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No. 9.



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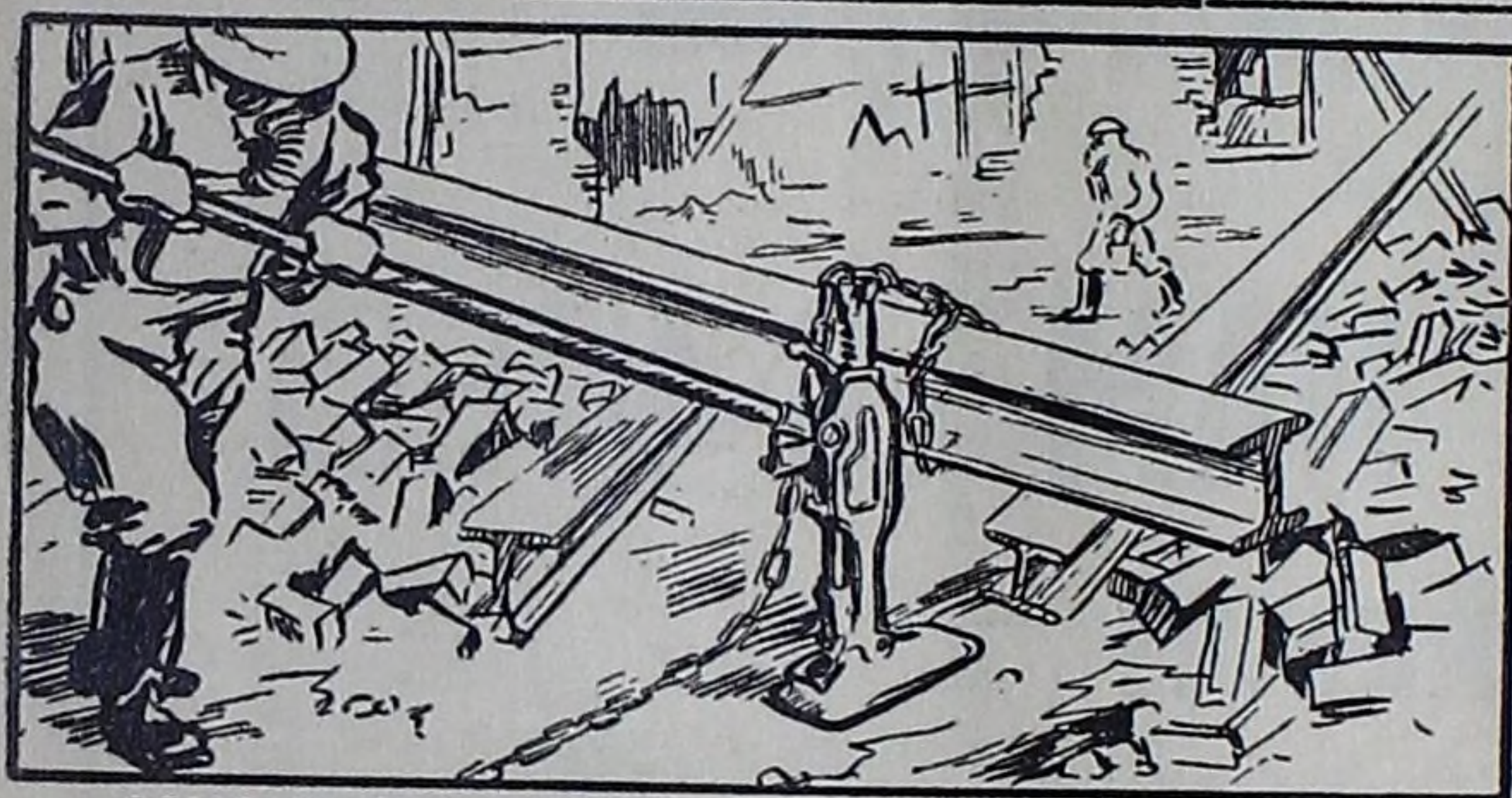
