·7 10·2 6·7	7.8 7.8 6.0 3.0 0.7 2.9 5.3 6.1 6.3 3.0 12.6 7.1	13.0 12.5 11.7 22.9 18.2 13.2 8.8 13.8 10.9 9.4 9.4 21.2 16.3	13.8 16.1 16.9 21.1 20.2 14.2 9.8 11.5 8.6 11.3 18.9 16.4	13.5 14.7 13.5 21.6 19.4 13.8 9.6 12.4 9.6 10.7 20.5 16.4	-1.7 -2.3 -1.6 -0.9 -0.5 -0.1 -1.2 $+0.5$ -0.5 -1.2 -1.4	$ \begin{array}{r} -6.9\\ -1.6\\ +1.3\\ -6.2\\ -9.3\\ -4.7\\ -5.0\\ -3.9\\ -14.7\\ -1.5\\ -1.4\\ -4.5 \end{array} $	13-4 14-7 13-5 17-3 19-4 13-4 9-6 12-4 9-6 9-1 19-9 15-9
Leather and Leather Goods : Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods Total, Leather	34,340 11,450 45,790	11,440 15,090 26,530	45,780 26,540 72,320	7.6 8.1 7.7	6.9 7.9 7.5	7·4 8·0 7·6	2.8 2.1 2.7	2·9 2·2 2·5	2·9 2·1 2·6	10.3 10.4 10.2 10.4	9·8 10·1 10·0	10·3 10·1 10·2	- 1.4 - 0.5 - 1.8 - 1.0	$- \frac{3 \cdot 4}{+ 0 \cdot 7}$ $- 2 \cdot 0$	10·3 10·0 10·2
Clothing : Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Total, (lothing	68,070 11,400 11,970 11,210 7,450 89,890 190,990	148,450 93,090 19,840 97,080 21,510 54,810 434,780	216,520 104,490 31,810 108,290 28,960 135,700 625,770	13.9 7.4 9.0 6.2 6.7 7.6 9.8	5.4 6.1 9.7 7.8 4.1 4.5 6.1	8·1 6·3 9·5 7·6 4·7 6·4 7·2	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	4.6 2.9 5.1 4.2 3.4 2.6 3.9	4.1 2.5 4.9 3.9 4.1 3.5 3.8	16·9 7·7 13·9 7·4 12·4 11·8 13·2	10.0 9.0 14.8 12.0 7.5 7.1 10.0	12·2 8·8 14·4 11·5 8·8 9·9 11·0	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3.4 \\ - 2.6 \\ - 5.8 \\ - 2.2 \\ - 1.3 \\ - 1.6 \\ - 2.7 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.1 \\ +1.5 \\ +1.8 \\ -1.0 \\ -3.3 \\ -1.0 \\ -0.6 \\ \end{array} $	11.8 8.7 14.3 7.2 8.7 9.7 10.1

* The figures for these industry groups now include certain classes of domestic employments which were brought into insurance in April, 1938. These classes were necessarily excluded from the figures for February, 1938 (see article on page 425 of the November, 1938, issue of this GAZETTE). In the case of the individual industry groups so affected (but not elsewhere) the newly insured classes have been excluded from the figures for 13th February, 1939, for the purpose of the comparisons with 14th February, 1938. † See footnote ‡ on next page.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

MA T	Ferrus	TED NUM			PERCE	NTAGE	S AT 1	3 TH FE	BRUAR	.Y, 193	9.	113		$\mathbf{E}(+)$ OB	GREAT BRITAIN
DER V	INSUREI	TED NUM PERSON AT JULY,	S, AGED	Un (i	WHOLLY EMPLOY ncludin Jasuals)	TED g		MPORAL OPPAGE		Call .	TOTAL.		TOTAL TAG	E (-) IN PERCEN- ES AS ED WITH	ONLY. TOTAL IERCEN- TAGES AT
ubel dou nomi la s r douine	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	16TH JAN., 1939.	14тн Feb., 1938.	13тн Feb., 1939.
 ugar Con-	107,860 29,130	70,690 3,890	178,550 33,020	10·0 6·2	8·2 6·0	9·3 6·2	0·7 0·7	1·4 0·5	1.0 0.7	10·7 6·9	9·6 6·5	10·3 6·9	$+ 0.1 \\ - 0.1$	+ 0.1 + 0.2	10·1 6·4
and Snuff 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	$ \begin{array}{r} 10 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 8 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 10.6 \\ 15.7 \\ 10.8 \\ 4.8 \\ 10.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 10.4 \\ 13.4 \\ 7.6 \\ 4.6 \\ 9.5 \end{array} $	2.0 0.6 0.4 0.2 0.7	$3 \cdot 8$ $1 \cdot 2$ $3 \cdot 4$ $1 \cdot 1$ $2 \cdot 1$	3·2 0·8 1·1 0·8 <i>1</i> ·3	$ \begin{array}{r} 12 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 9 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \\ 9 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	14·4 16·9 14·2 5·9 12·6	13.6 14.2 8.7 5.4 10.8	$\begin{array}{r} - \ 0.1 \\ - \ 1.3 \\ + \ 0.2 \\ - \ 0.3 \\ - \ 0.3 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} + \ 0.8 \\ - \ 0.9 \\ - \ 0.1 \\ - \ 0.1 \end{array} $	13.6 14.2 8.4 5.2 10.7
Woodwork Cases tering, e [†] c. , 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	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \cdot 6 \\ 16 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	6·2 15·2 8·5 8·9 8·8	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \cdot 2 \\ 15 \cdot 9 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	1.0 5.0 3.2 5.4 3.4	1.5 3.7 3.0 3.5 2.6	14.0 19.4 15.9 14.1 15.3	7·2 20·2 11·7 14·3 12·2	13·7 19·6 15·1 14·1 14·8	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.1 \\ +0.8 \\ -0.7 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + \ 0.8 \\ + \ 1.7 \\ + \ 1.2 \\ + \ 1.1 \\ + \ 1.0 \end{array} $	13·2 19·2 14·9 13·5 14·6
Bags and	49,740	17,130	66,870	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.2	3.4	2.5	6-2	7.4	6.5	- 0.6	- 0.3	6.2
	25,730 5,080	47,290 2,480	73,020 7,560	4·2 6·2	5.7 10.2	5·2 7·5	0.5	2·0 5·8	1·4 3·0	4.7	7·7 16·0	6·6 10·5	-0.8 + 3.9	-0.3 +1.4	6·1 10·5
g Requisites ookbinding ing, etc	4,910 189,510 274,970	6,120 97,870 <i>170,890</i>	11,030 287,380 445,860	4·2 8·1 6·9	$5.1 \\ 6.3 \\ 5.9$	4·7 7·5 6·5	0·9 0·4 0·8	1.0 1.2 1.7	$0.9 \\ 0.7 \\ 1.2$	5·1 8·5 7·7	6·1 7·5 7·6	5.6 8.2 7.7	-0.9 -0.3 -0.3	-0.6 + 0.6 + 0.4	5.6 8.1 7.5
etc Contracting	1,037,260 326,510 1,363,770	12,850 1,530 <i>14,380</i>	1,050,110 328,040 1,378,150	19·1 37·0 23·4	3·3 5·2 3·5	18·9 36·8 23·2	1·2 0·9 1·1	0·4 0·1 0·3	1.2 1.0 1.1	20·3 37·9 24·5	3·7 5·3 3·8	20·1 37·8 24·3	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3.8 \\ - 3.1 \\ - 3.7 \end{array} $	$^{+2.8}_{-1.5}_{+2.1}$	19·6 37·1 23·7
ries :	37,610 10,830 6,030	25,410 1,750 5,840	63,020 12,580 11,870	7·2 8·6 13·2	8.3 5.9 10.7	$\begin{array}{c c} 7 \cdot 7 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	0·9 1·6 2·6	1·1 1·9 2·4	0.9 1.6 2.5	8-1 10-2 15-8	9·4 7·8 13·1	8.6 9.8 14.5		-2.7 -7.1 +3.6	8.6 9.8 14.1
Requisites acturing	27,510 8,300 8,070 98,350	12,840 2,380 9,890 58,110	40,350 10,680 17,960 156,460	3.5 10.5 9.0 7.1	4·3 12·5 8·6 7·8	$ \begin{array}{c c} 3.7 \\ 11.0 \\ 8.7 \\ 7.4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 0.2 \\ 1.7 \\ 2.3 \\ 1.1 \end{array} $	0·4 0·9 2·3 1·3	$ \begin{array}{c c} 0.3 \\ 1.5 \\ 2.4 \\ 1.1 \end{array} $	3.7 12.2 11.3 8.2	4.7 13.4 10.9 9.1	4.0 12.5 11.1 8.5	- 0.9 - 1.0 - 0.8	+ 0.3 - 2.5 + 0.4 - 1.7	$ \begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 4 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 5 \end{array} $
Supply on :—	211,150	11,340	222,490	8.5	2.5	8.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	8.8	2.6	8.2	- 0.5	+ 0.1	8•4
Service Service :	152,100 198,930 40,120 156,430 131,660	8,850 12,130 3,230 4,680 6,690	160,950 211,060 43,350 161,110 138,350	10.3 3.6 14.5 13.2 26.1	4.5 5.6 5.0 2.5 11.3	$ \begin{array}{r} 10 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \\ 25 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	0.5 0.4 0.8 0.8 0.2	0.2 0.5 0.3 0.1 0.9	0.5 0.4 0.8 0.8 0.3	10-8 4-0 15-3 14-0 26-3	4-7 6-1 5-3 2-6 12-2	$ \begin{array}{r} 10 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 25 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 9 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 1 \cdot 7 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ - & 1 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 2 \cdot 8 \\ + 0 \cdot 1 \\ - 0 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 8 \\ + 0 \cdot 8 \\ \end{array} $	10·3 4·1 14·3 13·3 25·5
nal Service urs, etc lication, etc.	136,860 24,550 161,410 18,390 859,040	1,470 490 1,960 3,090 40,6 30	138,330 25,040 163,370 21,480 899,670	30.3 10.2 27.2 14.7 15.2	9·9 5·3 8·8 8·6 6·3	$\begin{array}{c c} 30 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 27 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \\ 14 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	0.6 0.8 0.6 0.9 0.5	$ \begin{array}{c c} 0.7 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.4 \\ 0.7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 0.5 \\ 0.8 \\ 0.6 \\ 1.4 \\ 0.5 \end{array} $	30.9 11.0 27.8 15.6 15.7	10.6 5.9 9.4 13.0 7.0	30.6 10.9 27.6 15.2 15.3	$ \begin{array}{r} + \ 0.6 \\ - \ 0.5 \\ + \ 0.4 \\ - \ 0.1 \\ - \ 0.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.3 \\ - 0.6 \\ - 0.4 \\ + 1.6 \\ + 0.8 \end{array} $	30·1 10·6 27·2 15·1 15·1
rance and	1,282,490	813,530	2,096,020	11.4	8.2	10.2	0.5	0.8	0.6	11.9	9.0	10.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	10.5
Services :	180,500	92,760	273,260	5.4	1.8	4.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	5.6	1.9	4.3	- 0.2	+ 0.4	4•2
vice† †	154,860 365,330 108,380 89,220	28,880 83,470 107,270 60,930	183,740 448,800 215,650 150,150	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 5 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 23 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	5.7 4.9 3.8 13.1	10.6 15.5 4.7 19.2	0·3 0·5 0·3 0·7	0·4 0·2 0·2 0·5	0·3 0·5 0·2 0·7	11.8 18.4 5.9 24.1	6·1 5·1 4·0 13·6	$ \begin{array}{r} 10 \cdot 9 \\ 16 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.1 \\ - & 0.6 \\ + & 0.1 \\ + & 0.5 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 0 \cdot 5 \\ + & 0 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	10.6 15.7 4.8 19.6
testaurant, te. Service† , etc ices† †	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 <i>1,870,710</i>	$ \begin{array}{r} 19 \cdot 8 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 9 \\ 20 \cdot 9 \\ 16 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 18.4 \\ 6.3 \\ 7.9 \\ 8.7 \\ 11.2 \end{array} $	19.0 6.5 8.9 16.8 14.3	$ \begin{array}{c c} 0.3 \\ 0.3 \\ 1.9 \\ 1.2 \\ 0.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.7 \\ 1.9 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.2 \\ 0.8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.5 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.8 \\ 1.2 \\ 0.6 \end{array} $	20·1 7·5 12·8 22·1 17·1	19·1 8·2 9·6 9·9 12·0	19.5 8.1 10.7 18.0 14.9	$ \begin{array}{c} + \ 0.1 \\ + \ 0.1 \\ - \ 0.4 \\ - \ 0.7 \\ - \ 0.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} + 2 \cdot 1 \dagger \\ + 0 \cdot 5 \\ + 1 \cdot 7 \\ + 1 \cdot 2 \dagger \\ + 0 \cdot 7 \dagger \end{array} $	19·1 7·9 10·6 17·4 14·6
œ*	10,178,100	3,941,900	14,120,000	12.4	8.5	11.3	1.9	2.6	2.1	14.3	11-1	13.4	- 0.9	$+ 0.3^{+}$	13.1
AGRICUL-	10,852,500	3,987,000	14,839,500	12.1	8.8	11.2	1.8	2.6	2.0	13.9	11.4	13.2	- 0.9	+ 0.4‡	12.9
and the second second		22442	1	State C		1	1		and .	11		1	P		

Persons insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries are included in these figures.
See footnote * on the previous page.
The percentage for all industries and services combined for February, 1938, used for this comparison, is the revised figure based on the estimated number insured at that date—see page 424 of the November, 1938, issue of this GAZETTE. The percentages for January and February, 1939, are based on the numbers insured at July, 1938. See also footnote * on the previous page.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	nutas	ncrease (- mbers ins unemploy ompared	ured, ved at	aged 16- 13th Fel	-64, r oruar	ecorded y, 1939,	
	M	Males.		males.	Total.		
etc etc.,		40,122 10,303	++++	40 19		40,082 10,284	
ddling,	-	8,098	-	1,498		9,596	
c zincers'	111	8,775 2,099 2,898	+	5,321 3,152	111	8,770 7,420 6,050	
g g ng, etc. Clogs	+	4,017 1,828 3,488 767 3,173 187 16 1,034	+	464 1,991 5 2,452 114 2,442 2,424 1,091	1111111	4,481 3,819 3,493 3,219 3,059 2,629 2,408 2,125	
	+	4,767	oraști	1,001	+	4.751	

NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. FEBRUARY, 1939.

	ALL AND AND	Concernation and	ALL THE COLOR					
-Landhausten	Men	Bo	ys.	Women	Gi	rls.		
Division.	aged 18-64.	Aged 16 & 17			Aged 16 & 17 14 & 15		Total.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	2,109 845 651 861 494 817 264 655 393	1,016 290 320 358 305 335 138 251 212	3,003 2,095 1,852 3,436 1,498 2,660 1,929 3,684 1,126	3,079 998 751 988 792 824 388 680 315	974 380 431 371 353 389 282 313 261	2,917 1,472 1,236 2,978 1,246 2,140 1,360 2,922 498	13,098 6,080 5,241 8,992 4,688 7,165 4,361 8,505 2,805	
TOTAL	7,089	3,225	21,283	8,815	3,754	16,769	60,935	
General Scheme	6,239	3,047	19,878	8,575	3,709	16,656	58,104	
Agricultural Scheme	850	. 178	1,405	240	45	113	2,831	

99

IUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

100

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE. ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 13TH FEBRUARY, 1939.

Girls. Boys. Division. Aged 14 and 15. Aged 16 and 17. Aged 14 and 15. Aged 16 and Total. Total. 17. 2,225 1,736 1,996 1,568 2,463 3,755 5,423 4,943 3,747 $\begin{array}{cccc} 2,438 & 4,663 \\ 2,572 & 4,308 \\ 1,906 & 3.902 \\ 2,463 & 4,031 \\ 3,333 & 5,796 \\ 4,865 & 8,620 \\ 3,734 & 9.157 \\ 5,733 & 10,676 \\ 3,546 & 7,293 \end{array}$ 2,122 1,178 1,041 1,089 1,402 3,632 4,560 3,979 3,121 3,581 2,459 1,354 2,328 2,719 6,206 3,916 5,922 4,582 5,703 3,637 2,395 3,417 4,121 9,838 8,476 9,901 7,703 London South-Eastern ... South-Western ... Midlands North-Eastern North-Western ... orthern cotland ... 55,191 27,856 30,590 58,446 22,124 33,067 Great Britain 2,447 3,114 627 1,575 2,202 N. Ireland 667

Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ... 22,791 35,514 58,305 28,483 32,165 60,648 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 13TH FEBRUARY, 1939.

		- a-det	Boys.		Girls.				
Division.		Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total		
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales		2,107 781 472 720 842 2,199 1,732 2,144 958	3,902 2,453 1,302 2,341 2,532 5,952 3,673 5,625 4,128 25	6,009 3,234 1,774 3,061 3,374 8,151 5,405 7,769 5,086 25	2,426 1,009 727 893 1,353 2,286 1,506 2,134 740	2,768 2,416 1,759 2,435 3,152 4,667 3,084 5,221 2,540 11	5,194 3,425 2,486 3,328 4,505 6,953 4,590 7,355 3,280 11		
Great Britain		11,955	31,933	43,888	13,074	28,053	41,127		
N. Ireland		462	2,406	2,868	534	1,528	2,062		
M Incloud	nd	12,417	34,339	46,756	13,608	29,581	43,189		

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

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 20TH FEBRUARY, 1939.

Division.		Num	ber of Vac Filled.	cancies	Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.				
L'ar an an		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales		6,265 1,522 1,435 2,849 1,587 3.156 1,178 2,083 606	5,094 1,260 1,266 2,540 1,487 3,026 1,381 2,166 531	11,359 2,782 2,701 5,389 3,074 6,182 2,559 4,249 1,137	957 355 325 1,060 375 819 417 625 171	838 334 317 1,138 268 726 446 644 220	1,795 689 642 2,198 643 1,545 863 1,269 391		
Great Britain		20,681	18,751	39,432	5,104	4,931	10,035		

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

	221	Week nd Febru		939.		nth end Februar	Total number of individuals			
Division.	Juni	or Instr and	uction (Classes.			Educa		who have attended Junior In-		
	No. of	No.		erage dance.	No. of Insti-	Ave	rage lance.	struction Centres and Classes* since 1st		
	Cen- tres. Classes		Boys.	Girls.	tu- tions.	Boys.	Girls.	April, 1938.		
London S. Eastern S. Western Midlands N. Bastern N. Western Northern Scotland Wales	2 9 6 4 13 32 35 33 27	$ \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 19 \\ 4 \end{array} $	279 373 182 296 1,213 3,711 4,051 4,254 2,572	176 545 309 130 1,248 2,030 3,796 4,097 1,947	10 6 40 56 60 22 3 80 16	17 38 43 181 91 111 1260 78	15 19 141 237 172 128 61 352 60	$\begin{array}{c} 2,965\\ 4,066\\ 4,079\\ 3,327\\ 14,268\\ 33,583\\ 32,863\\ 40,303\\ 18,311 \end{array}$		
Great Britain	161	41 .	16,931	14,278	293	820	1,185	153,765		

* Comparable figures for other Educational Institutions are not available.

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 13th February, 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,	
Agricultural Scheme :			e salade e conselhos (*) o 31 - Jahos (*)		
Farming, Forestry, etc Market Gardening	416 117	154 118	442 122	154 118	
Other Employments (including Pri- vate Gardening)	62	4	63	4	
Total, Agricultural Scheme	595	276	627	276	
LA DECENT COLOR CORRELES	ng ind hos	A line and	and and a		
Fishing	18 378	3	18 378	3	
Coal Mining All other Mining, etc Total. Mining	32 410	6 4 10	310 32 410	6 4 10	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	31 125	6 9	34 125	6	
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	33 60	59 54	33 60	59 54	
Glass Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc Metal Manufacture	76 127	233	76 129	238 44	
Engineering, etc. :	141		149	44	
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	416 186	115	440	118	
Other Engineering	602	67 182	187 627	67 185	
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	243	52	271	52	
Other Vehicles Total, Vehicles	56 299	57	56 327	5 57	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Other Metal Industries :—	265	1	268	1	
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. All others	204 570	287 458	204 581	287 461	
Total, Other Metal Industries	774	745	785	748	
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	71 47	77 130	71 47	77 131	
Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted	118 51	207 128	118 51	208 131	
Linen	7 9	32 169	46 12	136	
All other Textiles	118 <i>185</i>	293 622	125 234	304 741	
Total, Textiles	53	114	55	115	
Tailoring	87 7	419	88	439	
Dress Making and Millinery Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	13	330 261	20	333 442	
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Other Clothing	100 25	96 90	103 25	96 90	
Total, Clothing	232	1,196	243	1,400	
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	189	547	195	552	
fectionery Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	65 2	506 30	65 2	516 31	
All other Food and Drink	156 412	527 1,610	161 423	542 1,641	
Woodworking, etc. : Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc.	279	134	285	138	
All other Woodworking	$270 \\ 549$	82 216	273	82 220	
Total, Woodworking, etc Paper, Printing, etc. :	010	210	000	220	
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	30 274	201	30	227	
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Other Paper, Printing, etc	40	381 113	277 40	386 113	
Total, Paper, Printing, etc Building and Contracting :—	344	695	347	726	
Building Public Works Contracting, etc	644 119	13	668 119	13	
Total, Building and Contracting Other Manufacturing Industries :	763	14	787	14	
Rubber Scientific and Photographic Instru-	33	78	33	78	
ments and Apparatus	49 50	43 160	49 50	44	
All Others	29 161	28 309	29 161	29 312	
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	28 328	13 36	28 330	13	
Distributive Trades	4,335	4,148	4,545	4,236	
Commerce and Finance Miscellaneous Trades and Services :	and the state		86	65	
Professional Services Entertainments, Sport, etc	81 148	217 178	81 160	217 181	
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding-House, Club, etc., Service	196	818	208	837	
Laundry Service Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc	138 65	529 61	144 66	542 61	
All other Industries and Services Total, Miscellaneous	321 949	349 2,152	324 983	352 2,190	
Total, General Scheme	11,360	12,798	11,790	13,332	
Total, General and Agricultural					
a contra which agricultural	11,955	13,074	12,417	13,608	

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

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES. THE number of persons* relieved on one day; in February in the THE Table below analyses for Great Britain for the period 1st to forty-seven selected areas in Great Britain named below was 585.637 28th February, 1939, inclusive, the decisions of Insurance Officers, of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire on doubtful claims for or 0.2 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 0.8 per cent. less than in February, 1938. The numbers relieved at these three insurance benefit. dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 357, 356, and 359 per 10,000 of the estimated population. A .-- DECISIONS OF INSURANCE OFFICERS*. In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number relieved in February was 461,291, a decrease of 0.2 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and a decrease of 1.1 per cent. as compared with February, 1938. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 124,346, or 1.5 per cent. more than in the have power to disallow Grounds on which Insuran previous month, and 0.1 per cent. more than in February, 1938. Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in February have not power to disalle Claims disallowed :--Contributions conditions :-(a) General Scheme (b) Agricultural Scheme Not unemployed ... Other grounds on which is Officers bear review in the second numbered 68,900, or 0.2 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 5.5 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 516,737, or 0.2 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 0.2 per cent. less than in February, 1938. Officers have power to di Of the forty-seven areas, twenty-three showed slight increases in the proportion of the population in receipt of relief in February, Total Claims disallo as compared with January, twenty areas showed slight decreases, while in four areas there was no change. Compared with February, B .-- DECISIONS OF COURTS OF REFEREES*. 1938, thirty-three areas showed increases in the proportion of the (1) Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers. population in receipt of relief, and fourteen areas showed decreases. Olaims allowed ... Claims disallowed :--Contributions conditions :--(a) General Scheme (b) Agricultural Scheme Not unemployed ... Other grounds Total Claims disallo (2) Other Cases. Claims allowed Claims disallowed :--Contributions conditions : (a) General Scheme (a) General Scheme
 (b) Agricultural Scheme
 Anomalies Orders :- Class (b)-seasonal worker
 Class (c)-normal employmmore than 2 days a wee
 Class (d)-married women
 Employment left voluntarily just cause for work ... Other grounds for work Total Claims disallo C .- TRADE DISPUTE CASES. Cases dealt with by Insuranc Appeals against disallowan Insurance Officers dealt Courts of Referees ... Total Ann -ppou D.-DEPENDANTS BENEFIT CASES. Cases dealt with by Insurance Cases dealt with by Courts of (1) Appeals against disallo ance Officers ... (2) Other cases E.-DECISIONS BY UMPIRE.

Appeals by the Chief Insurand (1) Against allowances ... (2) Against disallowances Appeals by Associations ... Appeals by Claimants ...

Total

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

March, 1939.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: ADJUDICATIONS BY THE

nannan eise Dege sale	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.
Officers Officers	3,610	1,015	170	4,795
v	9,690	13,644	2,696	26,030
	78 7	24 2	89 2	191 11
isurance	3,356 3,858	1,076 1,168	401 268	4,833 5,294
ed	7,299	2,270	760	10,329

		255	38	2	295
		in the			
		13	4	_	17
		315	61	7	383
		623	108	13	744
red		952	173	20	1,145

and the second se	and the first of the second	and the second s	And the second se	
	3,405	3,856	935	8,196
	A AD AN		And Assess	
	6	1	1	8
	and the case	inter and	-	-
rs	101	245	12	358
ek	53	108	9	170
without		4,244	The second second	4,244
	4,874	3,689	2,421	10,984
sconduct or accept failure to	2,870	1,094	1,206	5,170
ns	863	1,566	452	2,881
	236	40	10	286
available	R. Replacified		Carl Carl 1	PARTICIPACITY IN
	513	1,279	190	1,982
	327	101	649	1,077
red	9,843	12,367	4,950	27,160

South and the second	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Officers	1,494	1,019	2,513
ces by Men with by Women Juveniles	30 	51 8 —	81 8 —
als	30	59	89

Officers	5,727	3,419	9,146
Referees :	108	400	508
wances by Insur-	46	121	167

e Offic	er :			
		 31	94	125
		 32	9	41
		 31 32 35	89	124
		 26	72	98
	Carbon and	 124	264	388

POOR RELIEF IN FEBRUARY.

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

an president in a minimum and and minimum and and the second and and a second and a second a second and a second and a second a second a second and a second	Numb Po	Tumber of Persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in February, 1939. Increase (+) of Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a				
And the second second	Indoor.	Outdoor	Total.	10,000 of estimated Popula- tion.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	·27	Contraction of		VEL NO DA	13	
County of London	20,734	75,874	96,608	236	+ 1	- 6
Birkenhead Birmingham Biackburn Bolton Bradford Brighton Burnley Cardiff Coventry Coventry Coventry Coventry East Ham Gateshead Huddersfield Huddersfield Liverpool Liverpool Newcastle-on-Tyne Nottingham Nottingham Portsmouth Portsmouth Portsmouth Safford Suchend-on-Sea Southampton Stoke-on-Trent Stoke-on-Trent Sunderland Walasey Wasall West Ham Wot thampton	$\begin{array}{r} 837\\ 4,529\\ 717\\ 816\\ 981\\ 574\\ 1,960\\ 311\\ 1,119\\ 407\\ 754\\ 607\\ 579\\ 490\\ 1,572\\ 1,082\\ 819\\ 3,900\\ 2,777\\ 339\\ 781\\ 853\\ 3,900\\ 2,777\\ 339\\ 781\\ 853\\ 1,093\\ 845\\ 425\\ 835\\ 425\\ 835\\ 425\\ 835\\ 425\\ 835\\ 425\\ 835\\ 425\\ 835\\ 426\\ 338\\ 491\\ 1,318\\ 1,306\\ 305\\ 428\\ 463\\ 305\\ 428\\ 463\\ 305\\ 428\\ 268\\ 267\\ 2,067\\ 622\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 5,340\\ 14,949\\ 2,714\\ 3,731\\ 6,718\\ 2,571\\ 8,222\\ 2,599\\ 8,816\\ 1,827\\ 5,024\\ 3,146\\ 6,089\\ 1,586\\ 18,722\\ 13,092\\ 4,317\\ 43,159\\ 30,896\\ 3,898\\ 11,677\\ 4,301\\ 9,595\\ 3,311\\ 4,611\\ 2,942\\ 2,068\\ 5,294\\ 6,159\\ 20,868\\ 4,404\\ 2,897\\ 4,740\\ 11,944\\ 6,641\\ 2,953\\ 3,121\\ 10,691\\ 2,688\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,177\\ 19,478\\ 3,431\\ 4,547\\ 7,699\\ 3;145\\ 10,182\\ 2,910\\ 9,935\\ 2,234\\ 5,778\\ 3,753\\ 4,433\\ 6,668\\ 20,294\\ 14,174\\ 5,136\\ 47,059\\ 33,673\\ 4,237\\ 12,458\\ 5,654\\ 10,688\\ 4,156\\ 5,036\\ 3,777\\ 2,468\\ 5,632\\ 6,650\\ 22,186\\ 5,710\\ 3,202\\ 5,168\\ 5,632\\ 6,650\\ 22,186\\ 5,710\\ 3,202\\ 5,168\\ 12,758\\ 3,310\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 425\\ 189\\ 301\\ 267\\ 266\\ 214\\ 245\\ 325\\ 451\\ 109\\ 238\\ 269\\ 338\\ 567\\ 169\\ 635\\ 288\\ 195\\ 563\\ 457\\ 304\\ 429\\ 460\\ 383\\ 325\\ 239\\ 147\\ 217\\ 524\\ 330\\ 428\\ 320\\ 233\\ 466\\ 174\\ 403\\ 693\\ 440\\ 245\\ 317\\ 492\\ 229\\ \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} -35\\ +30\\ +30\\ +8\\ +11\\ +14\\ +22\\ -12\\ +30\\ +26\\ +26\\ +26\\ +26\\ +21\\ +76\\ +21\\ +35\\ +7\\ +13\\ +6\\ +32\\ -12\\ +32\\ +12\\ +32\\ +12\\ +32\\ +12\\ +32\\ +12\\ +32\\ +12\\ +32\\ +12\\ +32\\ +12\\ +32\\ +12\\ +32\\ +12\\ +32\\ +12\\ +32\\ +12\\ +12\\ +12\\ +12\\ +12\\ +12\\ +12\\ +1$
Totals for above 42 County Boroughs	42,026	322,657	364,683	351	- 2	- 1
Total, London and 42 Boroughs	62,760	398,531	461,291	319		- 2
SCOTLAND. Glasgow Edinburgh Dundee Aberdeen	4,659 700 337 444	90,306 14,066 7,950 5,884	94,965 14,766 8,287 6,328	848 315 462 355	$^{+19}_{-6}$ $^{-1}_{-1}$	
Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs	6,140	118,206	124,346	639	+ 9	adarring
Totals for all 47 areas above	68,900	516,737	585,637	357	+ 1	- 2

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

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

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official and other information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country; and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 87–88 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

GERMANY +

IN Greater Germany unemployment declined considerably during January. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at the end of the month was 646,526, as compared with 823,788 at the end of December, 1938.

compared with 823,788 at the end of December, 1938. In Germany (excluding Austria and the Sudeten Areas), the number of persons reported as unemployed at the end of January, 1939, was 301,897, as compared with 455,656 at the end of December, 1938, and 1,051,745 at the end of January, 1938. In Austria (excluding incorporated Sudeten districts), the number of unemployed registered at the end of January, 1939, was 156,174, as compared with 150,058 at the end of December, 1938. At the end of Lanuary, 1938 the available statistics show that there ware

end of January, 1938, the available statistics show that there were 401,001 persons registered as applicants for work.

In the Sudeten Areas the number of persons registered as un-employed at the end of January, 1939, was 188,455, as compared with 218,074 at the end of December, 1938.

FRANCE.§

Unemployment declined slightly during February. The total number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 457,760, as compared with 460,816 at the end of January, 1939, and 444,376 at

compared with 460,816 at the end of January, 1939, and 444,576 at the end of February, 1938. At the beginning of January, 1939, the number of persons em-ployed in mining, industrial, transport, and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed a decrease of 0·11 per cent., as compared with January, 1938. In 8,311 under-takings in which, at 1st January, 1939, 2,355,269 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 13.00, as compared with corresponding per-centages of 14.79 at 1st December, 1938, and 13.97 at 1st January, 1938. On the other hand, the percentages of workpeople in the centages of 14.79 at 1st December, 1938, and 15.97 at 1st brandary, 1938. On the other hand, the percentages of workpeople in the undertakings concerned who were employed for more than the normal 40 hours were 18.12 at 1st January, 1939, 15.42 at 1st December, 1938, and 8.85 at 1st January, 1938.

BELGIUM.

Returns received by the National Employment and Unemployment Office from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 972,780 showed that 15.5 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in November, 1938, as compared with $14\cdot1$ per cent. in October, 1938, and $12\cdot7$ per cent. in November, 1937. In addition, $16\cdot1$ per cent. were employed intermittently in November, 1938, as compared with $16\cdot1$ per cent., also, in October, 1938, and $12\cdot1$ per cent. in November, 1937. In November, 1938, $18\cdot7$ per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was $16\cdot0$ and in November, 1937, $14\cdot5$. Returns received by the National Employment and Unemployment

NETHERLANDS.¶

NETHERLANDS.¶ Unemployment showed a further considerable increase during December. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unem-ployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 569,923 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 31st December, 1938, 34·2 per cent. were un-employed during the whole week and 4·7 per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 22·9 and 3·0, and in the last week of December, 1937, 30·7 and 4·5. At the end of December, 1938, 452,356 appli-cants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 433,646 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 373,501 and 355,380, and at the end of December, 1937, 454,504 and 437,469.

SWITZERLAND.**

SWITZERLAND.^{**} Unemployment declined during January. At the end of that month 85,377 applications for employment (59.5 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 91,257 (63.5 per thousand) at the end of December, 1938, and 95,722 (66.7 per thousand) at the end of January, 1938. The figure for January, 1939, is not fully comparable with those for earlier months owing to the exclusion from the statistics, at the above date, of applications for work provided with employment, in their normal applicants for work provided with employment, in their normal occupation, on relief works. Such persons numbered 1,792 at the end of January. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above

end of January. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned 1,152 at the numbered 1,432, 1,031 and 1,514, respectively. Returns from unemployment insurance funds show that, of a total membership of 545,578, 13.7 per cent. were wholly, and 4.8 per cent. partially unemployed at the end of December, 1938, the corresponding percentages being 6.3 and 4.3 at the end of September, 1938, and 13.4 ard 3.5 at the end of December, 1937 13.4 and 3.5 at the end of December, 1937.

Provisional figure.
 Provisional figure.
 The Revised figure.
 The revision of the revision o

Paris.
|| Revue du Travail, February, 1939. Brussels.
|| Mandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st January,
1939. The Hague.
** La Vie Economique, February, 1939. Berne.

ITALY.*

According to a semi-official series of index-numbers compiled by the Fascist Confederation of Industrialists, employment in industrial undertakings declined in both November and December, 1938. If undertakings declined in both November and December, 1955. If the average monthly index of employment in industrial undertakings for the year 1929 be taken as 100, the corresponding index of employ-ment at the end of December, 1938, was $108 \cdot 0$,* as compared with $109 \cdot 9$ and $112 \cdot 3^{\dagger}$ at the end of November and October, respectively. The corresponding figure at the end of December, 1937, was $106 \cdot 1$.

HUNGARY.8

Unemployment increased in December. The number of applications for employment registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 49,216, as compared with 43,631 at the end of November, 1938, and 46,132 at the end of December, 1937.

POLAND.

Unemployment continued to increase heavily in December. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 456,286, as compared with 296,600 at the end of November, 1938, and 470,009 at the end of December, 1937.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

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

Denmark. - According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 465,000, 26.8* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of February, 1939, as compared with 29.9† per cent. at the end of January, 1939, and 27.7 per cent. at the end of February, 1938.

Norway.**—Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 89,227 show that 26.2 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of December, 1938, as compared with 20.7 per cent. at the end of November, 1938, and 26.6 per cent. at the end of December, 1937.

Sweden.^{††}—Of a total of approximately 616,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 14.7 per cent. were unemployed at the end of January, 1939, as compared with 17.8per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 15.6 per cent. at the end of January, 1938.

UNITED STATES.11

According to returns received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics from employers, covering over one-half of the aggregate number of wage-earners in manufacturing industries, the number of work-people employed at the middle of December, 1938, showed an increase of 0.7 per cent., as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in the establishments covered increased also during weekly earnings in the establishments covered increased also during the same period by 3.0 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 December, 1938, was 91.1, as compared with 90.5[†] for the previous month and 94.5for December, 1937.

At the end of January, 1939, 7,303,005 applicants for work were registered at the Public Employment Exchanges comprised in, or affiliated to, the United States Employment Service, an increase of affiliated to, the United States Employment Service, an increase of 1.3 per cent., as compared with the previous month, and of 20.4 per cent., as compared with January, 1938. The increase between January, 1938, and January, 1939, is mainly due to the incentive to register provided by the initiation of unemployment compensation payments in an increasing number of States. Included among the registered applicants are a large number of persons provided with employment on public relief work schemes.

ÉIRE.§§

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges rose from 105,012 at 30th January to 105,457 at 27th February, 1939. At 28th February, 1938, the corresponding figure was 104,829.

CANADA.

There was a further slight decline in industrial employment at There was a further slight decline in industrial employment at the beginning of February. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st February, 1939, by 11,261 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 1,026,635, as compared with 1,042,258 at the beginning of January, 1939. If the average number of workpeople employed by the reporting firms in the year 1923 be represented by 100, the index of employment for 1st February, 1939, and 110.4 at 1st February, 1938.

At the end of January, 1939, 15.9 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 249,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 16.2 per cent. at the end of December, 1938, and 12.4 per cent. at the end of January, 1938.

- Provisional figure. † Revised figure.
 t Bollettino Mensile di Statistica. 21st February, 1939. Rome.
 § Magyar Statisztikai Szemle, February, 1939. Budapest.

Magyar Sutistical Szemie, February, 1939. Budapest.
Wiadomosci Statystyczne, 18th February, 1939. Warsaw.
Statistiske Efterretninger, 6th March, 1939. Copenhagen.
Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.
Information supplied by the Department for Social Affairs, Stockholm.
Survey of Curret Business, February, 1939; and information supplied the Department of Labour, Washington.
Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, blin.

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

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

March, 1939.

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 February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an increase estimated at about \$27,000 in the public full time. increase estimated at about £23,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 401,850 workpeople and in a decrease of £10,150 in those of

Industry Group.	of Wor	ite number kpeople ed by	Estimated of Char Weekly	nge in	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Dec	
	1	1 Strategy	£	1	
Mining and Quarrying Metal Other	287,250 78,700 35,900	208,950 45,900 900	15,400 4,700 2,900	4	
TOTAL	401,850	255,750	23,000	1	

In the mining and quarrying group the principal increases affected coal miners in Lancashire and Cheshire, Nottinghamshire, Derby-shire, North Staffordshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, and Scotland, the increases being due to fluctuations in the proceeds of the industry as shown by the district ascertainments. Other workpeople in this group whose wages were increased were cokemen and by-product workers in West Yorkshire; ironstone miners in Cleveland and at Corby, Northamptonshire; and limestone quarrymen in South and West Durham. The decreases affected coal miners in Northumberland, Yorkshire, and Cannock Chase; cokemen and by-product workers in South Yorkshire and in South Wales and

by-product workers in South Yorkshire and in South Wales and Monmouthshire; and ironstone miners in North Lincolnshire. In the metal group the principal increase affected workpeople employed in steel melting shops and in steel rolling mills in various districts in Great Britain, whose wages were increased, in accordance with sliding scales based on selling prices, to the extent generally of a little over 1½ per cent. on current rates. Other workpeople whose wages were increased included blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham, and at Corby, Northamptonshire. The decreases in this group affected blastfurnacemen in North Lincolnshire; workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills in various districts; galvanisers employed in steel sheet rolling mills in various districts; galvaniser in England and Wales; and tinplate makers in South Wales, Mon In the other industry groups the principal increase affected building

trade operatives in a number of districts in England and Wales, who received higher rates as a result of the re-classification of the districts concerned under the grading scheme of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry. The decreases affected machine calico printers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and skip and basket makers in Lancashire and Cheshire, and were due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).		
	Northumberland Lancashire and Cheshire. and South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Nottinghamshire Derbyshire (except	1 Feb. 1st making-up day after 13 Feb. 1 Feb. 1 Feb. 1 Feb. 1 Feb.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	 Decrease of 0.09 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 45 per cent. above the basis rates.[‡] Increase of 2.37 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 8.37 per cent. above the basis rates.[‡] Decrease of 0.35 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 36.55 per cent. above the basis rates for underground workers; 34.89 per cent. for surface workers in the Eastern sub-division and 31.55 per cent. for surface workers in the Western sub-division.[§] Increase of 3.67 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 80.68 per cent. above the basis rates.[‡] 		
Coal Mining	South Derbyshire South Derbyshire Cannock Chase	1 Feb. 1 Feb.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines. Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters.	 cent. above the basis rates.‡ (a) Subsistence allowances merged into new basis rates, the lowest basis rate per shift for adult able-bodied and efficient surface men to be 5s. 8 · 2d. and for underground men of the same class 5s. 11 · 3d. (b) Increase of 5 · 77 per cent. on revised basis rates, making wages 36 · 30 per cent. above the basis rates—except for enginemen, firemen and mechanics, for whom the increase was 1 · 30 (35 to 36 · 30).‡ Decrease of 0 · 64 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 46 · 40 per cent. above the basis rates and surface workers not handling coal and 44 · 40 per cent. for all other workers. 		
a antis at a	North Staffordshire	l Feb.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than overmen, underground firemen and shot- firers.	Increase of 3 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 48 per cent. above the basis rates. Increase of 0.14 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 47.63		
	Leicestershire Warwickshire			per cent. above the basis rates. [‡] Increase of 2 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 80 per cent. above the basis rates at the majority of the collieries and 75 per cent. at three other collieries. Subsistence wage payable		
	Scotland	> 1 Feb.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	be control abbievolute output workers increased by ¹ / ₂ d. per shift (7s. 9 ³ / ₂ d. to 7s. 10 ³ / ₄ d.) ⁸ Increase of 4.75 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 121.11 per cent. above the basis rates, and corresponding increases for workpeople (e.g., enginemen, boys and girls) in receipt of consolidated rates. ¹		

s 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 s 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 255,750 workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in February, about 142,000 had received increases of greater amounts during January, 1939. Apart from the percentage additions to basis rates, certain flat-rate additions per day or per shift, granted in January, 1936, are paid. Apart from the percentage additions to basis rates, certain flat-rate additions per day or per shift, granted in January, 1936, are paid to all workers, as s "subsistence allowances" to adult day-wage workers for whom the basis rates plus the percentage additions do not yield certain specified amounts.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Of the estimated total increase of £23,000 per week, nearly £20,100 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry; about £2,800 was due to arrange-ments made by joint standing bodies; and the remaining £100 was due to direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

Of the estimated total decrease of £10,150 per week about £10,100 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry, and £50 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1939.7 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 two completed months of 1939, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes.

Industry Group.	Approxima of Worl affected	speople	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
State of the state	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases	
Coal Mining	425,250	66,000	£ 28,100	£ 3,430	
Other Mining and Quarry- ing Brick, Pottery, Glass,	4,450	2,100	170	100	
Chemical, etc Iron and Steel	50 81,600	21,400	10 4,680	4,600	
Engineering Shipbuilding	1,550		100	-	
Other Metal Textile	50 13,400	29,700 750	10 1,325	4,400 10	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	50 1,250	-	10 240	-	
Woodworking, Furniture, etc Paper, Printing, etc	50		10	=	
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.	70,450		6,975	_	
Gas, Water, and Elec- tricity Supply	A-110150	_	20	-	
Transport Public Administration	1,650	and the second	75 125		
Services Other	1,700 9,800	150	2,900	10	
Total	611,450	120,100	44,750	12,550	

In the corresponding two months of 1938, there were net increases of \pounds 191,550 in the weekly full-time wages of 1,965,700 workpeople, and net decreases of \pounds 50 in those of 1,500 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes reported in the two completed months of 1939 are estimated to have affected about 7,600 workpeople, who have had their hours reduced, on average, by about 61 per week



ount creases. £ 1,600 8,500 50

10,150

March, 1939.