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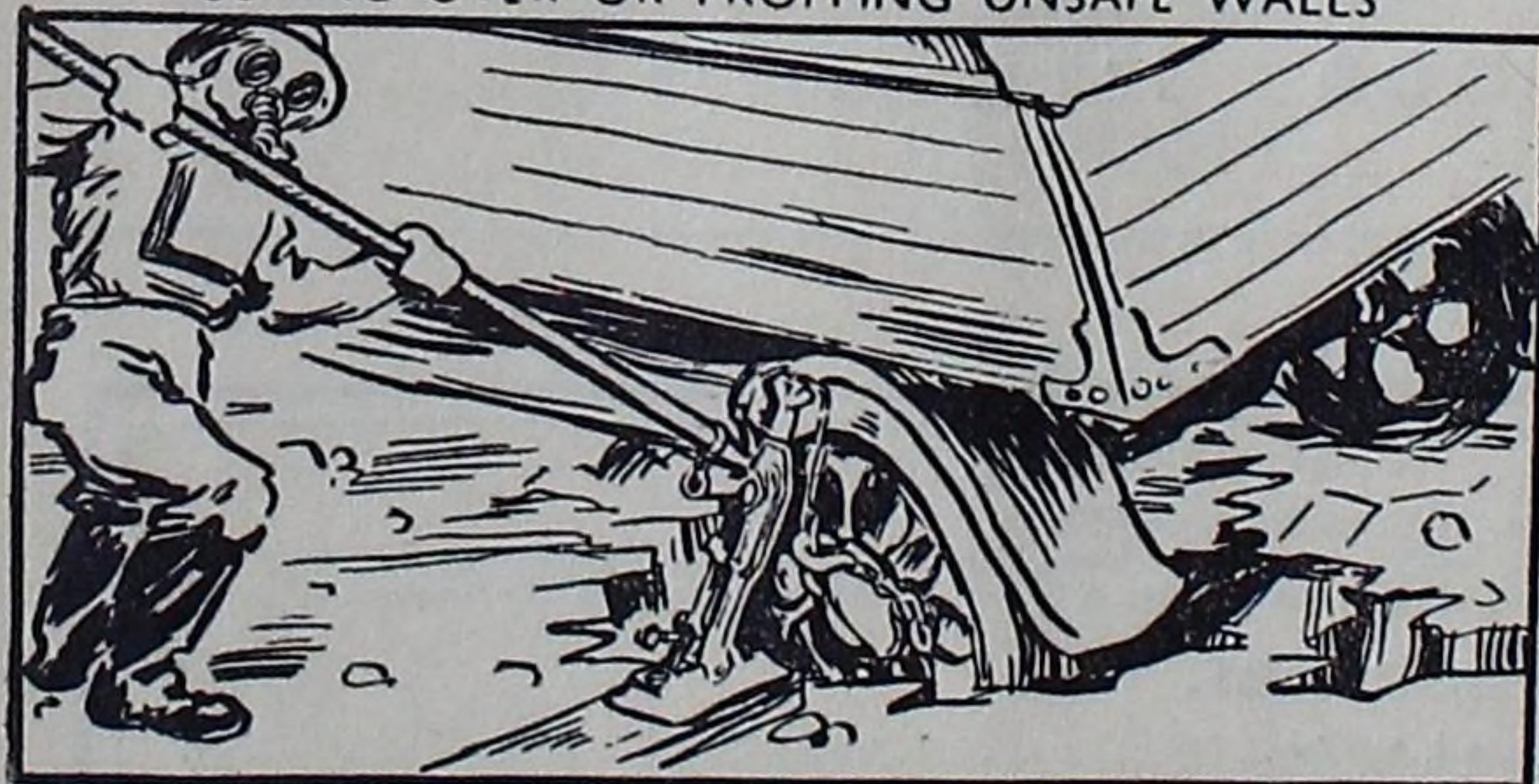
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September