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

1 101100				TED DURING FEBRUARY—continued.		C NAME OF T	17.7.77.77	Sunn't vit cardin	
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).
	South Yorkshire	1 Feb.		Decrease of 0.35 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 36.55 per	Sheet Metal Working.	Aberdeen and district	13 Feb.	Sheet metal workers (except those employed in the motor industry).	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.).
Coke, etc., Manufacture.	West Yorkshire South Wales and	lst full pay in Feb. Ist full	Cokemen and by - product workers.	cent. above the basis rates.* Increase† of 1 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 58 per cent. above the basis rates.‡ Decrease† of 8 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 64 per cent.	Calico Printing	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	lst pay day in Mar.*	Machine calico printers	Supplementary cost-of-living wage decreased† from 25.20 to 24.75 per cent. on basis wages, the flat rate bonuses of 18s. and 12s. for journeymen and apprentices respectively remaining unchanged.
	Monmouthshire.	pay in Feb. 13 Feb.	(except those whose wages are regulated by movements in the coal mining industry). Ironstone miners	 Decreaser of 8 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 64 per cent. above the standard rates. Increaset of 1.5 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 42.75 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change for labourers: 5s. 9d. to 6s. 1¹/₂d. per shift plus 42.75 per cent. 	Boot Repairing	Bedfordshire, Buck- inghamshire and Hertfordshire.	Pay day in week commenc- ing 16 Jan.	Boot repairers employed by certain co-operative societies affiliated to the Beds., Bucks. and Herts. District Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union, Ltd.	Scales of weekly rates of wages adopted involving increases of various amounts. Rates after change : foremen, 74s. to 78s.; timeworkers, other than juniors and foremen, current Trade Board rates plus 3s.; pieceworkers, current Trade Board rates plus 5 per cent.; indentured apprentices, learners and juniors, current Trade Board rates plus 1s.
Other Mining and	North Lincolnshire	5 Feb.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	plus 4d. per shift. Decreaset of 5.75 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 65 per cent. above the standard rates.	Furniture	Ipswich	1 Feb.	Furniture trade operatives	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change : spindle hands,
Quarrying.	Corby, Northampton- shire. South and West Durham,	5 Feb. 13 Feb.	Certain ironstone miners and quarrymen. Limestone quarrymen	Increase [†] of 2.5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 52.5 per cent. above the standard rates. Increase [†] of 1.5 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 42.75 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change for labourers:	Manufacture.	Reading	1 Feb.	Woodworkers and french polishers	Is. 8d.; other craftsmen, ls. 7d. Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (ls. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to ls. 7d.).
an a	Cleveland and Dur-	5 Feb.	Workpeople (excluding those en-	5s. 9d. to 6s. 1½d. per shift, plus 42.75 per cent.	all contractions	Certain districts in England and Wales. [‡]	1 Feb.	Building trade operatives	Increase in rates of wages varying, in different towns, from ½d. to 1½d. per hour for craftsmen and ¼d. to 1¼d. for labourers, resulting from upgradings under the grading scheme of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry.‡
	ham. Tees-side	5 Feb.	gaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces. Cokemen and by-product workers Workpeople (excluding those en-	Increase [†] of 1.5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 51.25 per cent. above the standard rates. Decrease [†] of 5.75 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 65 per	Building	Tewkesbury§	1 Feb.	Painters	National Joint Council for the Building Industry. Increase of 1d. per hour, resulting from the removal of the differen- tial of 1d. per hour below the standard rate for craftsmen.§
299,+ 000	North Lincolnshire	5 Feb. {	gaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces. Skilled engineers, etc., employed on	cent, above the standard rates.	And a start	Isle of Man (except Eastern District).	1 Jan,	Building trade operatives	Increase of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour for craftsmen and ¹ / ₂ d. for labourers. Rates after change : craftsmen, 1s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d. ; labourers, 1s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d.
	Bilston, Staffs	5 Feb.	maintenance work at blast- furnaces and at iron and steel works.	cent. above the basis rate. Rate after change: $45s$. per week plus $52 \cdot 5$ per cent. plus tonnage bonus.	and the second	Felixstowe	1 Feb.	Manual workers employed by the Urban District Council.	Increase of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour. Rates after change include ; yard and road labourers and road scavengers, 1s. 2d.; refuse collectors, 1s. 3d.
and the state	Corby, Northamp-	5 Feb.	gaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase [†] of 1.5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 51.25 per cent. above the standard rates. Increase [†] of 2.5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages		Chatham	1 Feb.	Manual workers employed by the Corporation.	paviors and masons, 1s. 6d.; refuse collectors, 1s. 3 ¹ d.; general
	tonshire. North - East Coast Area.	5 Feb.	furnaces.	52.5 per cent. above the standard rates. Increase† of 2.5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 52.5 per cent. above the standard rates.	Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Gloucester	1 Feb.	Manual workers employed by the Corporation,	Increase of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour for skilled workers and ¹ / ₂ d. for other classes. Rates after change include : road paviors and masons, 1s. 7d.; refuse collectors, 1s. 2 ³ / ₂ d.; general yard and road labourers and road scavengers, 1s. 2 ¹ / ₂ d.
	Great-Britain§		week also have under 21 years	Increase [†] of $2 \cdot 5$ per cent. on standard rates, making wages $52 \cdot 5$ per cent. (basic process) and $27 \cdot 5$ per cent. (acid process) above the standard rates.		Chelmsford	1 Feb.	Manual workers employed by the Corporation.	per hour for other classes. Rates after change: road paviors and masons, ls. 7d.; road labourers, ls. 1 ¹ / ₂ d. to ls. 3 ² / ₃ d.; road sweepers, 11 ¹ / ₂ d. to ls. 1 ¹ / ₂ d.; refuse collectors, ls. 1 ¹ / ₂ d.
	North - East Coast		skilled workers and labourers, etc.). Men employed on direct production	and and a second of the second real of the second s	Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	6 Feb.	Skip and basket makers	Decreaset of 1 per cent. on list prices, leaving wages 821 and 721 per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel { Manufacture.	Area (except cer- tain men employed at Gateshead). Barrow-in-Furness Workington		in steel rolling mills. Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemen, cranemen, etc. Steel millmen and labourers (datal	Semistricitie and to anchest worked and the semistric transfer transfer to a set prior builded operation of the set of the set of the second of the builded operation of the set of the set of the set of the set builded operation of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set	Entertainments	Exeter, Torquay, Newton Abbot and Paignton.	20 Feb.	Workers employed in cinema theatres.	Scales of minimum weekly rates of wages adopted, according to class of theatre, involving increases of various amounts. Minimum weekly rates include : projectionists—chief, 60s. to 90s., others, 32s. 6d. to 60s.; head attendants or foremen, 45s. to 55s.; main doormen, 43s. 6d. or 48s. 6d.; male attend-
	Scunthorpe Bilston, Staffs		workers). Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers. Steel millmen, maintenancemen, etc.	Increase \dagger of 2.5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 52.5 per cent. above the standard rates.					ants, doormen and utility men—over 20 years of age, 40s. or 45s., under 20 years, 25s. to 30s.; cashiers, 22s. 6d. to 30s.; female attendants and usherettes, 17s. to 21s.
14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 1	West of Scotland	TG. G	Millmen, gas producermen, engine- men, cranemen, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed in steel rolling mills.	A State of the same and the second se	PRI	NCIPAL CHAN	GE IN I	HOURS OF LABOUR F	REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY.
	Cleveland, Cumber- land and North Lincolnshire. England and Scotland	5 Feb. {	Bricklayers employed at blastfur- naces.	Increase of $2 \cdot 5$ per cent. on the basis rate, making wages $52 \cdot 5$ per cent. above the basis rate. Rate after change :			Date from		
	North - East Coast Area.		Bricklayers employed in iron and steel works in England and steel works in Scotland. Bricklayers' labourers employed at blastfurnaces and at iron and	Is. 1.5d. per hour plus 52.5 per cent. plus tonnage bonus. Increase; of 2.5 per cent. on the basis rate, making wages 52.5 per cent. above the basis rate. Bate after change:	Industry.	District.	which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
	North - East Coast Area.		blastfurnaces and at iron and steel	10.5d. per hour plus 52.5 per cent. Increaset of 2.5 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 52.5 per cent. above the basis rates. Rate after change for Class "A" or skilled men: 1s. 0.25d. per hour plus 52.5 per cent. plus	Entertainments	Exeter, Torquay, Newton Abbot and	20 Feb.	Workers employed in cinema theatres.	Normal working week adopted of 48 to 52 hours for projectionists, of 48 to 54 or 55 for other males and of 48 to 50 for females.¶
	North - East Coast Area.		works. Joiners, wagonwrights and wagon repairers employed at certain iron and steel works.	tonnage bonus. Increaset of $2 \cdot 5$ per cent. on basis rates, making wages $52 \cdot 5$ per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change: joiners and wagonwrights, Is. 0.15d. per hour; wagon repairers, $11 \cdot 89d.$; plus in each case $52 \cdot 5$ per cent. plus tonnage bonus.	+ Under cost	Paignton. of the preceding pay per -of-living sliding-scale ar	rangements		
1 I Sperie A	Scotland, North-East Coast and South Yorkshire district.	nan San San Cara San Cara San	Roll turners employed in steel works.	Increase [†] of 2.5 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 52.5 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change: Scotland, 1s. 1.2d. per hour; North-East Coast and South Yorkshire district, 1s. 0.75d.; plus in each case 52.5 per cent. plus	1938, issue (nage	108). For certain town	s and distric	ts further increases took effect as inc	remain unchanged and are for craftsmen and labourers respectively, 2 to 15 miles, 1s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Grade A, 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. $2\frac{3}{2}$ d.; A1, 1s. $0\frac{3}{2}$ d.; B2, 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d.; B3, 1s. 4d., 1s.; C, 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d., $11\frac{3}{2}$ d. March, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE (pages 116–117) and the March, om 1st February, 1939, as a result of regrading, and in addition egraded are as follows:—YORKSHIRE REGION—From A2 to A1—
	Various districts in Great Britain.	6 Feb.	labourers).	tonnage bonus. Decreaset of 10 per cent on basis rates, leaving wages 67.5 per cent. above the basis rates.	certain towns we Worksop; NORTH (comprising the g MIDLAND REGION the Towcester gra	re graded for the first ti WESTERN REGION :Fi graded districts of Audle :From B1 to BBrac aded district); A3 to A2	me. The to om A1 to A- m, Crewe, K kley, Long Co —Stratford-o	wns and districts which have been r —Flint (Note: Mold and Northop are nutsford, Malpas, Middlewich, Nantw mpton (and to be included in the Shi n-Avon; B to A3—Newport (Salop)	egraded are as follows :—YORKSHIRE REGION—From A2 to A1— not covered by this decision); A2 to A1—Mid-Cheshire No. 7 Area rich, Northwich, Over, Sandbach, Tarporley, Tilston, and Winsford). pston-on-Stour graded district), Silverstone (and to be included in Urban District; A2 to A1—Newark-on-Trent, Bromsgrove, Droit- —Coleshill. EASTERN COUNTIES REGION :—A1 to A—Costessey, Cardington, Elstow, Goldington and Kempston), Colchester (includ- on, Ware, Ipswich (including Westerfield and Whitton); A3 to Shelford (Cambs.) (including Stapleford), Ardleigh, Great Horkesley, ishop's Stortford; B to A3—Dunstable (including Houghton Regis), ywood, North Runcton (including West Winch), North Wootton, to B1—Brampton, Huntingdon, St. Ives, Wisbech (including Heacham, Snettisham, Stowmarket, Kelvedon, Manningtree, Newport (Essex.), Stanstead, Much Hadham; C to B2—Hethersett; ose portions in Suffolk, the Isle of Ely, Huntingdonshire, and that JTHERN COUNTIES REGION :—B to A3—Bexhill-on-Sea, Winchster; District; B1 to B—East and Mid Kent (comprising Acol, Ashford, Hythe, Hawkhurst, Herne Bay, Isle of Sheppey, Kingsgate, Margate,
Engineering	Retford	3 Feb.	the state from the state of the	Decrease [†] of 10 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 75 per cent. above the basis rates for prylers, markers and scrap lads in the mill and 72 · 5 per cent. for others. Increase of 2s. per week on basic rates. Rates after change:	wich, Cranwell A Crostwick, Drayt ing Lexden and J	erodrome Site, Kiddermi on, Great Plumstead, Ho Rowhedge), Essendon, H	nster and Di orsham St. Fa atfield, Herti d Great Bad	strict; A1 to A—Solihull; A2 to A- aith; A2 to A1—Bedford (including C ford (including Cole Green), Hoddesd low): A3 to A2—Fulbourn Histon S	—Coleshili. EASTERN COUNTIES REGION :—A1 to A—Costessey, Cardington, Elstow, Goldington and Kempston), Colchester (includ- ion, Ware, Ipswich (including Westerfield and Whitton); A3 to bhelford (Cambs.) (including Stanleford). Ardleigh Great Horkesley
and the set of the set	and many laws of the		patternmakers.	fitters and turners, 44s. per week; toolroom fitters, 46s.; patternmakers, 49s.; plus in each case a bonus of 20s. per week for timeworkers.	Felixstowe (inclu- Harlow, Sawbridg Saddlebow, Wigg	ding Trimley), Harpendo geworth, Ingatestone, O inhall St. German, Sand	en (including ngar; B1 to ringham; B2	Redbourn and Wheathampstead), Bi B-Berkhamsted, King's Lynn, Ga to B-Thorpe-le-Soken, Weeley; B2	ishop's Stortford; B to A3—Dunstable (including Houghton Regis), ywood, North Runcton (including West Winch), North Wootton, to B1—Brampton, Huntingdon, St. Ives, Wisbech (including
Galvanising	England and Wales¶	6 Feb.	labourers).	Decreaset of 10 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 67.5 per cent. above the basis rates.	Walsoken), Wood Mistley, Wymon O to B3—Aldebu part of Norfolk w B3 to B—Brizo.	bridge (including Melton ham, East Dereham, Fa rgh, Saxmundham, the vest of the River Ouse (lorton: A2 to A1—Port	i); B3 to B1 ikenham, Bra "General gra from the sea	-Thetford; B3 to B2-Hunstanton, andon, Saffron Walden, Buntingford, ided district" at Grade C, except the to the Cambridgeshire Border). Sot ort, Reading: A3 to A2-Chatham	Heacham, Snettisham, Stowmarket, Kelvedon, Manningtree, Newport (Essex.), Stanstead, Much Hadham; C to B2—Hethersett; ose portions in Suffolk, the Isle of Ely, Huntingdonshire, and that JTHERN COUNTIES REGION:—B to A3—Bexhill-on-Sea, Winchester; District; B1 to B—East and Mid Kent (comprising Accl. Ashford
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Mon- mouthshire and Gloucestershire.	5 Feb.	Boys and youths	 Decrease of 10 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 75 per cent. above the basis rates for prylers, markers and scrap lads in the mill and 72.5 per cent. for others. Decrease of 5.25 per cent. on standard basis rates, leaving wages 7.875 per cent. above the standard basis rates.** 	Minster-in-Thanet and Whitstable)	t, Monkton, Ramsgate, I SOUTH WALES REGION Imorgan and Monmouths embroke Dock SOUTH	·Al to A	Eawrence, St. Nicholas, St. Peters, Sa	Hythe, Hawkhurst, Herne Bay, Isle of Sheppey, Kingsgate, Margate, irre, Sittingbourne, Staplehurst, Tankerton, Tenterden, Westgate, alleys, Pontypridd and Rhondda Valley District, Pontypool and rict; B to A3—Carmarthen District, Milford Haven; B3 to B1— Bridgwater; B2 to B—Salisbury Plain District; A2 to A1—Exeter,
* Anart from	I set all a strate a set	io hasis ret	ture.	or per shift granted in January, 1936, are paid to all workers, as	The towns g worthy, Westerle	raded for the first time igh, Wickwar, Badminte	are as follow on, Hawkesbu	vs :South Western Region-B, W iry Upton, Chilmark.	Vatchet; B2, Dinton, Chipping Sodbury, Yate, Iron Acton, Range- dard rate (Grade A1) to masons and masons' labourers employed at

March, 1939.

* Apart from the percentage addition to basis rates, certain flat-rate additions per day or per shift granted in January, 1936, are paid to all workers, as well as "subsistence allowances" to adult day-wage workers for whom the basis rates plus the percentage addition do not yield certain specified amounts.
 t Plat-rate additions are also paid of 1s, per shift to workers 21 years and over and of 6d. per shift to other workers, subject to the proviso that when the percentage addition to basis rates is more than 32 the cost of the flat-rate advance shall be set off against such increased percentage and only any balance then shown paid as a further increase in wages.
 § This increase affected mainly the employees of firms affiliated to The Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts affected being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, the Midlands, South Wales and West of Scotland.
 This decrease affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the principal districts affected being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district. In the case of general labourers the minimum total wage remained unaltered at 50s, per normal week.
 ¶ This decrease affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board. In the case of general labourers the minimum total wage remained unaltered at 50s, per normal week.
 ** Adult male datal workers who se basis rates are 6s. 10¹/₂d. per day or less receive a special *ex-gratia* bonus of 7.375 per cent. (making a minimum percentage addition of 15.25)—whilst the *ex-gratia* bonus of 7.5 per cent. previously paid to these workpeople remained unaltered.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

worthy, Westerleigh, Wickwar, Badminton, Hawkesbury Upton, Chilmark. The Council has also introduced differential margins of ¹/₂d. per hour above current standard rate (Grade A1) to masons and masons' labourers employed at the yards in Gloucester of the Manu Marble Works; of 1¹/₂d. and 1¹/₄d. above current standard rate (Grade B1) to masons and masons' labourers respectively employed at the Ham Hill Masonry Yards, Ham Hill; and of ¹/₂d. above current standard rate (Grade A3) to masons and masons' labourers employed at the Hendford Masonry Works, Yeovil.
§ This increase was the result of a decision of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry. *§ See* also under "Change in Hours of Labour."
¶ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

TRADE DISPUTES IN FEBRUARY.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes directly involving 2,600 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 10, directly involving 2,100 workpeople, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was beginning in February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 68, as compared with 57 in the previous month and 78 in February, 1938. In these 63 new disputes about 16,500 workpeople were directly involved, and 5,800 workpeople indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 6,300 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 9 disputes which began before February and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 77, involving 28,400 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during February, estimated at 116,000 working days. In the following Table is given an analysis, by groups of industries, of all disputes in progress in February :--

ed 26 ment store avenue avenuest wet diet er d		er of Disp cess in Mo		Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration	
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Total. Month.		people in- volved in all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	in Working Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	
Fishing Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and	1 3	23	1 26	800 14,300	20,000 37,000	
Shipbuilding Building Other	2 2 1	21 9 15	23 11 16	8,900 2,800 1,600	25,000 19,000 15,000	
Total, February, 1939	9	68	77)	28,400	116,000	
Total, January, 1939	8	57	65	22,600	81,000	
Total, February, 1938	17	78	95	30,800	133,000	

Causes.—Of the 68 disputes beginning in February, 6, directly involving 400 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 6, directly involving 600 workpeople, out of proposed wage reductions, and 13, directly involving 4,500 workpeople, on other wage questions; 23, directly involving 6,100 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 10,

on questions of trade union principle.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during February have been effected in the case of 48 new disputes, directly involving 13,100 workpeople, and 8 old disputes, directly involving 5,400 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 14, directly involv-ing 3,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople: 27, directly involving 8,600 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 15, directly involving 6,900 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 5 other disputes, directly involving 1,900 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST TWO MONTHS OF 1939 AND 1938.

	<u> </u>						
	Januar	y and Febru	uary, 1939	January and February, 1938			
Industry Group.	No. of Dis- putes begin- ning in period. Numb of Work peopl in all Disput progres		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.	
shing and Agri- culture	4	900	41,000				
ining and Quar- rying	44	25,400	69,000	54	32,900	146,000	
ngineering	14	9,000	26,000	5	2,800	21,000	
ipbuilding	6	1,100	4,000	8	700	13,000	
ther Metal	12	1,100	4,000	9	4,700 2,100	19,000 4,000	
xtile	7	1,200	9,000	9	2,100	4,000	
od, Drink and Tobacco	2	300	5,000	5	200	1,000	
ilding, etc	19	3,400	33,000	16	2,500	7,000	
ansport	4	500	1,000	8	1,900	10,000	
ther	13	1,800	5,000	26	2,400	15,000	
Total	125	44,700	197,000	140	50,200	236,000	

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING FEBRUARY.

Bu Tr Ot

Occupationst and Locality.	Approx Number people	ximate of Work- Involved.	Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.	
Cash & Cash and A	Directly. In- directly.†		Began. Ended.				
FISHING :	600	200	1939. 4 Jan.	1939. 28 Feb.	Dispute concerning the basis of calculating net takings for the purpose of determining bonus payments.	New bonus schemes agreed.	
COAL MINING : Boys and youths and other colliery workpeopleStepps, Lanarkshire	220	780	6 Feb.	11 Feb.	For increases in wages	Work resumed on conditions exist ing prior to stoppage.	
(one colliery). Coal getters, etc., and other colliery workpeople-near Dover (one colliery).	908	703	13 Feb.	14 Feb.	Against proposed introduction of a new system of payment involving smaller contracts on conveyor	New system accepted.	
Colliery workpeople - Worsley,	2,000		20 Feb.	21 Feb.	faces. Against introduction of "butty"	Agreement reached on certain points. Negotiations to continue	
Lancs. (one colliery). Colliery workpeople—Sunderland (one colliery).	2,149	308	21 Feb.	22 Feb.	system, and other grievances. Objection to stonemen assisting cuttermen when cuttermen's as- sistants were absent.	Certain stonemen to be appointed to form a class of stonemen cuttermen.	
ENGINEERING — Workpeople employed in aeroplane and motor engine manufacture—	3,780	199	31 Jan.	2 Feb.	Against employment of juveniles on work claimed by adults.	Work resumed on conditions exist ing prior to stoppage.	
Coventry (one firm). Workpeople employed in aircraft manufacture — Brough, Yorks. (one firm).	800		15 Feb.	22 Feb.	Against employment as fitters of two non-unionists alleged to be unskilled.	Work resumed pending negotia tions.	
SHIPBUILDING : Platers and other workpeople Clydebank (one firm).	277	408	15 Feb.	20 Feb.	Against employment of ship- wrights on work claimed by platers.	Shipwrights removed from work in question, pending negotiations.	
BREAD, ETO., MAKING : Bakers, bakehouse labourers and other workpeople-Belfast (one firm).		250	28 Jan.	18 Feb.	Against introduction of female labour.	Agreement effected providing fo limited employment of women	
BUILDING, PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACT- ING, ETC. :	290	170	2 Feb.	21 Feb.‡	Against employment of non - unionists.	Amicable settlement effected.	
(one firm). Electricians—Chorley	500		10 and 13 Feb.	23 Feb.	Against dismissal of certain shop stewards.	Work resumed on advice of trad- union officials, following assur- ance that the position of the stewards would be discussed.	

Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced, etc.) exceeded 100 days.
 † The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.
 ‡ Work was resumed on 23rd February.

March, 1939.

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items	included	 ••••	53%
Food only		 •••	35%

FOOD.

At 1st March the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was somewhat lower than at 1st February. This was chiefly due to marked reductions in the prices of eggs.

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 35 per cent. at 1st March, 1939, as compared with 38 per cent. at 1st February, 1939, and 40 per cent. at 1st March, 1938.

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

Article.	other	Price (per wise indica he nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st March, 1939, as compared with		
	July, 1914.	1st Feb., 1939.	1st Mar., 1939.	July, 1914.	1st Feb., 1939.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 $6\frac{1}{2}$	s. d. 1 21 0 71	s. d. 1 21 0 71	d. + 41 + 1	<u>d.</u>
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 7\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 4\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 9\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 & 9\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 5 \end{array} $	$+ 2\frac{1}{4}$ + 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 7\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 42 + 1	Ξ
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 11\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 10t \\ 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 3t \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 3\frac{1}{4} \end{array} $	$+ \frac{31}{2}$ + 4	Ξ
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter-	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{5}\\ 0 & 5\frac{1}{5}\\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{5}\\ 0 & 2\\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccc} \dagger 1 & 1\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 8\frac{1}{3} \\ 2 & 4\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} + 3\frac{1}{4} \\ + 2\frac{3}{4} \\ + 10 \\ + 0\frac{1}{3} \\ + 3\frac{1}{4} \end{array} $	11111
Fresh Salt Cheeset Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 5 1 33 0 103 0 61 0 11 0 53	$ \begin{array}{r} + 2\frac{1}{2} \\ + 1\frac{1}{2} \\ + 2 \\ - 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + 0\frac{1}{4} \\ + 1 \\ \end{array} $	

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

			Decrea	Percentage I se (-) at 1st mpared with	March,	
Artic	le.		Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	Average Inc. or Dec. (-) for 1st Feb., 1939.
Beef, British-	also an an		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs		•••	42	43	43	43
Thin Flank		••••	13	16	14	15
Beef, Chilled or I Ribs	rozen—		70	33	31	32
Thin Flank	•••		$\frac{30}{-3}$	55	2	2
Mutton, British-	••••	•••	- 3	0	4	4
Legs	- A CARLER AND A CARLER AND A		45	49	47	46
Drocat	•••	••••	15	16	15	16
Mutton, Frozen-		•••	15	10	10	10
Legs			52	48	50	50
Breast	•••	•••	- 6	6		
Bacon (streaky)*		•••	36	36	36	36
Fish			124	101	112	108
			and the little			
Flour			29	32	31	31
Bread			46	47	46	47
Tea			52	55	53	53
Sugar (granulated	1)		27	21	24	24
Butter— …			89	100	95	95
Fresh			13	21	17	16
Solt		••••	10	13	11	10
Obecset	•••	•••	23	26	24	25
Margarine	•••	•••	- 8	-10	- 9	-9
Eggs (fresh)		•••	22	15	18	59
Potetoor		•••	29	13	21	20
		••••	23	10		20
All above article (Weighted Increase)	es of Fo Percenta	od }	35	36	35	38
Increase)	Percenta	}	35	30	35	38

• If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative. † The decrease in price as compared with 1st February was slight, but sufficient to alter the average, expressed to the nearest 1d. ‡ 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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CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 1st MARCH.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT. As regards rents, enquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914 and 1st March, 1939, was approximately 53 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled working-class rents (including rates) is approximately 61 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase shown below for "all items."

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

cent. In the *fuel and light* group the prices of coal were, on the average, approximately 100 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas was between 50 and 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 March, 1939, as compared with July, 1914, was about 85 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

ALL TIEMS. If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging between 70 and 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st March, 1939, is approximately 53 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 55 per cent. at 1st February, 1939, and 56 per cent. at 1st March, 1938.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken now as in 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). In view of the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities, it is probable that economies or readjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, the standard of living has doubtless rison in many cases in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which comprehensive statistics are not available. The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, 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	120	110	103	9
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	8
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	7
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	8
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	7
926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	1 7
927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	6
928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	6
929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	6
930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	5
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	4
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	4
933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	4
1934	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	43	44	4
1935	43	42	41	39	39	40	43	43	43	45	47	4 5
1936	47	47	46	44	44	44	46	46	47	48	51	
937	51	51	51	51	52	52	55	55	55	58	60	6
L938	- 59	57	56	54	56	55	59	56	56	55	56	5
1939	55	55	53	PARENTER.	LESS SEL	and and	A SALE AND A	1 - 4 - 12	Strange Con	ALL STATE	1 TO LE	A State

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.

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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.*

	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.			
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent. 26	Per cent. 29	Per cent. 40	Per cent. 46	Per cent.	1939.		
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Egypt (Cairo)† Finlandt France (Paris) (other towns) Germanv Netherlands (Amster-	19 809 325 305§ 23	14 792 362 352§ 24	10 870 500 477§ 25	865 588 554§ 24	12 905 656 590 22	1938. Oct., '37 Nov. Feb., '39 Nov. Feb., '39		
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 62 1,907 44 29	Dec. Nov. Oct. Nov. Jan., '39		
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C. Australia‡‡ Canada Éire New Zealand South Africa	25 3 40§ 18 2	27 9 45§ 25 1	31 17 54§ 36 2	39 17 59§ 41 7	42 11 63 45 6	Jan., '39 Feb., '39 Nov. Jan., '39 Dec.		

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.*

	Items on								
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.			
	based.**	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A.B.C.D.E	Per cent. 43	Per cent. 46	Per cent. 55	Per cent. 59	Per cent.	1939.		
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Belgium Denmark Egypt (Cairo) Finlandt France (Paris) Germany Netherlands (Amsterdam) Italy (Rome) Norway Sweden 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 A.B.C.D.E	554 73 30 896 369†† 24 36¶ 300 51 56 28	574 74 30 888 404†† 25 31¶ 324 55 58 30	640 80 28 952 530†† 26 39 363 68 62 37	655 82 31 961 589†† 27 399 399 73 66 37	659 83 31 986 622 26 38 399 70 67 37	1938. Feb., '3' Jan., '39 Dec. Oct. 4th Qr. Feb., '39 Dec. Nov. Oct. Jan., '39		
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C. Australia Canada Eire 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	22†† 23 56§ 33 16	25†† 26 59§ 37 16	28†† 30 70§ 47 18	31†† 32 73§ 51 23	32 30 76 54 23	4th Qr. Feb., '39 Nov. Jan., '39 Dec.		

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 tigures. ‡ The method of calculation was revised in 1937.

The method of calculation was revised in 1557. The method of calculation was revised in 1557. Figure for August. The figures for 1936 and subsequent years are on a revised basis. Figure for June. A = Food; B = House-rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light; A = Other or Miscellaneous Items. Figure for 3rd Quarter. Figure for 3rd Quarter. The method of calculation was revised during the latter half of 1936. Figure fugure.

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 Northern Ireland, whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in February,* was 169, as compared with 170 in the previous month, and with 173† in February, 1938. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in January numbered 96, as compared with 60 in the previous month, and with 83 in February, 1938.

l	RAILWAY SERVICE.		FACTORIES—continued.
	Brakesmen, Goods Guards	1	Other Metal Trades
l	Engine Drivers, Motormen	1	Cotton
l	Firemen	1	Wool, Worsted, Shoddy
	Guards (Passenger)		Other Textile Manufacture
l	Permanent Way Men	5	Textile Printing, Bleaching
1	Porters	3	and Dyeing
1	Shunters	3	Tanning, Currying, etc
1	Mechanics	1	Food and Drink
1	Labourers	1	General Woodwork and
1	Other Grades	6	Furniture
ł	Contractors' Servants		Paper, Printing, etc
I			Rubber
1	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	22	Rubber Gas Works
I	A standard and a set the set of the set of the	3-000 A	Electrical Stations
l	MINES AND QUARRIES.*	1	Other Industries
l	Under Coal Mines Acts :	and the state	offici industrios
I	Underground	46	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER
l	Surface	4	ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIE
	Metalliferous Mines	i	Аст, 1937.
l	Quarries	10	AND AND FILL SEATING AN ADDRESS OF THE AND A STREAM AND A
l	Quallies		Docks, Wharves, Quays and
I	TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES	61	Ships
1	TOTAL, MINES AND QUANNINS		Building Operations
ľ	A AND AND AND A AND A AND AND AND AND AN	1000	Works of Engineering Con-
l	FACTORIES.	and the second	struction
l	Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery	_	Warehouses
	and Glass	33	Kara Barris da Cara Cara Cara Cara Cara Cara Cara C
ł	Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc	3	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT
	Metal Extracting and Re-	-	m. 1/ 1 1/ 0 1/
	fining Metal Conversion and	1	Total (excluding Seamen) 1
			-
	Founding (including Roll-		SEAMEN.
	ing Mills and Tube	0	Trading Vessels-
	Making)	8	Sailing
	Engineering, Locomotive		Steam and Motor
	Making) Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking,	-	Fishing Vessels-
	etc Railway and Tramway	5	Steam and Motor
	Railway and Tramway	1. Star	
	Carriages, Motor and		TOTAL, SEAMEN
	other Vehicles, and Air-		T . 1 / 1 1 0
	craft Manufacture	4	Total (including Seamen) 2
	Shipbuilding	8	
1			

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES. THE Table below shows the number of cases; and deaths; in Great

Britain and Northern Ireland reported during February, under the Factories Act, 1937, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act :---I. Cases I. Cases—continued. LEAD POISONING. EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION Among Operatives engaged in-Smelting of Metals ... 1 Plumbing and Soldering 1 (SKIN CANCER). Pitch Tar Shipbreaking Printing Tinning of Metals Other Contact with Oil 4 тотае ... 14 ... Molten Lead White and Red Lead 1 CHROME ULCERATION. Manufacture of Bichromates ... Works Dyeing and Finishing ... Pottery ... Vitreous Enamelling Chrome Tanning Chromium Plating ... Electric Accumulator Other Industries 22 Works Paint and Colour Works 8 TOTAL India-rubber Works Coach and Car Painting ... Total, Cases 31 Shipbuilding Other Industries ï II. Deaths. Painting of Buildings ... LEAD POISONING. TOTAL ... 8 Painting of Buildings ANTHRAX. EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION. Handling of Horsehair Tar Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ... Oil ... ï 2 Other Industries ... TOTAL 3 Total, Deaths... ... TOTAL ...

* For mines and quarries the figures (calculated weekly since August, 1938) cover the 4 weeks ended 25th February, and comparison is with the 4 weeks ended 28th January, 1939, and the calendar month of February, 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.

March, 1939.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

FEBRUARY, 1939.

 $\rm R_{ETURNS}$ as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during February have been received from 140* of the 146 Local Authorities which supply such information to the Department.

The returns received from these 140 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 16,465,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given the total figures for February, 1938, in respect of the same 140 Authorities :---

District.	Dwelling- Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses and Other Business Pre- mises.	Churches Schools and Public Build- ings.	Build- ings; and Addi- tions and Altera- tions to existing Build- ings.	r
ENGLAND AND		STATES				1
WALES-	£	£	£	£	£	10172
Northern Counties		34,500	20,000	ALL THE ALL N	35,000	28
Yorkshire	636,500	98,600	66,200	56,900	67,900	92
Lancs.andCheshire	335,200	164,100	256,400	46,300	150,000	95
North and West-	011 400	150 500	004 700	297 500	111,700	1 7
Midland South-Midland &	911,400	156,500	264,700	283,500	111,,00	1,72
Eastern	140,400	11,100	26,900	31,500	33,800	24
Outer London	1,025,800	62,500	116,500	10,000	250,400	1,46
South-Eastern	344,100	3,000	19,500	7,400	56,800	43
South-Western	105,800	13,000	17,000	28,000	13,200	17
Wales and Mon.	59,200	2,400	18,000	55,200	19,400	15
SCOTLAND	1,352,300	48,700	57,200	63,200	94,700	1,61
BUUIDAND	1,002,000	+0,100	51,200	00,200		
TOTAL, Feb., 1939	5,102,300	594,400	862,400	582,000	832,900	7,97
Total, Feb., 1938	4,442,400	391,300	934,000	750,400	928,100	7,44
A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR O			A State State		NOTRIBLE, S.A.	A. Maria

For all classes of buildings combined, the total for February shows an increase of 37.6 per cent. as compared with the corresponding total for January, and an increase of 7.1 per cent., as compared with February, 1938.

JANUARY, 1939.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE figures were given for 143 Local Authorities in respect of plans approved during January, 1939. Returns for the latter month are now available for all of the 146 Local Returns for the latter month are now available for all of the 146 Local Authorities covered by the Department's enquiries (representing towns with a total population of 17,873,000 in 1931). The estimated cost of the buildings included in the returns was \pounds 6,104,500, compared with \pounds 7,231,400 in December, 1938, and \pounds 8,761,300 in January, 1938. Of the total for January, 1939, dwelling houses accounted for \pounds 3,295,000; factories and workshops, \pounds 647,500; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises, \pounds 698,100; churches, schools and public buildings, \pounds 646,800; other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, \pounds 817,100. The *number* of dwelling houses for which plans were approved by the 146 Authorities in January was 6,592, as compared with 8,560 in December, 1938, and 11,458 in January. 1938. 11,458 in January, 1938.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR. Master and Servant.

SERVANT'S RIGHT TO WAGES DURING SICKNESS.

This was an action commenced in the County Court for £56 arrears of wages. The plaintiff had been employed by the defendant as a salesman at £3 10s. a week on a weekly engagement. On 4th December, 1937, the plaintiff became ill and was absent from work until 26th March, 1938, when the defendant gave him one week's notice. During his absence plaintiff was not paid any wages but was in receipt of benefit under the National Health Insurance Act. The plaintiff's claim was for arrears of wages at £3 10s. a week for the 16 weeks from 4th December, 1937, to 26th March, 1938. The defendant resisted the claim. The County Court Judge was of opinion that when an employee was absent through sickness he was not entitled to wages in the absence of any express contract to that effect. effect. The Courty Court Judge, therefore, dismissed and the plaintiff now appealed to the Court of Appeal. dismissed the action

Lord Justice Scott, in giving judgment said that the plaintiff's illness was obviously not a breach of his contract of service. The authorities showed, quite clearly, that, under a contract of service. The authorities showed, quite clearly, that, under a contract of service, irrespective of the question of length of notice provided by the contract, wages continued during sickness until the contract was terminated by notice in accordance with its terms.

In his (Lord Justice Scott's) opinion, where a contract incor-orated certain rules, a term might be implied in the contract suspending the payment of wages during receipt by the workman of the benefits which those rules contemplated should take the place of wages. So, also, where under the Workmen's Compensation Acts a man received half his wages in the form of compensation, it

was right to interpret that Act as suspending the right at common law to receipt of full wages during the period of incapacity. His Lordship rejected the contention of the respondent employer that that same principle should be applied where a servant was in receipt of benefit under the National Health Insurance Act. The benefits conferred by that Act and its predecessors, said his Lord-

* The outstanding returns were distributed as follows :--Northern Countie (two); North and West-Midland (one); Wales and Mon. (two); and Scotland

¹⁰). † Particulars are not available for the London County Council area.

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

ship, were in the nature of additional benefits, the persons coming within their scope being mostly workmen. Those benefits were intended to be an addition to such other beneficial emoluments as a workman might have during his illness, and their object was to improve the workman's position by giving him medical assistance and all the various benefits which were available to improve the lot of the working man. Those benefits were in their nature irrespective of the available to improve the lot of the amount of wages as determined by the workman's individual contract of service.

contract of service. There was no reason for saying that the National Health Insurance Act was intended to modify the terms of contracts of service of those who came within its provisions. The plaintiff's appeal was accordingly allowed with costs.—*Marrison* v. *Bell. Court of Appeal* (Scott, Finlay and du Parcq L.JJ.). 27th February, 1939.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

The Umpire is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Labour, appointed by the Crown (see Section 40 of the 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. was not unanimous. The following recent decision is of general interest :--

Case No. 102/39. (7.1.39).

SECTION 23 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935-Con-TINUOUSLY UNEMPLOYED-BUILDING TRADE : DETERMINATION OF CUSTOMARY OR RECOGNISED HOLIDAYS OF WORKPEOPLE EM-PLOYED BY CONTRACTORS WHO DO WORK TEMPORARILY IN MANY PLACES.

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

Decision.—" On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit is disallowed from and including 6th to 13th August, 1938. "The claimant is a bricklayer who at the material dates was employed at Preston by a firm of builders who carry on business in that town. He resides at Fleetwood. The recognised summer holiday in the building trade at Preston is one of seven working days commencing on the Saturday in August bank holiday week. The holiday in 1938 embraced the period 6th to 13th August. The recognised building trade holiday in Fleetwood this year was 5th to 10th September.

"The claimant was employed at Preston by the aforesaid firm up to the date of the Preston holiday. He was suspended together with the other employees of the firm for the period of that holiday and he resumed work on Monday, 15th August, the first working day after the holiday. "The Insurance Officer has disallowed benefit during the period

of the claimant's suspension from work on the ground that it was for him a period of customary holiday. On appeal, the Court of Referees upheld (by a majority) the decision of the Insurance Officer. The dissenting member of the Court ' considers that Fleetwood customary

holidays apply to this claimant.' "The claimant's association has appealed against the decision of the Court of Referees, being unaware of Decision 11158/32 which has not been reported, as have not the other decisions hereinafter referred to.

"Decision 11158/32 was given in a case in which the facts were similar to those of the present case. In that case the claimant, who lived in Blackpool, obtained employment with a Preston firm on 24th July, 1931, and he remained in the employment, working in 24th July, 1931, and he remained in the employment, working in Preston, until 7th October, 1931, when the work on which he was engaged was completed. In the year 1931, the Preston building trade holiday was from 8th to 15th August, which the employer observed by suspending his employees from work during that period. A claim for benefit during the period of the holiday made by the claimant was disallowed by the Blackpool Court of Referees, and the claimant appealed to the Umpire on the ground that his customary holiday should be the Blackpool building trade holiday and not that of Prest

The Umpire upheld the decision of the Court of Referees stating :-

'A customary or recognised holiday is a holiday which is a defined, certain and recurrent incident of employment, which constitutes one of its terms, and can only be varied by express or tacit agreement (Decision 2656/27).† When a workman accepts employment with a firm or at an establishment he does so with all the incidents attaching to such employment, and this includes any helidary which is included. so with all the incidents attaching to such employment, and this includes any holidays which will involve a cessation of work (Decision 23832/31, not printed). The only exception to this rule is where the claimant is employed upon a purely temporary job of short duration (Decision 20953/31).[‡] The claimant's employment by the Preston employer lasted for a period of

employment by the Preston employer lasted for a period of * Selected decisions of the Umpire are published : (i) in monthly pamphlet— U.I. Code 8B. (The latest pamphlet is that for December, 1938, price 2d, net; the pamphlets are also obtainable by annual subscription of 2s. 6d. net); (ii) in annual volumes (the latest volume is that for 1937, price 3s. net); (iii) in the following special volumes:—(a) U.I. Code 8 containing specially selected decisions prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net); (b) U.I. Code 8a, 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 (U.I. Code 7), originally published in 1930 is under revision. Certain sections of the guide have now been revised up to date and are on sale. † Vol. VI, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 173, Pamphlet 10/1927. ‡ Vol X, ", ", ", P. 225, ", 10/1931.

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Cotal.

£ 81,100 26,100 52,000 27,800

43,700 65,200 30,800 77,000 54,200 16,100

74,000 46.200

two and a half months, which is not employment such as was the claimant's to whom Decision 20953/31 refers. The principle, therefore, which I have quoted from Decision 23832/31, applies to this case, and the claimant is not entitled to benefit for the estion as it was one of the incidents of his employ ment that that period should be observed as a holiday.

"Decision 11158/32, is not an authority for saying that in all cases the holiday of the locality in which the employer's place of business is situate is the recognised holiday of every workman which he employs. This is apparent from Decision 23107/32,* which is based upon the working rules of the building trade which deal with the question of holidays when the employer, whose headquarters are in one district, undertakes a contract in another district. "In case 23107/32, the claimant, who was a resident of Golborne,

was employed on a building scheme at that place by a Leyland employer. The Leyland summer holidays were in August, and the Golorne summer holidays in July. The employer suspended the claimant and the other workmen whom he employed at Golborne during the period of the Leyland holiday. It was held by the Umpire that the Leyland holiday was not a recognised or customary holiday for the claimant. This decision was based upon two rules; one of the North Western Federation of Building Trade Employers, and the other a working rule of the Joint Area Committee of the Building Industry. *By Rule 29 (a) of the North Western Federation of Building

Trade Employers "any member of this Federation having a contract outside the district of his local association shall conform to the general working trade rules of the local association in whose district the contract is situated." There is a proviso to this rule which has no application to this case. 'Leyland is situate in the No. 4 area and Golborne in the

No. 1 area according to the No. 4 area and Goldonne in the No. 1 area according to the Year Book of the aforesaid Employers' Federation. The Working Rules of the No. 1 area provide "Rule 3—Holidays . . . (D) On jobs (not specifically holiday work) being executed by a visiting employer, it is under-stood that the local operatives employed thereon shall observe local conditions." The building trade scheme was not "holiday

work." "The rule quoted in the preceding paragraph was approved by the National Joint Council of the Building Industry. "It was an implied term of the claimant's employment that

the above quoted rules would apply to his employment, and it cannot be said that for him the period of the Leyland holiday was a period of recognised or customary holiday.

"In short, the claimant to whom Decision 23107/32 relates was a workman who (in the words of Decision 11158/32) ' accepts employa work with a firm or establishment . . . with all the incidents attaching to such employment, and this includes ' the implied term referred to in the final paragraph which I have quoted from Decision 23107/32.

Decision 23107/32. "It is admitted that the rules governing the claimant's industry are silent on the question of holiday in circumstances such as exist in the present case, and as existed in case 11158/32. "As I have been requested to refer herein to previous Umpire's Decisions relating to the holidays of employees in the building trade when working for employers whose place of business is in a district other than that in which the claimant resides or is employed, because none of such decisions has been reported, I will make mention of Decision 12/34.

That decision related to an Accrington building trade labourer who was employed in that town by a Barnoldswick employer. The employer suspended for the period of the Accrington holiday the workmen employed by him at that place. It was held that the claimant was not entitled to receive benefit during the period of the Accrington holiday.

'As a building trade employee the claimant is controlled by the terms and conditions of the industry which his employer is required to observe and which the claimant himself as a building trade labourer is also obliged to observe.

'The claimant was not only working in, but also resides within, the area to which the said holiday applies by the rules of his trade, confirmed by the Regional Joint Committee, and I agree with the dissentient member of the Court of Referees that the claimant should not have been allowed benefit during the said period of holiday.

"It is not necessary to make reference to Decision 298/36,* as it turned solely on the absence of proof of the date of the holiday. "It will thus be seen that in cases of this nature the principle to

be applied is that stated in Decision 11158/32, which was taken from Decision 23832/31: 'When a workman accepts employment with a firm or establishment he does so with all the incidents attaching to such employment.' If a recognised rule or a custom of the industry provides in certain circumstances for a holiday in the building trade other than the holiday of the locality in which the headquarters of the employers' business are situate then it is an incident of the claimant's employment that the other holiday is his customary or recognised holiday when those circumstances exist. In the building trade it is recognised that the question of holidays presents difficulties because a building contractor does work temporarily in many places, and the majority of his employees are engaged in the locality of the

and the majority of his employees are engaged in the locality of the work on which they are temporarily employed. "In the present case, as in case 11158/32, there is no recognised rule or custom of the industry which entitles the claimant to a holiday other than the building trade holiday of the locality in which he was employed when the time of such holiday arrived. In these circumstances the decision of the Court of Referees, which accords with Decision 11158/32, cannot be disturbed, and the appeal of the claimant's association cannot be allowed."

* Not printed.

DRAFT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (INCREASE OF BENEFITS AND RE-DUCTION IN CONTRIBUTIONS) (AGRICULTURE) ORDER, 1939.

A DRAFT of the above Order to be made by the Minister of Labour was laid before both Houses of Parliament on 9th March, 1939. This Order is designed to give effect to recommendations contained in the recent Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee (see page 82 of this GAZETTE).

BANKING INDUSTRY SPECIAL SCHEME (AMENDMENT) SPECIAL ORDER, 1939.

THIS SPECIAL ORDER reduces the rate of contribution payable under the Special Scheme, increases the weekly rates of benefit payable under the Scheme to female claimants, and increases the allowance in respect of a dependent child. The new rates come into force on 1st April, 1939.

BUILDING INDUSTRY SUPPLEMENTARY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SCHEME.

THE Minister of Labour has appointed Mr. E. C. P. Lascelles, O.B.E., Barrister at Law, to hold an informal enquiry into the scheme entitled the Building Industry Supplementary Unemployment Insurance Scheme which has been submitted under Section 72 (2) (c) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, by the National Joint Council for the Building Industry in England and Wales.

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

Recent Proceedings.

CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL DECISIONS.

GENERAL CLERICAL CLASS .- A difference having arisen between the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury and the Civil Service Clerical Association as to certain questions of assimilation in connection with the Tribunal's Award No. 37, the matter was referred to the Tribunal for a decision. The Tribunal awarded in the special circumstances of the case that the officers concerned should be transferred to the appropriate point in the new scale commensurate with age and length of service.—Award No. 48; dated 8th February, 1939.

SALES REPRESENTATIVES : POST OFFICE.—The Telephone Contract Officers' Association claimed an improved salary scale, together with an immediate increase, for sales representatives. The Tribunal raised the minimum of the scale, but apart from this decided against the claim.—Award No. 49; dated 22nd February, 1939.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

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

Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade Board) (Great Britain). Proposal I.(28), dated 21st February, 1939, relating to holidays with pay. Objection period expires 21st April, 1939.

Milk Distributive Trade Board (England and Wales).

Proposal M.D.(25), dated 24th February, 1939, relating to holidays with pay and overtime rates. Objection period expires 24th April, 1939

Hair, Bass and Fibre Trade Board (Great Britain). Proposal H.B.(20), dated 3rd March, 1939, relating to holidays with pay. Objection period expires 28th April, 1939.

Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal M.(50), dated 3rd March, 1939, relating to holidays with Objection period expires 28th April, 1939.

Proposal M.(51), dated 3rd March, 1939, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers. Objection period expires 28th April, 1939.

Paper Box Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.B.(N.16), dated 14th February, 1939, to fix addi-tional general minimum piece rates, and to vary certain other general minimum piece rates and general overtime rates for female workers.

REGULATIONS.

Rubber Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Regulations, dated 1st March, 1939, made by the Minister of Labour under Section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Rubber Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

[NOTE.—The prices are net, and do not include postage.] CARD ROOM WORKERS.—Report of the Departmental Committee on Compensation for Card Room Workers. Home Office. [S.O. publica-tion; price 6d.]

March, 1939.

London Regional Advisory Council. Ministry of Labour. publication; price 3d.] [S.O.

price 9d.]