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## THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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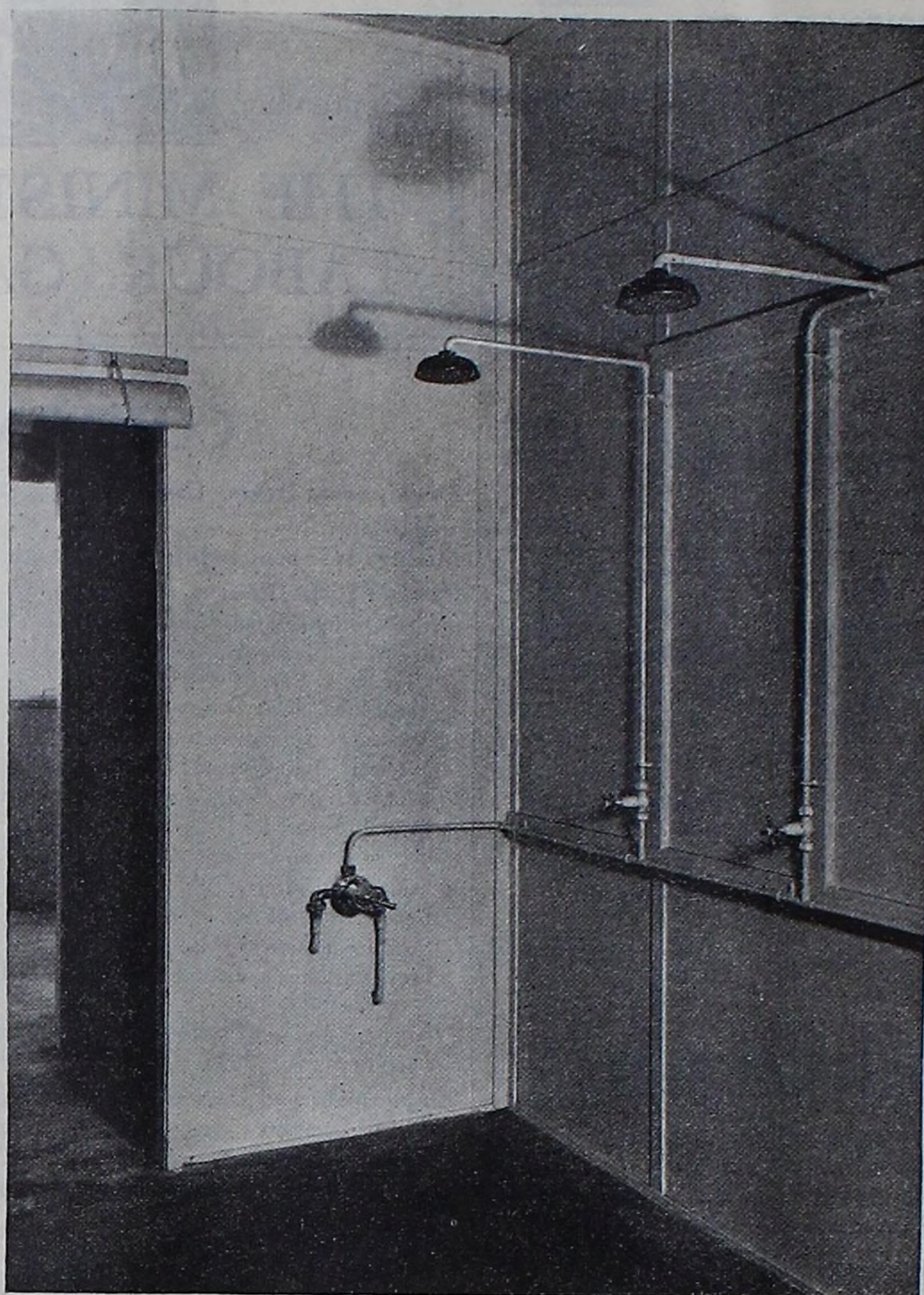