A. Worsley & Sons, Ltd., Bury.—Cloth, Leather : F. Reddaway & & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Leather Cloth Co., Ltd., London, E.— Cloth, Woollen : F. Raistrick & Sons, Bradford; Smith and Hutton, Ltd., Bradford; Henry Booth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; James Harper & CHOICE OF CAREERS.—Choice of Career Series : No. 22 (revised). Social Work (Women). Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 3d.] JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.—Fourth annual report, 1938, of Ltd., Bradford; Henry Booth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; James Harper & Sons (Eccleshill), Ltd., Leeds; Wm. Baines' Sons, Ltd., Morley.— **Clothing**: Wood Harris & Co., Halifax, Manchester and Blackpool; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Clothing, Oilskin**: M. Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; James Williamson & Son, Ltd., Lancaster; Edward Macbean & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Telemac, Ltd., Manchester; Thomas Briggs (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester; Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co.; Ltd., Glasgow; Chamberlins, Ltd., Norwich.— **Coils, etc.**: Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd. London S. E.—**Commass Gaar**: Muirhead & Co. Ltd. Becken UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.—Reports of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee on the Financial Condition of the Unemployment Fund on the 31st December, 1938. Ministry of Labour. [H.C. 78; DIGE 96.] UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. (i) Draft Unemployment Insurance (Increase of Benefits and Reduction in Contributions) (Agriculture) Order, 1939, to be made by the Minister of Labour under the Unem-ployment Insurance Act, 1935. [H.C.79; price 1d.] (ii) Analytical Guide to decisions by the Umpire respecting claims for benefit. U.I. Code 7. Amendment No. 7 (to Parts I, II and IV), March, 1939. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 2d.] ham.—Condensers: Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; L.M.K. Manufactur-ing Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Connectors and Conductors, etc.: Davis & Timmins, Ltd., London, N.; Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunder-land; Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham.—Control Units : Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—Counterpanes and Coverlets : Vantona Textiles, Ltd., Bolton; Barlow & Jones, WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.—Statistics of compensation and pro-ceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Acts and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, in Great Britain during the year, 1937. Home and Coverlets: Vantona Textiles, Ltd., Bolton; Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Bolton.—Cranes: Grafton Cranes, Ltd., Bedford; Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Stockport; Henry J. Coles, Ltd., Derby. Sub-Contractors for Wire Ropes: Wright Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Boiler: Cradley Boiler Co., Cradley Heath. Sub-Contractors for Boiler Mountings: W. N. Baines, Ltd., Rother-ham; J. A. Grant & Co., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Feed Pump: Frank Pearn & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Injector: Gresham & Craven, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Motors and Control Gear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby..— Cranes and Winch: Joseph Booth & Bros. (Props. Clyde Crane Office. [Cmd. 5955; price 6d.] GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. NEW CONTRACTS, FEBRUARY, 1939. Gresnam & Craven, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Motors and Control Gear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby...-Granes and Winch: Joseph Booth & Bros. (Props. Clyde Crane & Booth, Ltd.), Rodley; Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead...-Dental Equipment: Amalgamated Dental Co., Ltd., Gateshead...-Dental Equipment: Amalgamated Dental Co., Ltd., London, W.; L. Porro, London, W.; W. H. Bailey & Sons, London, W.; Dental Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Londou, W..-Dishes, Aluminium: Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham...-Disinfectors: Aveling-Barford, Ltd., Grantham...-Drawing Instruments: A. G. Thornton, Ltd., Man-chester; J. Halden & Co., Ltd., Reddish; W. H. Harling, Ltd., London, E..-Drill: Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester...-Drums, Storage: F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Cyclops Engineering Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent..-Dryers: Wm. Gardner & Sons (Gloucester), Ltd., Gloucester..-Duck Flax: Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee..-Elements, Heating: G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow..-Enamel: Wailes Dove Bitumastic, Ltd., Hebburn..-Engine Parts: English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford..-Engines, Fire: Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland..-Exchanges, Telephone: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh..-Extinguishers, Fire: Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford..-Fabric: M. Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow..-Fans: James Howden & Co. (Land), Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Motors: ADMIRALTY. Air Compressing Plant : Hick, Hargreaves & Co., Ltd., Bolton. Sub-Contractors for Motors and Control Gear: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—Ambulances: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Amplifiers, Tuner: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—Bacon, Tinned: C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Caha.—Batteries: Chloride Electrical Storage Co. Ltd., Manchester.—Betsteads and Mattresses: Evered & Co., Ltd., Ltd., Manchester.—Bensteaus and Wattresses: Evered & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; S. F. Turner, Ltd., Dudley; H. Marlow, Ltd., Dudley; Thos. Adshead & Sons, Dudley; Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Siddall Manufacturing Co., London, E.; H. S. Fraser, Ltd., London, N.—Beef Suet: Hugon & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Blades, Hacksaw: A. Balfour & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Hacksaws, Ltd., Sheffield; J. W. & H. Platt, Ltd., Harrow; Jas. Neill & Co. (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield.—Blating, Phosphor Bronze: Thos. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.and Onlymour. Blankets: Co. avanting Wholesele Society Froghall and Oakmoor.—**Elankets**: Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd., Littleborough; Thomas Ratcliffe & Co., Ltd., Mytholmroyd John Horsfall & Sons (Greetland), Ltd., Greetland; L. Harwood & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot; Brentford.—Fabric: M. Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Fans: James Howden & Co. (Land), Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Starters: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Feeds, Automatic Telephone: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E..—Felt: Mitchells, Ashworth, Stansfield & Co., Ltd., Rossendale.—Filter Units: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—Fish: Sea Houses, Ltd., Southsea. O'Hanlon & Co., Ltd., Blackburn; Hollins Mill Co., Ltd., Marple O'Hanlon & Co., Ltd., Blackburn; Hollins Mill Co., Ltd., Marple; Richard Haworth & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Blocks, Iron : Deptford Star Foundry, Ltd., London, S.E.—Blocks, Thrust : Michell Bear-ings, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Boats, Motor : Brooke Marine Construction Co., Ltd., Lowestoft; J. S. White & Co., Ltd., Cowes.— Bogies, Loading : Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Boots, Leather : Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; John Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds.—Boots, Rubber : Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Liverpool; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Bottle Rack Stowage : Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Boxes, Cell : Watkins Sporne & Co., London, N.: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford. — Fish : Sea Houses, Ltd., Southsea.
—Flags, Bunting and Signal : Edward Riley & Co., Ltd., Leeds;
J. W. Plant & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Livett Frank & Son, Ltd., London,
E.; Sulver & Edgington, Ltd., London, S.E.; Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.; Speedings, Ltd., Sunderland; Arthur Smart & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Turtle & Pearce, Ltd., London,
S.E.; Porter Bros., Ltd., Liverpool.—Flour : Robert Hutchison & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—Furnaces : Wild Barfield Electric Furnaces,
Ltd., London, N.; Integra Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Motor : Keith Blackman, Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Starter : Allen West & Co., Ltd., Birghton. Sub-Contractors for Instruments : Foster Instrument Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Furniture : A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, E.; James Elliott & Son, High Wycombe; A. & G. Gally & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Grovewood Co.,
Dudley Port; Harrods, Ltd., High Wycombe; J. E. & J. H. Hardwicke & Son, Southampton; Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Rack Stowage : Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Boxes, Cell : Watkins Sporne & Co., London, N.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E..—Boxes, Controlling : Clifford & Snell (Eng.), Ltd., Sutton.—Boxes, Junction : Artic Fuse & Electrical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birtley ; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—Branch Breakers : Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.—Bread : Charles Moakes, Ltd., Gillingham ; Richard Score & Sons, Dorset ; Robert Creswell, Harwich ; George Humphrey, Ltd., Sheerness ; Dicks Co-operative Institutions, Ltd., Dunferm-line ; Kingsford & Co., Canterbury.—Brushes, Tooth : Addis, Hertford ; W. R. Tilbury & Son, London, E.—Buoys : John I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Southampton ; Short Bros. (Rochester and Bedford), Ltd., Rochester ; Gas Accumulator Co. (United Kingdom), Ltd., Breatford.—Cable. Electric : Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Southampton; Short Bros. (Rochester and Bedford), Ltd., Rochester; Gas Accumulator Co. (United Kingdom), Ltd., Breatford.—**Cable**, **Electric**: Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Craigpark Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Hooper's Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Mersey Cable Works, Ltd., Liverpool; Metropolitan Electric Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Chadwell Heath; Siemens Electric Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., S.E.; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Ward & Gold-stone, Ltd., Manchester.—**Cambric**: Stonebridge Cotton Manufac-turing Co., Ltd., Colne; Downey's (Textiles), Ltd., Manchester; C. W. Wilcox & Co., Manchester; John H. Gillett & Sons, Ltd., Chorley; Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester.—**Candles**: Palmer & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London, S.W. —**Canvas, Cotton**: James Stott, Ltd., Oldham.—**Capstans**: Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Carpet, Rugs and Mats**: Chlidema Burton-on-Trent; B. North & Sons, West Wycombe; R. E. Foster, Warrington; Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Pelaw, Enfield or Bristol; Successors to Shapland & Petter, Ltd., Barnstaple; S. E. Snawdon, Plymouth; Binns, Ltd., South Shields.—Gauges, Micrometer : Moore & Wright's (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield; Ambrose, Shardlow & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Generators : Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray; Laurence Scott & Electro-motors, Ltd., Norwich and Manchester.—Goggles and Holders: H. Vale & Sons, Birmingham; Wm. Stephens & Sons, Ltd., London, N.—Gunmetal Articles: Joseph & Edward Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Gabriel & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Frederick Giles & Sons, Birmingham; Matthew Harvey & Co., Ltd., Walsall; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Archibald Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich.—Hair, Curled: McCrae & Drew, Ltd., Glasgow.— Harde Bauelving & Swindow? Battorie Ltd., Jonator & Harden Heads, Revolving : Swinden's Patents, Ltd., London, E.-Hoses, Flexible : Interlock Metal Hose Co., Ltd., Bedford ; Power Flexible Flexible : Interlock Metal Hose Co., Ltd., Bedford; Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.—Indicators : Dobbie McInnes, Ltd., Glasgow.—Ingots, Aluminium : British Aluminium Co., Ltd., Kinlochleven.—Jackets and Buoys, Life : J. C. E. Milree & Co., Glasgow; S.R. Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Speedings, Ltd., Sunderland.—Jute Goods : Craiks, Ltd., Forfar; J. & D. Wilkie, Ltd., Kirriemuir.—Lamps, Electric : General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W., Wembley and Lemington; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End and Chesterfield. Sub-Contractors for Caps : Lamp Cape Ltd. Chesterfield. Sub-Contractors for Caps : -Canvas, Cotton : James Stott, Ltd., Oldham.-Capstans : Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.-Carpet, Rugs and Mats : Chlidema Carpet Co., Ltd., Kidderminster; Tomkinsons, Ltd., Kidderminster; Carpet Trades, Ltd., Kidderminster.-Castings : Sibleys (1922), Ltd., London, S.W.; Fullerton-Hodgart & Barclay, Ltd., Paisley.-Chain Cable and Gear : T. B. Wellings & Co., Ltd., Old Hill; R. Sykes & Son, Cradley Heath; Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; Edge & Sons, Ltd., Shifnal; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; Henry Reece, Cradley Heath; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; Fellows Bros., Ltd. Cradley Heath; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; Fellows Bros., Ltd. Cradley Heath.-Cloth, Blue : Henry Booth & Sons, Ltd., Gilder-some.-Cloth, Cleaning : Healey Wood Mill Co., Ltd., Burnley; Ltd., Ponders End and Chesterheld. Sub-Contractors for Caps: Lamp Caps, Ltd., Chesterfield.—Lamps, Safety, etc.: Hailwood & Ackroyd, Ltd., Leeds.—Lamps, Searchlight: Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Lathes: Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London, E.; Ward Haggas & Smith, Ltd., Keighley; George Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; John Lang & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Churchill-Redman, Ltd., Halifax. Sub-Contractors for Motors:

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester, Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Gear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Launches, Motor: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Southampton.-Lead. Red : Librex Lead Co., Ltd., Bootle; London Lead Oxide Co., Ltd., Gravesend; Black lock & MacArthur, Ltd., Glasgow.—Lighter: W. J. Yarwood & Sons (1938), Ltd., Northwich.—Lightning Conductor Systems, In-stallation of: G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C.—Linseed Oil: John L. Seaton & Co., Ltd., Hull; Younghusband, Barnes & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Locker Tops: Taw Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London N. Lacemetiume: F. Facquer, Ltd. Burton or Trant. London, N.-Locomotives: E. E. Baguley, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent, Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds.-Lorry: Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland.—Machinery for Cutters : Parsons Engineering Co., Ltd., Southampton.—Machines, Dough Kneading : Atlantic Engine Co. (1920), Ltd., London, S.W.-Machines, Grinding: J. Harrison Carter, Ltd., Dunstable. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.-Machines, Laundry: Smith & Paget, Ltd., Keighley.—Machines, Milling : Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Motors : Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Machines, Planing : Crosthwaite Furnaces & Scriven Machine Tools, Ltd., Leeds; Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Edward Holme & Co., Ltd., Altrincham; Laurence Scott & Electro-Edward Holme & Co., Ltd., Altrincham; Laurence Scott & Electro-motors, Ltd., Norwich.—Machines, Shaping: Frederick Town & Sons, Halifax. Sub-Contractors for Motors and Control Gear: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Machines, Various: Grimston Electric Tools, Ltd., Croydon; Buck & Hickman, Ltd., London, E.; Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London, E.; Wild-Barfield Electric Townson, Ltd., London, E.; Wild-London, E.; Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London, E.; Wild-Barfield Electric Furnaces, Ltd., London, N.; Weardon & Guylee, Ltd., Sheffield; Snow & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Taylor, Taylor & Hobson, Ltd., Leicester; Fredk. Pollard & Co., Ltd., Leicester.— Machines, X-ray: Victor X-ray Corporation, Ltd., London, W.; Cuthbert Andrews, London, W.C.—Mast Hoisting Gear: Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Microscopes: C. Baker, London, W.C.; W. Watson & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.—Milk, Condensed: Nestle's Milk Products, Ltd., Ashbourne and/or Staverton.—Mono-chlemanhtalene: Clavton Amiline Co. Ltd. Monohester.—Monud chlornaphthalene : Clayton Aniline Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Mouldings: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., Manchester. — Mound-ings: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Ebonestos Industries, Ltd., London, S.E.—Oil Paste: R. Ingham Clark & Co., R. Gay & Co., London, E.; Metal Colours (Slough), Ltd., Slough; Cox Bros. & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; Walkers, Parker & Co., Ltd., Chester; Champion, Druce & Co., Ltd., London, N.; Librex Lead Co., Ltd., Bootle.—Panels, etc.: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—Pan-technicons: Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton.—Pipes and Sheets, Lead : Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Glynn Bros., Ltd., Northfleet.—**Presses**: John Shaw & Sons (Sal-ford), Ltd., Manchester; Taylor & Challen, Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Pulleys, etc.**: Joseph & Edward Bates Sub-Contractors for Electrical Equipment: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Pulleys, etc.: Joseph & Edward Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Archibald Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Matthew Harvey & Co., Ltd., Walsall.—Pumps: Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., Reading; Worthington-Simpson, Ltd., Newark; John Broadfoot & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness; Mirrlees, Bickerton & Day, Ltd., Stockport; Sir James Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; Drys-dale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Motors: Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray. Sub-Contractors for Starters : Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W..—Racks, Storage : Art Metal Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Waddells (Stratford Steel Equipment), Ltd., Enfield.—Receivers : Gramophone Co., Ltd., Hayes; S. G. Brown, Ltd., London, S.E.—Rectifier Units : Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—Refrigerators : Marco Refrigerators, Ltd., Lond on S.W.; Ernest West & Beynon, Ltd., London, S.E.; J. & E. Hall. Ltd., Dartford; Haslam Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Motors : Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelms-ford.—Resistance Materials : Gilby-Brunton, Ltd., Musselburgh; British Driver-Harris & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Henry Wiggin & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Resistances : Laurence Scott & Electro-motors, Ltd., Norwich; Bertram Thomas, Manchester; Engineer-ing & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Resistances : Laurence Scott & Electro-motors, Ltd., Norwich; Bertram Thomas, Manchester; Engineer-ing & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Resistances : Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich; Bertram Thomas, Manchester; Engineer-ing & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.— **Rope, Steel Wire**: Glover Bros. (Mossley), Ltd., Manchester; George Elliott & Co., Ltd., Cardiff; John Shaw, Ltd., Sheffield; Latch & Batchelor, Ltd., Birmingham.—<u>Sailcloth</u>, Canvas: M. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd., Arbroath; Richard Hayward & Co., Ltd., Crewkerne; Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; Gourock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee; Francis Webster & Sons, Ltd., Arbroath; Anderson & Chalmers, Ltd., Arbroath; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Salt, Table : Stafford Salt & Alkali Co., Ltd., Stafford.—Sheets, Steel : Midland Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., Tipton.—Shoes: A. Barker & Sons, Ltd., Earl's Barton; B. Ladds, Ltd., Rushden; Wilkins & Denton (London), Ltd., Rushden; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds; John Spencer & Co. I'boro), Ltd., Irthlingborough.—Scap: John Knight, Ltd., London, E.—Scap, Soft: Hull Oil Manufacturing Co., Hull. Sub-Contractors for Drums: W. Pearson, Ltd., Hull.—Sockets and Plugs: Wandsworth Electrical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birming-ham.—Soda Crystals: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Winning-

ton and Widnes.—Sounding Gear: Henry Hughes & Son, Ltd., Ilford; R. B. Pullin & Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Spirit of Wine: James Burrough, Ltd., London, S.E.—Stannic Chloride: Batchelor Robin-son & Co., Ltd., Llanelly.—Starters, etc.: E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E.; Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Steamer, Ferry: Ailsa Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Troon.—Steel, Bar: Etna Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow; Scottish Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Appleby-Frodingham Steel Co., Ltd., Scun-thorpe; Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Sterilizers : Surgical Equipment Supplies, Ltd., London, W.—Stock Sets : Easterbrook Allcard & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beekenham; Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham; Cressall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.— **Stretchers**: Ranalah, Ltd., London, S.W.; Paul I. Headley, Ashford. —**Strip, Brass**: Aston Chain & Hook Co., Ltd., Birmingham; McKechnie Bros., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Supports, Tube**: Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Surgical Dressings**: Cuxson Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Southalls (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull; Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston; Robin-son & Sons, Ltd. Chesterfield. Conrec Harmes & Co. (1932), Ltd. son & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield; George Haynes & Co. (1932), Ltd., Stockport; Robert Bailey & Son, Ltd., Stockport; A. Berton, Ltd., son & Sons, Etd., Chesterneid; George Hayles & Co. (1992), Hd., Stockport; Robert Bailey & Son, Ltd., Stockport; A. Berton, Ltd., London, E.C.; S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Johnson & Johnson (Great Britain), Ltd., Slough.—Switches, etc.: Clifford & Snell (Eng.), Ltd., Sutton; Bertram Thomas, Manchester; Aluminium Plant & Vessel Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Lanes.; A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Switchgear: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Tanks, Mixing: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Tea: Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., London, E.; Kearley & Tonge, Ltd., London, E.C.—Telephones: Alfred Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Telescopes: W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Tetra-chloride: Albright & Wilson, Ltd., London, W.C.—Timber for Gases: A. & G. Paterson, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Time Recording Equipment: Gledhill-Brook Time Recorders, Ltd., Huddersfield.—Tools: Frederick Mountford (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; Swindell & Co., Dudley; J. A. Chapman, Ltd., Sheffield; Skinner Tool Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Alfred Ridge & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Hale Bros., Ltd., Sheffield; J. E. Morrison & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; W. H. Bros., Ltd., Sheffield; J. E. Morrison & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; W. H. Clay, Sheffield; Tools & Instruments (Highgate), Ltd., Birmingham; Cornelius Whitehouse & Sons, Ltd., Cannock; Walter Spencer & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Wm. Hunt & Sons, The Brades, Ltd., Birming-ham; H. Williams & Son, Ltd., St. Albans; Vaughans (Hope Works), Ltd., Dudley; John Wilson (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield; Joseph Ltd., Dudley; John Wilson (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield; Joseph Tyzack & Son, Ltd., Sheffield; J. H. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; F. G. Pearson & Co. (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield; Hardypick, Ltd., Sheffield; Oliver V. Beckerlegge, Ltd., Sheffield; William Ridgway & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; The Receiver, Gilpin & Whitehouse, Ltd. Cannock; Bestmore Tool & Edge Tool Co., Ltd., Hednesford; I. & Cannock; Bestmore Tool & Edge Tool Co., Ltd., Hedneslord; L. & D. Smallwood, Birmingham; John Rabone & Sons, Ltd., Birming-ham; Joe H. Smith & Sons (Oldbury), Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. Brookes & Sons, Sheffield; Joseph Robson & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Thos. Turton & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Smith Francis Tools, Ltd., Thos. Turton & Sons, Ltd., Scheffield; Smith Francis Tools, Ltd., Birmingham.—Towels and Towelling: Stott & Smith, Ltd., Con-gleton; Vantona Textiles, Ltd., Bolton; Wm. R. Lee, Ltd., Heywood. —Transformers, etc.: Parmeko, Ltd., Leicester; Partridge, Wilson & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Foster Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; London Transformer Products, Ltd., London, N.W.; Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—Traps, Steam: Walker, Crosweller & Co., Ltd., Cheltenham.—Trays and Receptacles: Ewart & Son, Ltd., Letch-worth; Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—Trolleys: Ernest Lake, Ltd., Bishop's Stortford.—Turntable: Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Valve Parts: Thermal Syndicate, Ltd., Wallsend.— Valves, Air Reducing: British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, N.— Valves, Ventilation: J. Blakeborough & Sons, Ltd., Brighouse; Guest & Chrimes, Ltd., Rotherham.—Vans, Motor : Morris Commer-cial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Vegetables, Tinned: Wisbech Produce cial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Vegetables, Tinned : Mörber Sommer-cial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Vegetables, Tinned : Mörbech Produce Canners, Ltd., Wisbech and Evesham; British Fruit, Ltd., Faver-sham; Lincolnshire Canners, Ltd., Boston; Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Huntingdon.—Vests: Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Lough- Watch and Song an Barhead.—Winches: Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Laurence Scott & Electro-motors, Ltd., Norwich.—Works and Civil Engineering Contracts: Sub-Contractors for Control Gear: Latrence Scott & Electro-motors, Ltd., Norwich.—Works and Civil Engineering Contracts: Sir Robt. McAlpine & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.W.; W. J. Simmonds & Sons, Yarbridge, Isle of Wight; Wm. Harbrow, Ltd., London, S.E.; Browne & Lilly, Ltd., Reading; F. Parham, Ltd., Gillingham; Ed. Deane & Beal, Ltd., London, E.C.; Millars Machinery Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Skinningrove Iron Co., Ltd., Saltburn-by-Sea; A. E. Farr, London, S.W.; B. Sunley & Co., Ltd., Brentford; A. N. Coles (Contractors), Ltd., Plymouth; J. Moar & Sons, Birsay; Spiers, Ltd., Glasgow; W. J. Nicholls, Ltd., Gloucester; Howard Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W.; Bosworth & Wakeford, Ltd., Daventry; Thos. Armstrong, Ltd., Cockermouth; Rogers Bros., Ltd., Felixstowe.—Works Materials : Christie's Wharf, Ltd., London, S.E.; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow; R. H. Neal & Co., Ltd., London, W.; T. Smith & Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Rodley; H. J. Coles, Ltd., Derby; W. St. J. Brice, Rochester; Turners Asbestos Cement Co., London, S.E., and Manchester; Dover En-gineering Works, Ltd., Dover; Hallett & Whitton, Ltd., Plymouth; Sutton & Co. (Overseal), Ltd., near Ashby-de-la-Zouche; Wm. Dibben & Sons, Southampton; Syssel Asphalte Co., London, E.C.; Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; J. Blakeborough & Sons, Ltd., Brighouse.

WAR OFFICE.

Absorbers, Shock: Newton & Bennett, Ltd., London, W.--Activated Charcoal: Sutcliffe Speakman & Co., Ltd., Leigh.-Air Cleaners: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Vokes, Ltd., Cleaners: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham, Vokes, Ltd., London, S.W., and Alton.—Anemographs ink Syphon: R. W. Munro, Ltd., London, N.—Apparatus, Pressure Proof: Spencer (Melksham), Ltd., Melksham.—Apparatus, Training: W. F. Stanley & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Aprons, Duck: Prison Commissioners; "Wescot" Overall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Egham.—Axes, Pick Heads: Receiver Gilpin & Whitehouse, Ltd., Cannock.—Bags, Kit: Hey-words (Warnberter) Ltd. Mancherter, Swap Tavilian Ltd. London voods (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester: Swan Textiles, Ltd., London E.; Robinson & Ensum, London, E.; Prison Commissioners.— Balances, Spring : G. Salter & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—Bars for Carrying Cable Drums: Clydesdale Stamping Co., Ltd., Netherton, Basins, Steel Tinned : Jos. & Jesse Siddons, Ltd., West Bromwich. Batteries, Dry : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. — Batteries, Secondary : Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham. — Dagenham.-Secondary : Bearings : Ransome & Marles, Newark-on-Trent; Hoffmann Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Skefco Ball Bearing Co., Ltd. Pollard Bearings, Ltd., Birmingham.—Bells, Magneto Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Belts Luton: Belts. Waist : Blackman Leather Goods Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, W.; Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd. London, S.E.; D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Walsall; Barrowfield Leather Co., Ltd., Glasgow; E. Jefferies & Sons, Ltd., Walsall.—Bicycle Covers: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Binoculars, Pris-Covers: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Binoculars, Pris-matic: Soho, Ltd., Leeds.—Bins, Steel Galvanised: Sargeant, Turner & Sons, Ltd., Lye.—Blocks, Chopping: Harland & Wolff, London, E.—Block, Tackle and Corlage: C. Butterfield & Co., London, E.; Ansell Jones & Co., Ltd., Walsall; Davey & Co. (London), Ltd., Longridge; C. Willetts, Jnr., Ltd., Cradley Heath; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine.—Brass Bar: Delta Metal Co., Ltd., J. Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham.—Brass, Rods and Sheets J. Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham; P. H. Munty & Co. (1915), Ltd., West Bromwich.—Boots, Rubber Knee: British Tyre Rubber Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.—Boring Machine : G. Richards & Co., Ltd., Broadheath.—Boxes, Corrugated Board : Medway Corrugated Paper Co., Ltd., Larkfield.—Bricks, Fire: Cobridg. Brick & Marl Co., Ltd., Cobridge.—Bronze Rod: T. Bolton & Sons Brick & Marl Co., Ltd., Cobridge.—Bronze Rod: T. Bolton & Sons,
Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—Brooms: Newton & Cook, London, S.W.;
C. H. Lent & Sons, Birmingham; Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops,
Edinburgh; J. Palmer, Ltd., Portsmouth; J. Root, Ltd., Bletchley;
A. Martin & Son, Birmingham; Institute for the Blind, Deaf &
Dumb, Southport.—Brushes: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham;
Brushes, Ltd., Oldham; D. Burrows & Sons, Ltd., Hunslet; Singleton, Flint & Co., Ltd., Lincoln; G. Bilteliffe & Son, Bradford.—
Buckles, Respirator: H. D. Jackson Co., Ltd., Walsal; Newey Bros.,
Ltd. Birmingham; S. & D. Birct Co. Licenter, Burgare: Physical Sciences (Content Science) Buckles, Respirator: H. D. Jackson Co., Ltd., Walsall; Newey Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; S. & D. Rivet Co., Leicester.—Buzzers: Phœnix Telephone & Electric Work, Ltd., London, N.W.; Apparatus Manu-facturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cable, Electric: Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Aberdare Cables, Ltd., Aber-dare; Siemen's Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, S.E.; Britannic Electric Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Iver.—Calico: J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Bacup; Eccles Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Patricroft; Stott & Smith, Ltd., Manchester; Howe & Coates, Ltd., Nelson.—Canvas Overall Covers: S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—Cans. A.T.S. : B. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London Coates, Ltd., Nelson.—Canvas Overall Covers: S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—Caps, A.T.S.: R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Cases, Map: Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.—Cases, Plywood: T. E. Dingwall, Ltd., London, N.W. and S.E.—Cast Iron Retorts: J. Thomson Foundry Co., Wolverhampton.—Chairs, Fold Flat: Grovewood Co., Dudley.— Charging Sets: Petters, Ltd., Loughborough.—Chests, Tool, Empty: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich.—Chinaware: Crown Staffs Porce-lain Co., Ltd., Fenton; W. T. Copeland & Sons, Ltd., Stoke; Geo. Jones & Sons, Ltd., Stoke; G. Clews & Co., Ltd., Tunstall; Empire Porcelain Co., Stoke.—Cloth, Silk: J. J. Duckworth, Ltd., Brig-house; Lister & Co., Ltd., Bradford; Driver Hartley & Co., Ltd., Keighley.—Combs, Hair: J. Dobson (Milnthorpe), Ltd., Milnthorpe.— Compressors, Spares: Broom & Wade, Ltd., High Wycombe.— Concrete Mixers : Stothert & Pitt, Bath; Powhill, Ltd., Beckenham. -Containers, Portable : Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Fisher Contrate Mixers: Stothert & Pitt, Bath; Powhill, Ltd., Beckenham. —Containers, Portable: Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Fisher & Ludlow, Ltd., Birmingham.—Conveyors: Bagshawe & Co., Ltd., Dunstable.—Copper: Delta Metal Co., Ltd., Greenwich; Birming-ham Battery & Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Cookers, Portable: Hydran Products, Ltd., Staines.—Cotton, Black: J. Dewhurst & Sons, Ltd., Skipton; Clemensha Bros. & Birch, Ltd., Leek; J. Ford Whitehead, Nottingham; Central Agency, Ltd., Paisley.—Covers, Mess Tin: Relider Limited, London, N.W.—Curtains, Mosquito: Boden & Co. Ltd. Darbu, T. Adams, Ltd. Nottingham. Boden & Co., Ltd., Derby; T. Adams, Ltd., Nottingham; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—Cutlery: Berkeley & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; F. Greaves & Sons, Sheffield; G. Gill & Sons (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield; J. Sowden & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield; Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Sheffield; Harrison Bros. & How-son, Sheffield; S. & J. Kitchin, Ltd., Sheffield; Hall, Kay & Sons, Ltd. Sheffield; J. Ellington & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; L. Clack & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Elkington & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; J. Clarke & Son, Ltd., Sheffield.—Cranes, Locomotive, Electric: G. Cohen & Sons & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Wharton Crane Hoist Co., Ltd., Reddish.— Cyclone Separators, etc.: W. G. Jenkinson, Sheffield.—Drilling Machine: Adcock & Shipley, Leicester; A. A. Jones & Shipman, Leicester.—Drives, Flexible: F. Gilman (B.S.T.), Ltd., Smethwick.— Leicester.—**Drives, Flexible :** F. Gilman (B.S.T.), Ltd., Smethwick.— **Cable Drums :** Hearl, Heaton & Sons, Ltd., Liversedge; W. H. Beal, Ltd., Hull.—**Duck, Cotton :** J. Nichols Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Manchester; Kiernan, Son & Co., Manchester; Oswald & Duncan, Ltd., Rochdale; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Summerseat; Sir E. Armi-tage & Sons, Ltd., Patricroft; J. Bright Bros., Ltd., Rochdale; T. Aitken & Sons, Ltd., Ramsbottom; Holdsworth & Gibb, Ltd., Swinton; J. Broadbent & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Waterside Mill Co. (Bury), Ltd., Bury; Bird & Taylor, Ltd., Nelson; Rylands & Sons Co., Swinton; J. Stott, Ltd., Oldham; Oswald & Duncan, Ltd.,

Rochdale.—**Duck, Linen**: W. Lumsden & Son, Kirkcaldy; R. Wemyss & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; R. Stocks & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Ireland & Wishart, Kirkcaldy; Hay & Robertson, Ltd., Dunfermline; D. M. Stenhouse, Cupar; M. C. Thomson & Co., Arbroath.—**Earthenware**: W. Adams & Sons (Potters), Ltd., Tunstall; G. L. Ashworth & Bros., Ltd., Hanley; Booths, Ltd., Tunstall; British Anchor Pottery Co., Ltd., Longton; G. M. Creyke & Sons, Ltd., Hanley; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Burslem; Globe Pottery Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Grimwades, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent: G. Lones & Sons, Ltd. Stoke-on-Trent; Mintens, Ltd. Globe Fottery Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Grimwades, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; G. Jones & Sons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Mintens, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Soho Pottery, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—Extin-guishers, Fire: Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Filtration Plant: Barringer Wallis & Manners, Ltd., Mansfield and Sutton-in-Ashfield. —First Aid Pouches: T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull.—Fencing, Chain Link: Darlington Fencing Co., Ltd., Doneaster.—Flaking Units: Manhou Allict & Go. Ltd. Nathingham Elawalatte Units: Manlove Alliot & Co., Itd., Nottingham.—Flannelette: J. Wilkinson (Manchester & Nelson, Itd.), Manchester and Nelson.— Forgings, Drop : Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Sheffield.—Furnaces, Electric : Electric Resistance Furnace Co., Ltd., Aberdeen.—Gears, Electric: Electric Resistance Furnace Co., Ltd., Aberdeen.—Gears, Mining Haulage: M. B. Wild & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Generating Sets: R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley; Ruston & Hornsby, Lincoln; Petters, Ltd., Yeovil; Nobels Explosives Co., Ltd., Irvine; Lancs Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., London, N.W.; Wessex Aircraft Engineering Co., Ltd., Salisbury.—Glassware: Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Brierley Hill; J. A. Jobling & Co., Ltd., Sunderland; Wood Bros. Glass Co., Ltd., Barnsley; Anglo-French Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Gowns: J. Haighton & Sons, Ltd., Nantwich. —Grinding Machine, Thread, etc.: Buck & Hickman, Ltd., London, E.: Churchill M/c. Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath: Jones & Shipman. E.; Churchill M/c. Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath; Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester.—Heat Treatment Plant: Gibbons Bros., Ltd., Dudley.—Helmets : J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Helmets, Ltd., Wheathampstead; R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; Hobson & Son (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; C. Owen & Co. (Bow), Ltd., London, E.; E. W. Vero & Co., London, S.E.— Hoist, Goods : Keighley Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., Keighley. -Honing Machines : Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport; -Honing Machines: Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Keighley. Carters (Merchants), Ltd., London, E.C.-Hydraulic Intensifier Plant: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.-Induction Furnace and Equipment: Electric Furnace Co., Ltd., Birmingham.-Jackets: J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.-Jigs, Tools, etc.: Sentinel Waggon Works (1936), Ltd., Shrewsbury.-Lamps, Pocket and Hand: Every Ready Co. (G.B.), Ltd., Wolverhampton.-Lamps, Hurricane: W. Redman & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Sherwoods, Ltd., Birmingham; Jones & Foster, Ltd., Birmingham; Falk, Stadelmann & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.-Lathes, Centre: G. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; Dean Smith & Grace, Keighley; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.-Lathes: Buck & Hickman, London, E.; Muir M/c. Tools, Ltd., Manchester; Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax; Colchester Lathe Co., Colchester; Oldfield & Schofield Co., Ltd., Halifax.-Latrine Screens, etc.: W. Ritchie & Son, London, E. -Lift Installation and Erection: Marryat & Scott, Ltd., London, E.C.-Locks, Percussion: Dawson Payne & Elliott, Ltd., Otley.-E.C.—Locks, Percussion : Dawson Payne & Elliott, Ltd., Otley.— Lorries : Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Machines, Pie Making: John Hunt (Bolton), Ltd., Birmingham.—Machines, Pie Making: John Hunt (Bolton), Ltd., Bolton.—Matchets, Parts, etc.: Blackman Leather Goods Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—Microphones, Hand: Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Milling Machines: Kendall & Gent, Ltd., Manchester; Cincinnati Milling M/cs., Ltd., Birming-ham; J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; A. Herbert, Ltd., ham; J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Motor Cycles: Triumph Engineering Co., Ltd., Coventry; Associated Motor Cycle Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Netting, Mosquito: Boden & Co., Ltd., Derby; Black Bros., Ltd., Nottingham; T. Adams, Ltd., Nottingham.—Netting, Sandfly: T. Adams, Ltd., Nottingham.—Overalls, Womens: Bridgewater (Somerset) Manu-facturing Co., Ltd., Bridgewater; F. H. Bassett & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Picks, Pneumatic: Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.— Dichede , Dictic Long & Steol Co., Ltd., Stealer Pickets: District Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Smethwick; W. A. Parker & Co., Workington; W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; Bayliss Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Planing Machines: Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Planing Machines: Urquhart Lindsay & Robertson Orchar, Ltd., Dundee; Swift-Summerskill, Ltd., Halifax; J. Stirk & Sons, Ltd., Halifax, —Plates, Steel, Tinned: Jos. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Bilston.—Pneumatic Concrete Breakers: Globe Pneumatic Engineering Co., Ltd., Chad-well Heath.—Pumping Plant: Hayward Tyler & Co., Ltd., Luton.— Pump, Hydraulic: Rice & Co. (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds.—Purses, High-land and Tassels: Nicoll Bros., Bankfoot.—Rafts, Legs: C. L. Jones, London, N.—Rags, Cotton, White: E. Butterworth & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Razors, Safety: Gillette Industries, Ltd., Isleworth.— Manchester.—Razors, Safety: Gillette Industries, Ltd., Isleworth.
Manchester.—Razors, Safety: Gillette Industries, Ltd., Isleworth.—
Reamer Sets: T. Carrington & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—
Respirators: Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland;
Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; Avon India Rubber Co.
Ltd., Melksham.—Rope, Galvanised: Overton Bros., Beverley.—
Rope, Hemp, Tarred: Wright's Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham; Forth &
Clyde Roperie Co., Kirkcaldy.—Rubber Sheets, Canvas Backed:
W. Warne & Co., Ltd., Barking.—Rust Proofing Plant: Pyrene Co.,
Ltd., Brentford.—Saws, Rail: E. G. Herbert, Ltd., Levenshulme.—
Scotches, Lorry: A. Allen & Son, Ltd., Dudley.—Shaping Machines:
Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax; F. Town & Sons, Halifax;
Omerod Shapers, Ltd., Hebden Bridge.—Sheets, Hospital: J. Hoyle
& Sons, Ltd., Oldham.—Shoes, Canvas and Rubber: British Tyre
& Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Shirts, Tropical: McArthur
Beattie & Co., Ltd., Warrington; A. E. Moore, Ltd., Manchester;
J. Lipshaw (M/c), Ltd., Manchester.—Shirts, Tropical: McArthur
Beattie & Co., Ltd., Warrington; A. E. Moore, Ltd., Manchester;
Silk, Sawing: Sewing Silks, Ltd., Bradford; Brocklehurst-Whiston
Amal., Ltd., Halifax; Omerod Shapers, Ltd. Hebden Bridge; Oldfield Amal., Ltd., Macclesheid.—Slotting Machines: Butler Machine Tool
Co., Ltd., Halifax; Omerod Shapers, Ltd., Hebden Bridge; Oldfield
& Schofield Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Socks, Worsted: A. Kemp, Ltd.,
Leicester; A. Yates & Co., Leicester; A. Bradbury, Ltd., Leicester.
—Solder: Oidas Metals Co., Ltd., London, E.—Spigots: D. Brown
& Sons (1934), Ltd., Manchester.—Spoons: Mappin & Webb, Ltd.,

Sheffield; G. A. Ace & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Cooper Bros. & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Sheffield Steel Products, Ltd., Sheffield.—Stainless Steel: S. Fox & Co., Ltd., Stockbridge.—Starters, Engine: Whipple Engine Starter Co., Rushden.—Steam Heated Hot Closets and Serving Counters: Benham & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.—Steel Bars, Mild: W. R. Howard & Partners, Ltd., Dagenham.—Steel Gastings: Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington.—Steal Nickel Billets: Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington.—Switches: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.— Switchgear: G. P. Dennis, Ltd., Wirral; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.-Tables : Papworth Industries, Cambridge; Mann, Egerton & Co Ltd., Norwich; Wake & Dean, Ltd., Yatton; W. Lusty & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Tanks, Water, Portable : R. Jenkins & Co., Ltd., Ltd., Norwich; Wake & Dean, Ltd., Yatton; W. Lusty & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Tanks, Water, Portable : R. Jenkins & Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—Telephone Sets : Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Plessey Co., Ltd., Hford.—Tents and Parts : Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.; T. Dobkin & Co., London, E.; J. MacIlwraith & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; C. Groom & Co., Ltd., London, E.; W. Smith (Poplar), Ltd., London, E.; J. Hawley & Co. (Walwall), Ltd., Walsall.—Telescopes: Ross, Ltd., London, S.W.; W. F. Stanley & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.— Tinfoil Discs : Venesta, Ltd., London, E.—Tins, Mass Aluminium : Elkington & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Bir-mingham.—Trailers : R. A. Dyson & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Trays : Chilleots, Ltd., London, S.E.—Trousers : Milns, Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, ...Tirestone Tyre & Rubber Co., Brentford; Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. (G.B.), Wolverhampton; India Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Inchinnan; Danlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Units, Vibrating : Philco Radio & Television Corporation of G.B., Ltd., Perivale.—Units, Power, for W.T. Sets : W. H. Dorman & Co., Ltd., Stafford.—Walding : Siddall Manufac-turing Co., London, E.C.; E. Fogarty & Co., Ltd., Boston; B. Sawtell & Sons, Ltd., Melksham.—Waistcoats : J. Haighton & Sons, Ltd., Nantwich.—Weibing, Cotton : Small & Parkes, Ltd., Manchester; G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley; Victoria Small-ware Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Wab, Drab : G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, N.—Wheels, Disc : J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Wellington.—Wire, Electric : Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—Wireless Sets and Parts : Plessey Co., Ltd., Ltd., Wellington.-Wire, Electric : Concordia Electric Wire Co. Ltd., Nottingham.-Wireless Sets and Parts : Plessey Co., Ltd. Ilford; Marconi's W.T. Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Murphy Radio, Ltd., Welwyn.—W.T. Keys: L.M.K. Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Brentford; Marconi's W.T. Keys': L.M.N. Manhactung Co., Juli, Brennord, Marconi's W.T. Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—Building and Works Ser-vicas: Bovington—Erection of a Guard House: Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham. Stirling—Supply and Erection of Structural Steelwork: Brownlie & Murray, Ltd., Glasgow. Britannia Barracks, Norwich— Provision of Sitting Rooms, Sanitary Annexes, etc.: George A. Kenney & Sons, Ipswich. Weybourne-Erection of Hutting: Harrison Smith Buildings, Ltd., Birmingham. Brecon-Education Rooms and Offices: Charles Tyler, Swansea. York-M.S. Quarters: W. J. Simms, Sons & Cooke, Ltd., Nottingham. Stiffkey-Erection of Hutting: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. R.O.F., Nottingham-Construction of Walls and Superstructure: T. Bow, Nottingham. St. Helens-Offices and Dining-rooms Lloyd & Cross, Ltd., Birkenhead. Lincoln-Alteration to Regimen. Plant : Steel & Co., Ltd., Sunderland. R.O.F., Nottingham-Concrete Floor: Thomas Bow, Nottingham. Hull—Alterations to Paull Fort: Quibell & Son, Ltd., Hull. Tidworth, Larkhill and Perham Down-Blinds and Shutters : Bryant & Trowbridge, Ltd., Christchurch. Cardiff—Alterations to Offices: Davies & Davies, Cardiff. Aldershot—Various Buildings: Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farn-Cardiff. Aldershot—Various Buildings: Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farn-ham. Weybourne and Stiffkey—Roads: Lavender & Bateman (1937), Ltd., Cambridge. Matson, Leighterton, Warminster and Andover—Sheds: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Tidworth— Steelwork for Garages: J. Parks & Son, Northwich. Ayr—Dining Room and Cookhouse: W. Paton & Sons, Ltd., Ayr. Exeter— Clothing to Two Garages: Stansell & Son (Taunton), Ltd., Taunton. Chester—New Depot: Wilson, Lovatt & Sons, Ltd., Southampton. Mytchett—Establishment for R.A.M.C.: Wilson, Lovatt & Sons, Ltd. Lorden S. W. Garages end Sheda et Aldershot: Fredk Brahm Mytchett-Establishment for K.A.M.C.: Wilson, Lovatt & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Garages and Sheds at Aldershot: Fredk. Braby & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Catterick-Workshop: F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. Alterations at York: W. Birch & Sons, Ltd., York. Roads at Aldershot: J. Chuter, Farnborough, Hants. Part Reconstruction of R.M.C., Sandhurst: J. R. McLean Keil, Camberley. Renewal of Roof Slating at Aldershot: Haymills (Ctrs.), Ltd., London, W. Cardiff—Alterations to School : J. Morgan (Builders), Ltd., Cardiff. Boiler House at Winterbourne Gunner : G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., Boiler House at Winterbourne Gunner: G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., Bristol. Aldershot—Barrack and Office Blocks and Regimental Institute: Thomas & Edge, Ltd., London, S.E. Catterick—Plywood Shutters : Pearson & Blackwell (Doncaster), Ltd., Doncaster. Bedford—Sergeants' Mess : Scott & Brown, Edinburgh. Halifax— Extensions : E. & T. Bower, Ltd., Halifax. Devizes—Boiler House and Plant : G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., Bristol. Erection and Maintenance of Camp Structures at Cleave, near Bude : F. R. Hip-Barracks : F. B. McKee & Co., Ltd., Belfast. Aldershot—Ser Barracks: F. B. McKee & Co., Ltd., Belfast. Aldersnot-Ser-geants' Mess and Quarters: H. Boot & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Kidbrooke-Erection of R.A.C.C. Workshop: N. Bacon & Son, Ltd., Coulsdon. Chatham-Erection of 5 Buildings: F. R. Hipper-son & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Deepcut-Garages (Steelwork Con-tract): Lambhill Ironworks, Ltd., Glasgow. Blackdown-North Frith Garages, Roller Shutters: Hoskins, Ltd., London, E. Aldershot-Concrete Wash Downs : Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth. Pump Houses and Oil Stores and Erection of Standard Steel Hutting : Holford & Co., Ltd., Guildford, G.E.'s Office and Store, Barry C. Tyler, Swansea. Winterbourne Gunner, Salisbury Plain—Supply and Erection of Low Tension Mains : Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., London, W.C. Winterbourne Gunner, Salisbury Plain—Electric

Lighting Power and Bells to Hutted Accommodation: Aish & Co., Ltd., Bournemouth. Tidworth Camp, R.Q.M.S. Quarters—Moderni-sation: A. G. Saunders, Ltd., Southampton. Warwick—Sports Pavilion: Bosworth & Wakeford, Ltd., Daventry. Weedon, Ordnance Depot—Road Construction: C. Williamson & Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts. Didcot—Provision of Blinds and Shutters: J. E. Harper & Son, Ltd., Birmingham. Northampton—Provision of Blinds and Shutters: R. Marriott, Rushden. Weedon Equitation School—Provision of Blinds and Shutters: R. Marriott, Rushden. Bulford Barracks—Provision of Blinds and Shutters: Bryant & Co., Ltd., Christchurch, Hants, Lichfield-WO Frowbridge Trowbridge Co., Ltd., Christchurch, Hants. Lichfield—W.O. Quarters: W. Willetts & Sons, Ltd., Kingswinford. Upton, Liver-pool—Store: Lloyd & Cross, Ltd., Birkenhead. Manchester— R.A.O.C. Workshop: G. Moss & Sons, Ltd., Leigh, Lancs. Bran-ston—Steel Offices: Sankey-Sheldon, Ltd., London, E.C. Man-chester—2 Additional Bays: E. Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Liverpool—3 Additional Bays, Steelwork: E. F. Blakeley & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead. Branston—Changeover of E.L. Supply: Burton Corporation Electricity Dept., Burton-on-Trent. Dover—Conversion of Shebies to Converse of Conversion Heating to Lecture Room : G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., Canterbury-Shoeburyness—Steelwork, Garages: P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., London, S.W. Burscough R.A.O.D.: Maitland & Co., Ltd., Man chester. Seaforth—Group V Quarter: Cromwells (Contractors), Ltd., Liverpool. Cark—Caretaker's Quarters: Rainey Bros., Ltd., Ltd., Liverpool. Cark—Caretaker's Quarters': Kalney Bros., Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness. Cark—Water Supply: J. Leck & Son, Back-barrow, Lancs. Burscough—Section Office: G. Norris, Ormskirk; Meeanee Officers' Mess—E.L. Installation: Mann,Egerton & Co., Ltd., Norwich. Aldershot—Alterations at Motor Mechanics School: George Kemp Stroud & Co., Ltd., Aldershot. Deepcut—Artificers' and Saddlers' Shop: Henry Hill & Son, Ltd., Farnborough, Hants. Inchkeith—Hutting. Browne & Lilly Ltd. Reading. Glasgow Inchkeith—Hutting: Browne & Lilly, Ltd., Reading. Glasgow, Edinburgh and Dundee Areas—Steel Rolling Shutters: Haskins Rolling Shutters, London, E. Glasgow—Hutting: Munro & Junor, Uddingston. Redford Barracks and Edinburgh Houses—Plywood Shutters : John Crow & Sons, Mid Calder. Muirhead—Store, etc. J. Carnegie & Son, Ltd., Dundee. South Gare—Alterations to Barrack Block at South Gare : J. R. Surtees, Ltd., Catterick Camp. Halifax—Recreation Ground : W. & J. Glossup, York. Barlow— Fuel Reserve Store, etc. : Wm. Birch & Son, York. Chilwell— Reconditioning of Reservoir : Walker & Sons, Long Eaton.

AIR MINISTRY.

Accumulators : Joseph Lucas, Ltd., London, S.W.—Aero Engines and Accessories : De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield.—Aero Engines and Tests : Pobjoy Airmotors & Aircraft, Ltd., Rochester.— Aero Engine Accessories : James Howden & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Aero Engine Accessories : James Howden & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; E. G. Brown, London, N.—Aero Engine Accessories, Research Unit, Spares, Tests and Work on : Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Aero Engine Accessories, Jigs, Spares, Tests, Tools and Work on : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aero Engine Accessories and Spares : Breeze Corporation of Great Britain, Ltd., Ilford.—Aero Engine Spares : British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry; Westland Aircraft, Ltd., Yeovil; Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Aero Engine Spares and Work on : D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.— Aircraft : Percival Aircraft, Ltd., Luton; De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd., Hatfield.—Aircraft and Accessories : Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Aircraft Equipment, Spares, Tests and Work on : Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes.—Aircraft, Spares and Tests on : Phillips & Powis Aircraft, Ltd., Reading.—Aircraft Accessories and Spares : Short Bros. (Rochester & Bedford), Ltd., Rochester.— Aircraft Equipment : Westland Aircraft, Ltd., Yeovil.—Aircraft Aircraft Equipment: Westand Aircraft, Ltd., Yeovil.—Aircraft Equipment, Jigs and Tools: Airspeed (1934), Ltd., Portsmouth.— Aircraft Equipment and Spares: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Wey-bridge.—Aircraft Jigs and Tools: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aircraft Repairs: Rollason Aircraft Services, Ltd., Croydon. —Aircraft Spares: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Aircraft Spares and Work on: Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coronter Aircraft Tota: Armstrong Sidelar Metworth Aircraft, Ltd., Spares and Work on : Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry.—Aircraft Tests : Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Aircraft Tests and Work on : Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby. —Aircraft, Work on : Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote.—Air Raid Shelters : Summers & Sons, Ltd., Chester.—Airscrews : Rotol Airscrews, Ltd., Gloucester; Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge.— Airscrews; Spares and Work on : De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware.—Air Spring Spares : J. MacDonald & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. —Altimeters : Kelvin, Bottomley & Baird, Ltd., Basingstoke.— Bags, Kit : C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.C.; Thomas Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—Ballast Weights : T. & W. Farmiloe, Ltd., London, S.W.—Bedstaads, Folding : Vono Co. & Duport Foundries, Ltd., Dudley Port.—Boots, Flying : A. Barker & Sons, Ltd., Northampton; Manfield & Sons, Ltd., Northampton.—Bore, Hole and Booster Pump : Lee Howl & Co., Ltd., Tipton.—Boxes : Platt Bros., Ltd., Oldham.—Brushes : Clark Hunt & Co., Ltd., London, E. —Buttons, Push : Clang, Ltd., London, N.W.—Cables : Connolly's Bros., Ltd., Oldham.—Brusnes: Clark Hunt & Co., Ltd., London, E. —Buttons, Push: Clang, Ltd., London, N.W.—Cables: Connolly's (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester.—Cable, Electric: Pyrotenax, Ltd., Hebburn; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.— Calcined Sulphate of Iron: Toogood & Sons, Ltd., Southampton; Edward Webb & Sons (Stourbridge), Ltd., Stourbridge; Chance & Hunt, Ltd., London, E.C.—Camera Items and Mountings: Baldwin Instrument Co., Ltd., Dartford.—Camara Mountings: L. Adams, Ltd., London, N.W.—Camara Tripods: A. Kershaw & Son, Leeds.— Cases: I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cases, Tin : Huntley, Boorne & Stevens, Ltd., Reading.—Casing, Flexible : M.R.C., Ltd., Chadwell Heath.—Closets, Hot : J. Stott & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., Oldham.—Cloth, Blue-grey : Cairns of Langholm, Ltd., Langholm; Robert Noble & Co., Hawick; Shaw Bros., Ltd., Huddersfield; Henry Booth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. D. Johnstone, Ltd., Leeds.—Compressors, Engine Driven : Nichols Compressors, Ltd., Letchworth.—Compressor Units : Ingersoll-Rand Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Constant Speed Units : Rotol Airscrews, Ltd., Glouces-

ter; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware.-Containers : Hugh stevenson & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Farmer & Son, Coventry. Controllers: Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon. Controllers: Aeronautical & General Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.— Conversion Sets: Mechanism, Ltd., Croydon.—Cord Instrument: Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Cotton Fabrics: Perseverance Mill Co., Manchester; J. H. Gillett & Sons, Ltd., Chorley.—Cotton Rags: I. & J. Hyman, Ltd., London, N.— Covers, Waterproof: Singleton, Flint & Co., Ltd., Lincoln.— Crankshaft Regrinding Machine: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Curtains, Mosquito: Donald & Co., Nottingham; Adams, Ltd., Nottingham: Black Bros., Ltd., Nottingham.— Cylinders, Compressed Air: Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield. —D/F Equipment: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood: Marconi's Wireless D/F Equipment : Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood; Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Electric Motors, Camera Driven : Klaxon, Ltd., London, W.—Emergency Dinghies : Dunlop Driven : Klaxon, Ltd., London, W.—Emergency Dingines : Dimop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Enamel Ware : Eveson Bros. (1928), Ltd., Lye, Worcs.—Fire and Safe Mechanism : Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Fire Booster and Service Pump Sets, Supply and Installation of : Harland Engineering Co., Ltd., Alloa.—Fish Frying Apparatus : Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield.— Sets, Supply and Installation of : Harland Engineering Co., Ltd., Alloa.—Fish Frying Apparatus : Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield.— Flares : Moneys Patents, Ltd., London, E.—Frames, Steel and Gearing : Henry Hope & Sons, Ltd., Smethwick.—Fuel Traps : English Needle & Fishing Tackle Co., Ltd., Studley.—Gantries, Lifting : J. Bradbury & Sons, Ltd., Braintree.—Gauges : Mechanism, Ltd., Croydon: S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.— Gauges, Fuel Pressure : J. Tomey & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.— Gauntlets : E. J. Young, Bath; J. & T. Beaven, Ltd., Holt.— Generators, Motor : Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., London, N.W.—Generators, Motor, Mountings for : Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—Gloves : Gordon & Co., Aberdeen; J. & D. McGeorge, Dumfries.—Hammers : Brit. Rawhide Belting Co., London, N.W.— Hammers, Fitters : Bestmore Tool & Edge Co., Ltd., Hednesford.— Hammers, Fitters: Bestmore Tool & Edge Co., Ltd., Hednesford.—
Hoist, Electric: Marryat & Scott, Ltd., London, E.C.—Hose, Fuel:
Superflexit, Ltd., Slough; W. H. Wilcox, Ltd., London, S.E.—
Hydrogen Cradles, Belting for: Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd.,
London, S.E.—Indicators, Air Speed: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.—
Indicators, Air Speed, Luminous: Short & Lacey, Ltd., London, E.C.—
Instruments, Drawing: A. G. Thornton, Ltd., Manchester.—
Instruments, Surveying: E. R. Watts & Son, Ltd., London, S.W.—
Instruments, Surveying: Lea Bridge Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.;
R.F.D. & Co., Ltd., Guildford.—Ladders: W. C. Youngman, Ltd.,
London, S.W.—Lamps, Cockpit: General Electric Co., Ltd., London,
W.C.—Lenses: J. H. Dallmeyer, Ltd., London, W.; Ross, Ltd.,
London, S.W.—Locomotives, Diesel: John Fowler & Co. (Leeds),
Ltd., Leeds.—Magnetos: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Hammers, Fitters : Bestmore Tool & Edge Co., Ltd., Hednesford London, S.W.—Locomotives, Diesel: John Fowler & Co. (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds.—Magnetos: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Magnetos, Test Benches: Technical Improvements, Ltd., London, S.E.—Mechanical Trumpeters: British Acoustic Films, Ltd., London, W.—Microphones: Phoenix Telephone Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Milliammeters: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.— Milling Machines: A. Herbert, Ltd. Coventry: J. Parkinson & Milling Machines: A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley.—Mobile Crane Petrol Electric: Herbert Morris, London, S.W.—Morse Tuition Equipment: Creed Co., Ltd., Croydon. --Motor Cycles: Norton Motors, Ltd., Birmingham.—Mountings, Anti-vibration: British Electric Meters, Ltd., Mitcham.—M/T Bodies and Cabs : Mulliners, Ltd., Birmingham.—M/T Chassis : Dennis Bros., Ltd., Guildford; Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.— M/T Engines and Gear Boxes : Ford Motor Co., Ltd., Dagenham. M/T Engines and Gear Boxes : Ford Motor Co., Ltd., Dagenham.— M/T Flat Platform : Caffyns, Ltd., Eastbourne.—M/T Tanks, Gal-vanised : W. B. Bawn & Co., Ltd., London, E.—M/T Tractors : Rootes, Ltd., London, W.—M/T Tractor Spares : Alvis Mechanisa-tion, Ltd., Coventry.—M/T Trolley : Shelvoke & Dreury, Letch-worth.—M/T Tyres : Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.— M/T Vehicle, 6 ton : Scammell Lorries, Ltd., Watford.—M/T Wheels : J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Wellington.—Observer Post Equipment : R. B. Pullin & Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Oil Cleaners : Tecalemit, Ltd., Brentford.—Oil Cooler Accessories and Spares : Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Weybridge.—Paint : Wm, Pearson, Ltd., London, S.W.; Wm. R. Todd & Son, Ltd., Hull; E. Wood, Ltd., London, E.; Pinchin Johnson & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Paint for Spraying : Nobel Chemical Finishes, Ltd., London, S.W.; Spraying : Nobel Chemical Finishes, Ltd., London, S.W. sen & Nicholson, Ltd., London, E.; Keystone Paint & Varnish Jensen & Nicholson, Ltd., London, E.; Keystone Paint & Varnish Co., Ltd., Hindley; Bitulac, Ltd., Manchester; Wood Hempel, Ltd., London, E.C.; Torbay Paint Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Pans, Boiling: Carron Co., Falkirk.—Parachute Harnesses and Jackets : Irving Air Chute of Great Britain, Ltd., Letchworth; G.Q. Parachute Co., Ltd., Woking.—Photographic Chemicals : Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, N.W.—Photographic Stores : Griffin & Tatlock, Ltd., London, W.C.—Pipes, Branch and Stand : White's Engineering Co. (Pendle-ton), Ltd., Pendleton.—Planes : C. & J. Hampton, Ltd., Sheffield.— Plates. Surface : Windley Bros. Chelmsford —Powder Dusting : Plates, Surface: Windley Bros., Chelmsford.—Powder Dusting: Golden Valley Ochre & Oxide (Colours) Co., Ltd., Bristol; Cosmic Crayon Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Printers, Wireless Recording: Smith Premier Typewriter Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Pumps, Fuelling: Zwicky, Ltd., Slough.—Racks: A. G. Wild & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Gillett & Johnson Ltd. Crowdon Pediators: Excelsion Motor Zwicky, Ltd., Slough.—Racks: A. G. Wild & Co., Ltd., Sneffield;
Gillett & Johnson, Ltd., Croydon.—Radiators: Excelsior Motor
Radiators, Ltd., Leeds.—Rags, Cotton: William C. Jones, Ltd.,
Manchester.—Refrigeration Plant: J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford.—
Regulators, Oxygen: S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.;
L. Adams, Ltd., London, N.W.; Siebe Gorman & Co., Ltd., London,
S.E.,—Rheostats: Oliver Pell Control, Ltd., London, S.E.; Cellestion tion, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Rod Boring Machines : Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Rules, Steel : J. Rabone & Sons, Birming-ham.—Sanitary Fittings : Henry Bisseker, Ltd., Birmingham; O. C. Hawkes, Ltd., Birmingham; Carron & Co., Falkirk.—Screening Cases: Chas. Wright, Ltd., Edgware.—Seats, Drivers, Adjustable: A. W Chapman, Ltd., London, S.W.—Serge, Blue-grey: S. Cor-dingley, Ltd., Pudsey; Heather Mills & Co., Ltd., Selkirk; W. Wade & Sons, Ltd., Wakefield; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley; J. W. Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot; Reuben Gaunt & Sons, Farsley; J. Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield; P. Womersley &

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Sons, Pudsey; J. Walkinson & Sons, Huddersfield.-Shutters, Steel Roller : Hawkes & Snow, Ltd., Birmingham.—Signals, Distress : C. T. Brock, Hemel Hempstead.—Slides, Gold : Negretti & Zambra, C. T. Brock, Hemel Hempstead.—Slides, Gold : Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.—Sockets : Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Spanners : Armstrong Stevens & Son, Willenhall; Reform Manufacturing Co., Slough.—Spanners, Box : Longley Bros., Sheffield.—Sparking Plugs, Aero Engine : Lodge Plugs, Ltd., Rugby; K.L.G. Sparking Plugs, Ltd., London, S.W.—Speaking Tube Equip-ment, Ear Pieces for : De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield.— Sprayers, Paint, Electric : Bristol Pneumatic Tools, Ltd., Bristol.— Steering Arms : B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—Stowages : Trojan, Ltd., Croydon; Rolls Razor, Ltd., London, N.W.—Suits, Combination : J. B. Hoyle & Co., Hebden Bridge; Fleming, Birkby & Goodall, Ltd., Halifax : Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; & Goodall, Ltd., Halifax; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; & Goodall, Ltd., Halitax; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Redman Bros., Hebden Bridge; Sugden & Sons, Ltd., Cleckheaton. —Switches: Measurement, Ltd., London, S.W.—Tables, DemCn-stration: Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich.—Telephone Fittings, Helmet: India Rubber & Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Test Meters and Fuses: Automatic Coil Window & Electrical Equipment Co. Ltd. London, S.W.—Thread Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Test Meters and Fuses : Automatic Coil Winder & Electrical Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Thread Grinding Machine : Newall Engineering Co., Ltd., Peterborough.— Timber : Horsley Smith & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Montague L. Meyer, Ltd., London, W.C.—Towing Ropes, Steel : Edge & Sons, Ltd., Shifnal.—Transformers : British Electrical Transformer Co., Ltd., Hayes; Yorkshire Transformer Co., Ltd., Dewsbury.—Trays, Protection : T. Morley & Co., Birmingham.— Valves : A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.—Valves, Gas : J. I. Black-burn & Co., Guildford.—Valves, Oxygen : Parkinson & Cowan (Gasmeters), Ltd., London, S.W.—Valves, Suction Relief : British Rola, Ltd., London, N.W.; S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—Venturi Heads : Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.— Voltage, Regulators and Spares : J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. —Wavemeters : Standard Telephone & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Voltage, Regulators and Spares: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.
—Wavemeters: Standard Telephone & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.
—Wind Tunnel Structure at Farnborough: Sir Wm. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—White Spirit: Anglo-American Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—W/T Amplifiers, Inter-communication: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—W/T Switches: McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—W/T Transmitters: Standard Telephone & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—W/T Transmitter Receivers: Plessey Co., Ltd., Iford.—W/T Valves: Standard Telephone & Cables, Ltd., London, N.C.—W/T Transmitter Receivers: Plessey Co., Ltd., Iford.—M/T Valves: Standard Telephone & Cables, Ltd., London, N.C.—Buildings and Works Services: Tangmere, Sussex.—Building Work: J. Crewdson, Horley, Surrey. Nairobi, Cossor, Ltd., London, N.—Buildings and Works Services : Tangmere, Sussex.—Building Work : J. Crewdson, Horley, Surrey. Nairobi, Kenya.—Steel Roof Trusses : William Dibben & Sons, Ltd. Southampton. Glasgow, Lanark.—Balloon Sheds : A. J. Main & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland, Hull, Yorks.—Balloon Sheds : Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough Manchester, Lancs., Sheffield, Yorks.—Balloon Sheds : Tees Side Bridge and Engineering Works, Ltd., Middlesbrough. Warrington, Lancs., Liverpool, Lancs.—Balloon Sheds : Francis Morton & Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Bristol, Glos.—Balloon Sheds : Fairfield Ship-building & Engineering Co., Ltd., Chepstow. Birmingham, Warwick, Cardiff, Glam.—Balloon Sheds : Braithwaite & Co., Engineers, Ltd., London, S W. Southampton, Hants, Plymouth, Devon.—Balloon London, S W. Southampton, Hants, Plymouth, Devon.—Balloon Sheds : Alex Findley & Co., Ltd., Motherwell. Mildenhall, Suffolk, Wyton, Hunts, Waddington, Lincs.—Lorenz Landing Systems: Clough Smith & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Abingdon, Berks, Bos-Wyton, Hunts, Waddington, Lines.—Lorenz Landing Systems: Clough Smith & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Abingdon, Berks, Bos-combe Down, Wilts, Linton, York.—Lorenz Landing Systems: Malcolm & Allan (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Leuchars, Fife.— Lorenz Landing System: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Henlow, Beds.—Underground Cable Scheme: W. T. Henley's Tele-graph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Gullane, East Lothian, Kinloss, Elgin, Lossiemouth, Elgin.—Heating and Hot Water Supply: Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., Birming-ham. Oakington, Cambs.—Preparation of Landing Ground: E. A. Warth, Ramsey, Hunts. Leconfield, Yorks.—Artificers' Works : A. J. Darneley & Son, Ltd., Hull. Linton, Yorks.—Artificers' Works : F. Shepherd & Sons, Ltd., York. Andover, Hants, Bos-combe Down, Wilts, Worthy Down, Hants.—Provision and Planting of Shrubs: John Scott & Co., Merriot, Som. Cranfield, Bucks.— Additional Buildings and External Services: John Wilmott & Sons, Hitchin. South Farnborough, Hants.—Re-roofing of Building: Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Wirral. Various Stations. Hutting: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Abingdon, Berks, Bicester, Oxon, Upper Heyford, Oxon.—Provision and Planting of Trees and Shrubs: John Jefferies & Son, Cirencester. Cranwell, Lincs.—Clothing of Shed, etc.: Bosworth & Co., Nottingham. Irees and Shrubs : John Jeneries & Son, Cheneser, Changes, Lincs.—Clothing of Shed, etc.: Bosworth & Co., Nottingham. Montrose, Angus.—Hutting and External Services : Stewart McIntyre & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Andover, Hants, Boscombe Down, Wilts, Worthy Down Hants : Provision and Planting of Down, Wilts, Worthy Down Hants: Provision and Planting of Trees and Shrubs: Hillier & Sons, Winchester. Abingdon, Berks. Additional Buildings and External Services: T. H. Kingerlee & Sons, Ltd., Oxford. Sub-Contractor for Heating: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Castle Camps, Cambs.—Landing Ground: Delahope, Ltd., York. Sealand, Cheshire.—District Heating: G. N. Haden & Son, Ltd., London, W.C. Waddington, Lincs.—Additional Buildings and External Services: Henry Boot & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield. Sub-Contractor for Heating: Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co. Ltd. Birming. y: Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., Birming-Various Stations.—Lubricating Oil Storage Installations Heating : ham. ham. Various Stations.—Dublicating on Storage Instantous Barvis Partners, Ltd., Romford. Cleave, Cornwall.—Preparation of Landing Ground: Bradshaw Bros., Leicester. Church Fenton, Yorks, Wittering, Northants.—Hutting and External Services: F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. Hawkinge, Kent.—Hutting and External Services : William Harbrow, Ltd., London, S.E. South-ampton, Hants.—Hutting : George Riches, Ltd., Fareham. No. 18 ampton, Hants.—Hutting: George Raches, Ltd., Farenam. No. 18 E. & R.F.T.S., Woking, Surrey.—Erection of New Hangar and Annexe: General Aircraft, Ltd., Woking. Cranwell, Lincs.— District Heating: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Montrose, Angus.—Extension of Landing Ground: Raynor Bros., Hucknall, Notts. Edzell, Angus.—Preparation of

Landing Ground : Raynor Bros., Hucknall, Notts. Harwell, Berks.— Additional Buildings and External Services : John Laing & Son, Ltd., London, N.W. Sub-Contractor for Heating : Walter Cowen, Ltd., London, N.W. Sub-Contractor for Heating : Walter Cowen, Ltd., London, W. Thornaby-on-Tees, Yorks.—Various Buildings and External Services : G. Dougill & Son, Ltd., Darlington. Alder-grove, Co. Antrim : Various Buildings and External Services : McLaughlin & Harvey, Ltd., Belfast. Sub-Contractors for Steel-work : Harland & Wolff, Ltd., London, E.; for Heating : Musgrave & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; for Electric Wiring : John Dowling & Sons, Ltd., Belfast. Petreavie Castle, Fife.—Hutting : Stewart McIntyre, Ltd., Edinburgh. Derby, Derbyshire, Hucknall, Notts.— Hutting : J. Gerrard & Sons, Manchester. Various Stations.— Fencing : Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich. Henlow, Beds.—Com-pressed Air Distribution, Mains and Services : Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Ipswich Aerodrome.— Foundation Work and Erection of Hangar : Whitney Straight Cor-poration, Ltd., London, W. Weston-super-Mare.—Foundation Work and Erection of Hangar : Whitney Straight Cor-poration, Ltd., London, K. Meston-super-Mare.—Foundation Work and Erection of Hangar : Whitney Straight Corporation, Ltd., London, W. Exeter.—Superstructure and Erection of Hangar : Whitney Straight Corporation, Ltd., London, W. Driffield, Yorks, Disheat & York Corporation, Ltd., London, W. Driffield, Yorks, Whitney Straight Corporation, Ltd., London, W. Driffield, Yorks Dishforth, Yorks.—Garages : Stewart & Partners, Ltd., London, W Dishforth, Yorks.—Garages: Stewart & Partners, Ltd., London, W. Leconfield, Yorks.—Garages: F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. Finningley, Yorks, Linton, Yorks, Scampton, Lincs., Waddington, Lincs.—Garages: John Crawley, Ltd., Nottingham. Pembrey, Carm.—District Heating and Hot Water Supply: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Various Stations, Groups 1, 2 and 4.—Lubricating Oil Installations: Wayne Tank & Pump Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Pembrey, Carm.—Clothing of Sheds: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Uxbridge, Middlesex.—District Heating: Freeman Heating Co. Ltd. London W. Dumfries J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Oxoridge, Middlesex.—District Heating: Freeman Heating Co., Ltd., London, W. Dumfries, Dumfriesshire, Lossiemouth, Elgin.—Erection of Sheds: Wm. Arroll & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Church Fenton, Yorks.—Additional Buildings: Kettlewell, Son & Co., Ltd., Hull. Grangemouth Aero-drome, Edinburgh.—Erection of Hangars and Buildings to House No. 35, E. & R.F.T.S.: Scottish Aviation, Ltd., Renfrew.

POST OFFICE.

POST OFFICE. Apparatus, Telegraphic : Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon; Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Apparatus, Telephonic : Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Phœnix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Apparatus, Telephonic Parts : Moulded Products, Ltd., Birmingham; Telephone Manufac-turing Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., Chippen-ham.—Apparatus, Wireless : W. E. Knorr & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Brackets, Extension : David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath.— S.E. Brackets, Extension : David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath. Cable : British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hack-bridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Kniveton Cable Works, Ltd., Enfield; Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Submarine Cables, Ltd., London, S.E.; United Telephone Cables, Ltd., Dagenham and Prescot.—Cards, Index: Wiggins Teape & Alex Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Dover.—Carriers, Pressed Steel for Cycles: Cranford Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham.— Wiggins Teape & Alex Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Dover.—Carriers, Pressed
Steel for Cycles: Cranford Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—
Cartage: Carey, Davis & Thomas (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham...—
Castings, Iron: Brecknell, Willis & Co., Ltd., Chard, Som.;
Dudley & Dowell, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—Cells, Secondary, Parts for:
Tungstone Products, Ltd., Market Harborough.—Chloride of
Ammonia: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Northwich.—Clips,
Pole: Parkin Wire Products, Ltd., Ford, Sussex.—Clothing, Uniform
(Gloth Garments): J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.;
L. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs; H. Lotery & Co.,
Ltd., London, E.; Milns, Cartwright & Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.;
L. Silberston & Sons, Ltd., Haverhill; Jayees Clothing Co.,
Ltd., Gateshead; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; H.
Lotery & Co., Ltd., Condon, E.; "Wescot" Overall Manufacturing
Co., Ltd., Egham.—Clothing, Waterproof: M. Barr & Co., Ltd.,
Glasgow; Chamberlins, Ltd., Norwich; Del Guerra Oilskin Manufacturing
Co., Ltd., Cardiff; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth;
E. Macbean & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Combiners: David Willetts,
Ltd., Cradley Heath.—Conduit Boxes and Fittings: F. C. Blackwell
& Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Drills, Electric: R. Cadisch & Sons,
London, W.C.—Ducts: J. Place & Sons, Darwen, Lancs; Standard
(Buckley), Ltd., Chester.—Fuses: Standard Fuse Co., Ponders End.
—Insulators: Litholite Insulators & St. Albans Mouldings, Ltd.,
Watford.—Irons, Chimney: David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath.— --Insulators : Litholite Insulators & St. Albans Mouldings, Ltd., --Insulators : Litholite Insulators & St. Albans Mouldings, Ltd., Watford.--Irons, Chimney : David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath.---Material for P.O. Clothing : Eccles Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Manchester.--Oil, Lubricating : Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.--Plant, Ventilating : Visco Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.--Plant, Ventilating : Visco Engineering Co., Ltd., Croydon.--Plates, Earth : Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.--Plugs, Wall : M.K. Electric, Ltd., London, N., and Birmingham.--Pole Labour Services : Armstrong, Addison & Co., North Shields; Alex. Bruce & Co., Grays ; Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., Southampton. Calders, Ltd., Boston, Lincs ; Christie's Wharf, Ltd., London, S.E. ; Gabriel Wade & English, Ltd., Ellesmere Port.--Ratchets and Tongs: Bradbury & Sons, Ltd., Braintree.--Repair of Valves, Thermionic : General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.--Rods, Sweep : E. A. Ward & Co., Birmingham.---Rope, Manila : Hall's Barton Ropery Co., Ltd., Barton-on-Humber.--Solder : H. J. Enthoven & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E. ; Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E. ; Tyne Solder Co., Felling-on-Tyne.---Spikes, Earth : Bullers, Ltd., Tipton; F. W. Male & Son, Ltd., Wolverhampton ; Bullers,

Ltd., Tipton; T. W. Lench, Ltd., Birmingham; C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—Springs, Door Closing: Yale & Towne Manufac-turing Co., Willenhall.—Tarpaulins: James McIlwraith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Tractors, Electric: Wingrove & Rogers, Ltd., Liverpool. —Troughing, Wood: Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, S.E. —Twine, Lacing: J. Holmes & Sons, Ltd., Wakefield.—Valves, Thermionic: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Wire: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., Long Eaton; L.P.S. Electrical Co., Ltd., Alperton. Band Conveyors: King Edward Building, London, E.C.1: Lamson Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Cabling: Truro-Penzance:

Band Conveyors : King Edward Building, London, E.C.1 : Lamson Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Cabling : Truro-Penzance : Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton. Sub-Contractors for Truro-Penzance : Salford Electrical Instruments, Ltd., Salford, for Loading Coils. Liverpool (Wirral Junction), Alnwick-Rothbury : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Leighton Buzzard-Oxford, Brighton-Eastbourne, Colne-Skipton : United Telephone Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Leighton Buzzard-Oxford : Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E., for Loading Coils. Sub-Contractors for Brighton-Eastbourne and Colne-Skipton : Salford Electrical Instruments, Ltd., Salford, for Loading Coils. —Conduit Laying : Spennymoor, Bishop Auckland, Piercebridge. Sub-Contractors for Brighton-Eastbourne and Colne-Skipton: Salford Electrical Instruments, Ltd., Salford, for Loading Coils. —Conduit Laying: Spennymoor, Bishop Auckland, Piercebridge: C. S. Bunch & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Laisterdyke: British Tarspraying, Ltd., Leeds. Uxbridge, Hillingdon House, Prospect-Sutherland Gardens: J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., Croydon. Slyne-Yealand-Canyers (Section I): Cleghorn & Co., Ltd., Carlisle. Aldeby (Norfolk): A. R. Cleghorn & Co., Ltd., Norwich. Orkney (Sections I, V, VI): Christie & Middleton, Ltd., Banchory. Port-stewart (Londonderry), Whitehead and Ballycarry (Co. Antrim): J. E. Cull, Belfast. Guildford, Stoughton and Normandy, Bletchley Park (Bucks), Parkstone (Poole): C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd. Egham. Canterbury-Margate (Sections I, IV), North-wood: J. Cochrane & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Plymouth: A. H. Dingle, Redruth. Kidderminster: H. Farrow, Ltd., Lon-don, N.W. Llandudno: G. H. Graham, Huddersfield. Stenigot, Staxton Wold: W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington. King's Norton, Hemyock (Devon), Failsworth (Manchester): Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Birmingham. Vigilant-Ewell-Epsom, Seaford-Bishopstone and Peacehaven, Kingston (Richmond Road), Worthing-Lancing-Preston-Hove, Codicote (Herts): Laven-der McMillan, Ltd., Worcester Park. Liverpool (Lancaster House, Anfield, Childwall and Hunts Cross): Longson & Darnley, Ltd., Stockport. Mirfield. Guiselev and Rawdon: E. W. Moulson, Brad-Road), Worthing-Lancing-Preston-Hove, Codicote (Herts): Laven-der McMillan, Ltd., Worcester Park. Liverpool (Lancaster House, Anfield, Childwall and Hunts Cross): Longson & Darnley, Ltd., Stockport. Mirfield, Guiseley and Rawdon: E. W. Moulson, Brad-ford. Glasgow Halfway and Eaglesham: R. & C. Murray, Glasgow. Old Whittington, Woodgate (Birmingham), Fforestfach (Swansea): Martin & Element, Ltd., Smethwick. Pitt Street Cable Tunnel, Glasgow: Melville Dundas & Whitson, Ltd., Glasgow. Old Colwyn, Orkney (Sections II, III, IV), Sheldon, Appley Bridge (Lancs), Cardiff-Barry, Hoylake (Caldy), Ches., St. Mellons (Cardiff), Barry (Glam), Winchester South, Arkwright (Notts), Penrith, Ferryhill-Sedgfield, Garforth and South Milford, Strathpeffer, Bassenthwaite, St. Albans (Hatfield Road): Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liver-pool. Exeter-Barnstaple (Sections I-VII): Ormerod & Shields, Preston. Stanley (Liverpool), Allerton (Liverpool): W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton. Mumbles (Swansea): Ruddock & Meighan, Ltd., Wealdstone. Canterbury-Margate (Sections II, III): W. F. Rees, Ltd., London, S.W. Speldhurst-Horsmonden: W. Smith (Public Works), Ltd., Riverhead. Hilderstone, Stroud-Brimscombe-Frampton, Mansell and Nailsworth (Glos): E. F. Sparkes (Con-tractors), Ltd., Birmingham. Brighton, etc., Kensington, etc., Potters Bar (Mutton Lane): O. C. Summers, London, N. Eccles, Bristol-Weston-super-Mare (Advance Portion), Huddersfield (South), Minehead-Taunton (Section II): Squires & Sons, Ltd., Selby, Yorks. Minehead-Taunton (Section II) : Squires & Sons, Ltd., Selby, Yorks Minehead-Taunton (Section I), Feniton (Devon), Witheridge (Devon) Minehead-Taunton (Section I), Feniton (Devon), Witheridge (Devon), Cardiff (Roath): A. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C. Uxbridge, Belmont Road (Section I), Valentine-Woodford Avenue-Longwood Gardens: G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Engine Generator: Post Office (London) Railway: Crossley Brothers, Ltd., London, W.C.—Lift: Redhill Station Sorting Office: H. O. Strong & Sons, Ltd., Bristol.—Telephone Exchange Equipment: Avenue (London) Extension No. 1, Bingley, Regional Director Manchester P.A.B.X., Portsmouth Extension No. 12, Mountwood (Cheshire) Power Plant: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Mountwood: Alton Battery Co. Ltd. Power Plant: Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Mountwood: Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Rectifiers; W. Jones & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Portrush (Co. Antrim), Upping-ham (Rutland), Chard (Somerset) Power Plant, Liverpool Directory Enquiry Bureau, Loughborough Extension No. 2, Hampstead Extension No. 5, Earl Shilton (Leicester) Power Plant, Peebles, Renown (London) Power Plant, Carrickfergus (Co. Antrim): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Chard: Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., London, S.W., for Batteries; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N. for Batteries; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, S. W., for Datteries, W. Jones & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.E., for Ringing Dyna-motors. Sub-Contractors for Earl Shilton : D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N., for Rectifiers; W. Jones & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.E., for Ringing Dynamotors. Sub-Contractors for Renown (London): Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, S.W., for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Generators and Ringing Machines. Stockton Extension No. 2, Pollok (Glasgow) Power Plant, Wimbledon Power Plant: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Wimbledon: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generators; W. Jones & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Newcastle (Co. Down) Power Plant, Helens Bay (Co. Down) Power Plant, Ballymena Extension No. 2, Calne (Wilts), Rodney (London) Extension No. 1, Nazeing, Woodhouse Extension No. 1, Grimsby Extension No. 2, Leicester Trunk Extension No. 4, Knebworth

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(Herts), Kirkham (Lancs), Hadleigh (Suffolk), Melrose Power Plant, Morningside (Edinburgh) Power Plant, Chichester Extension No. 2, Holmes Chapel (Cheshire) Power Plant, Thetford (Norfolk), Rhiw-derin Power Plant, Buckie (Banffshire) Power Plant : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Newcastle (Co. Down) Helens Bay (Co. Down) and Holmes Chapel (Cheshire): Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries; Westing-house Brake & Signal Co., Ltd., London, N., for Rectifiers; W. Jones & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines Sub-Contractors for Rhiwderin : Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd. London, E., for Batteries; Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co., Ltd. ondon, N., for Rectifiers; W. Jones & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., ondon, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Girton (Cambridge) Extension London. London, S.E., for Kinging Machines. Girton (Cambridge) Extension No. 2, Balby Extension No. 1, Waterloo (London) Extension No. 2, Newmarket, Okehampton, Trowbridge (Wilts), Cherry Hinton (Cam-bridge) Extension No. 2: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—**Telephonic Repeater Equipment**: Cardiff Trunk Ex-London, N.— Telephone Repeater Equipment : Caroin Frunk Ex-change, Guildford Extension No. 8, Elgin Power Plant : General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. Willand Extension No. 3, Rooksbridge Extension No. 3 : Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.— Ventilating Plant : Leeds Telephone Exchange : Brightside Foundry Engineering Co., Ltd., Sheffield.

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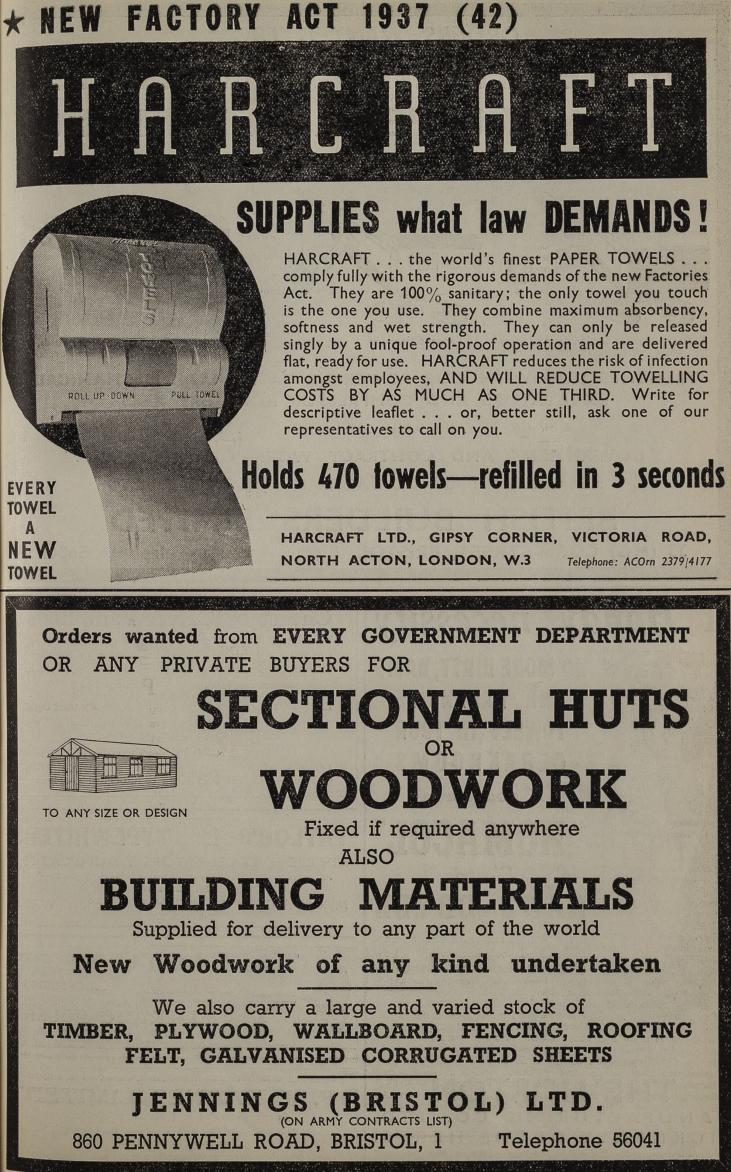
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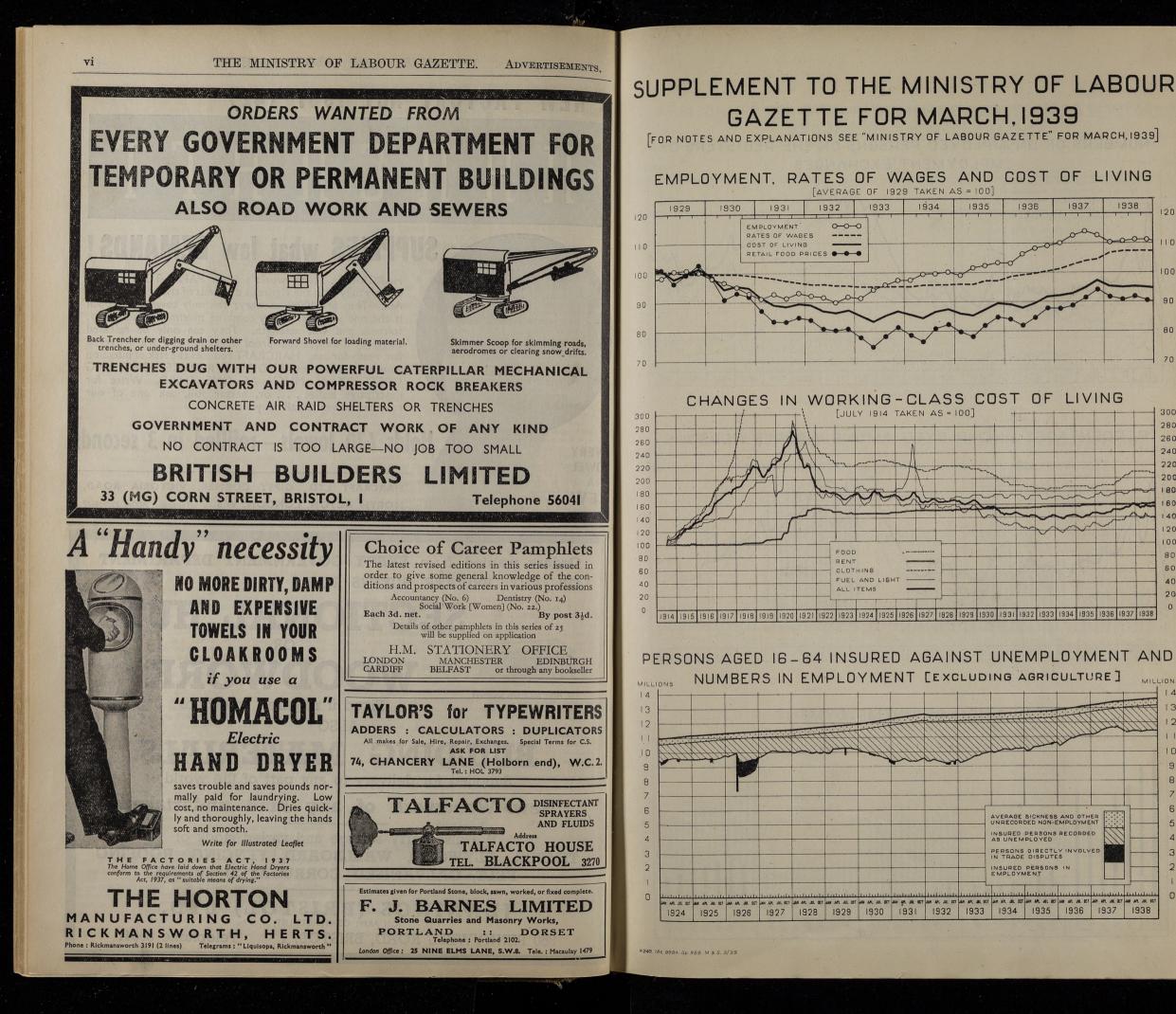
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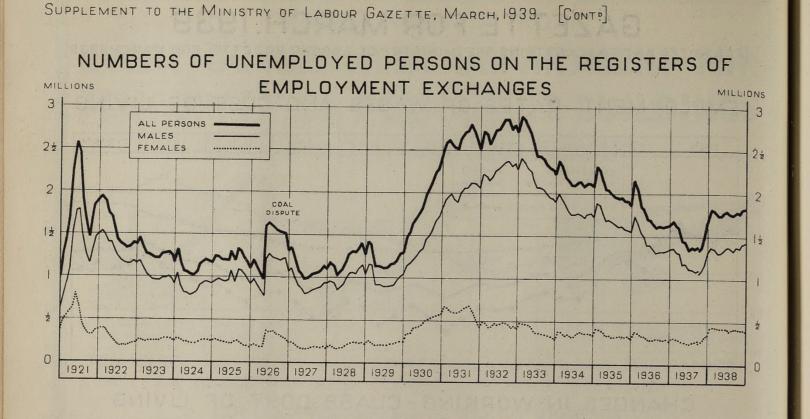
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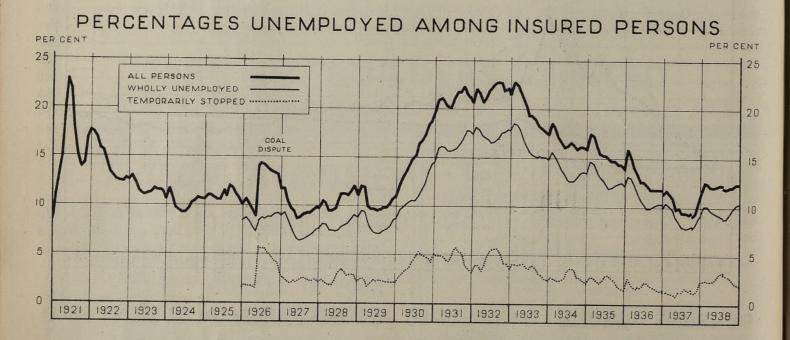




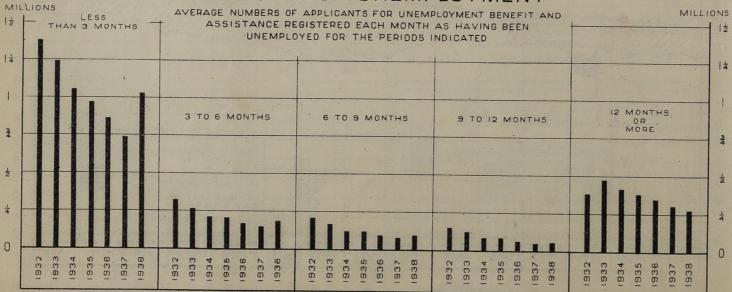
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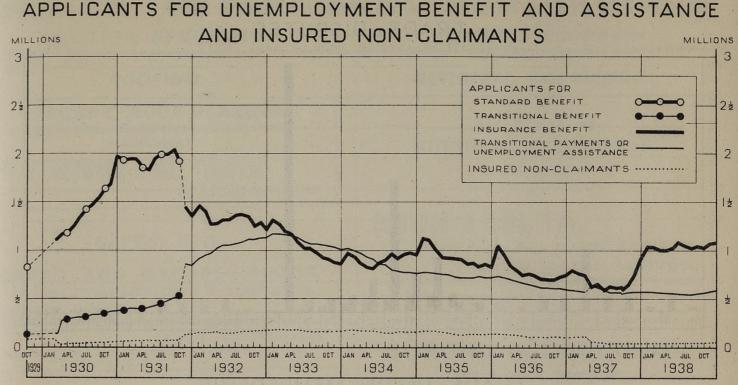
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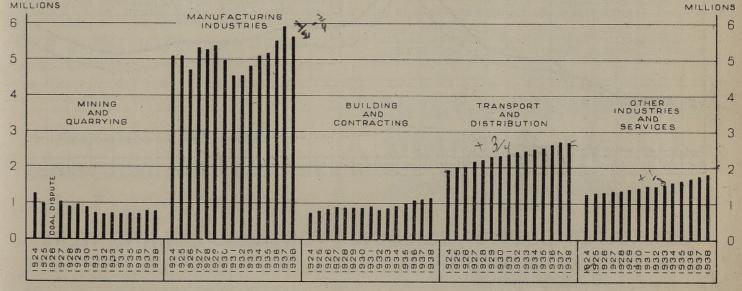


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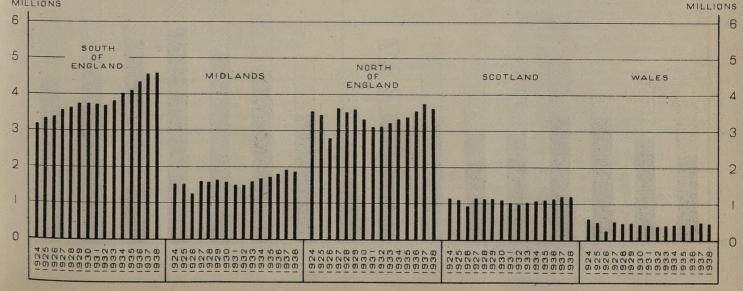




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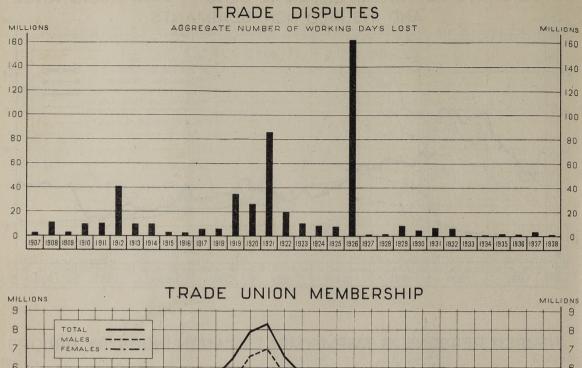
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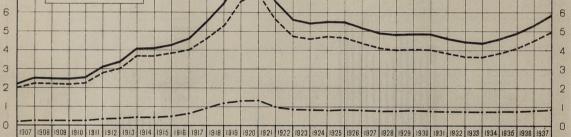


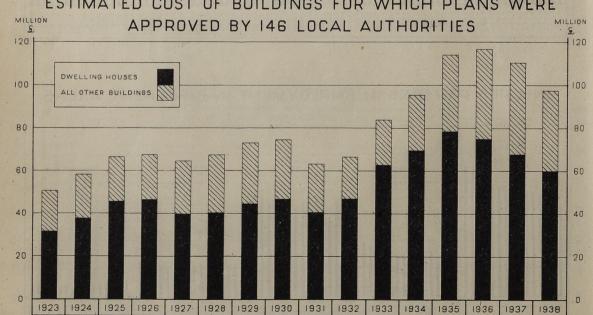
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SUPPLEMENT TO THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, MARCH, 1939, [CONT?]







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