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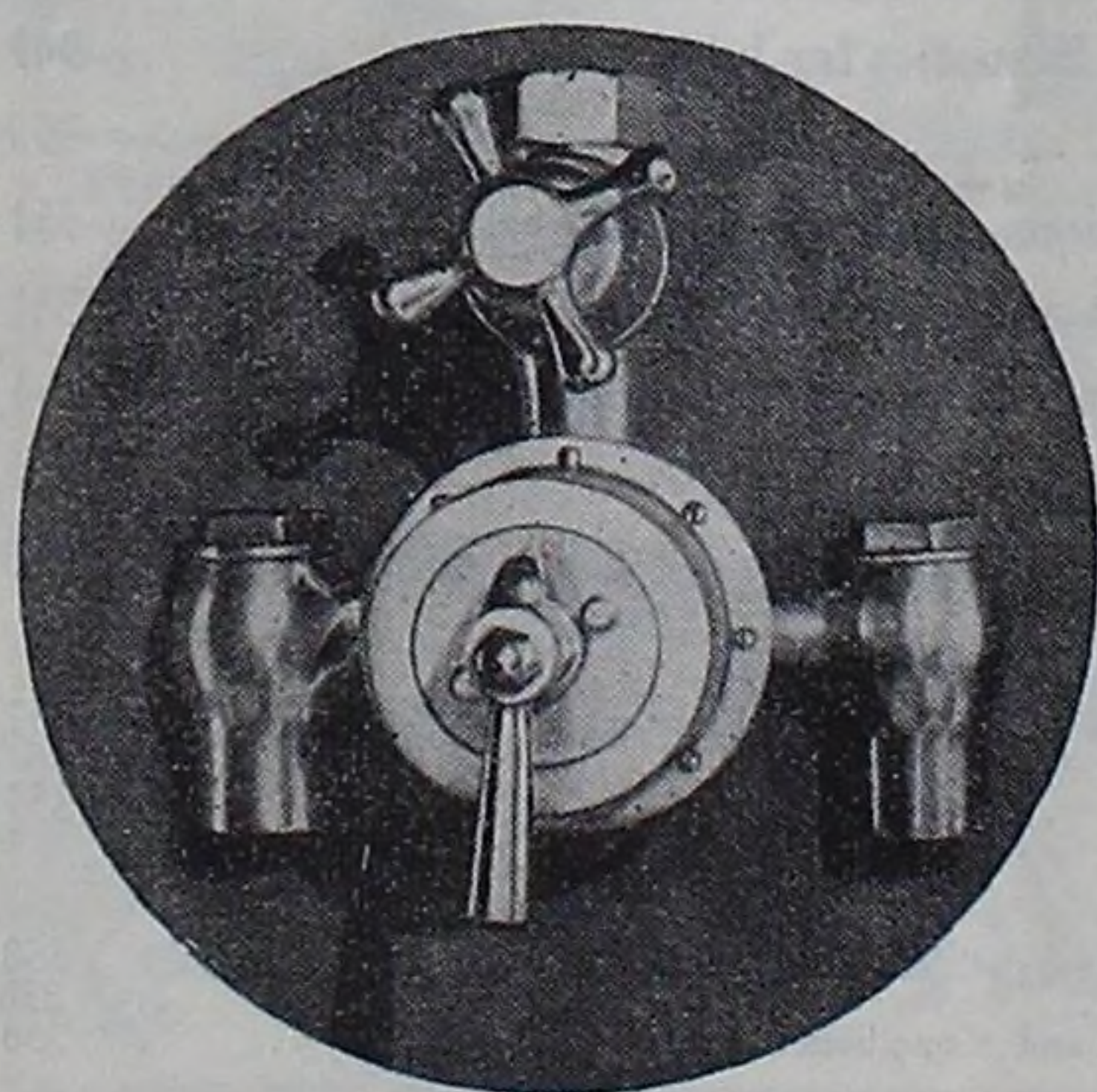
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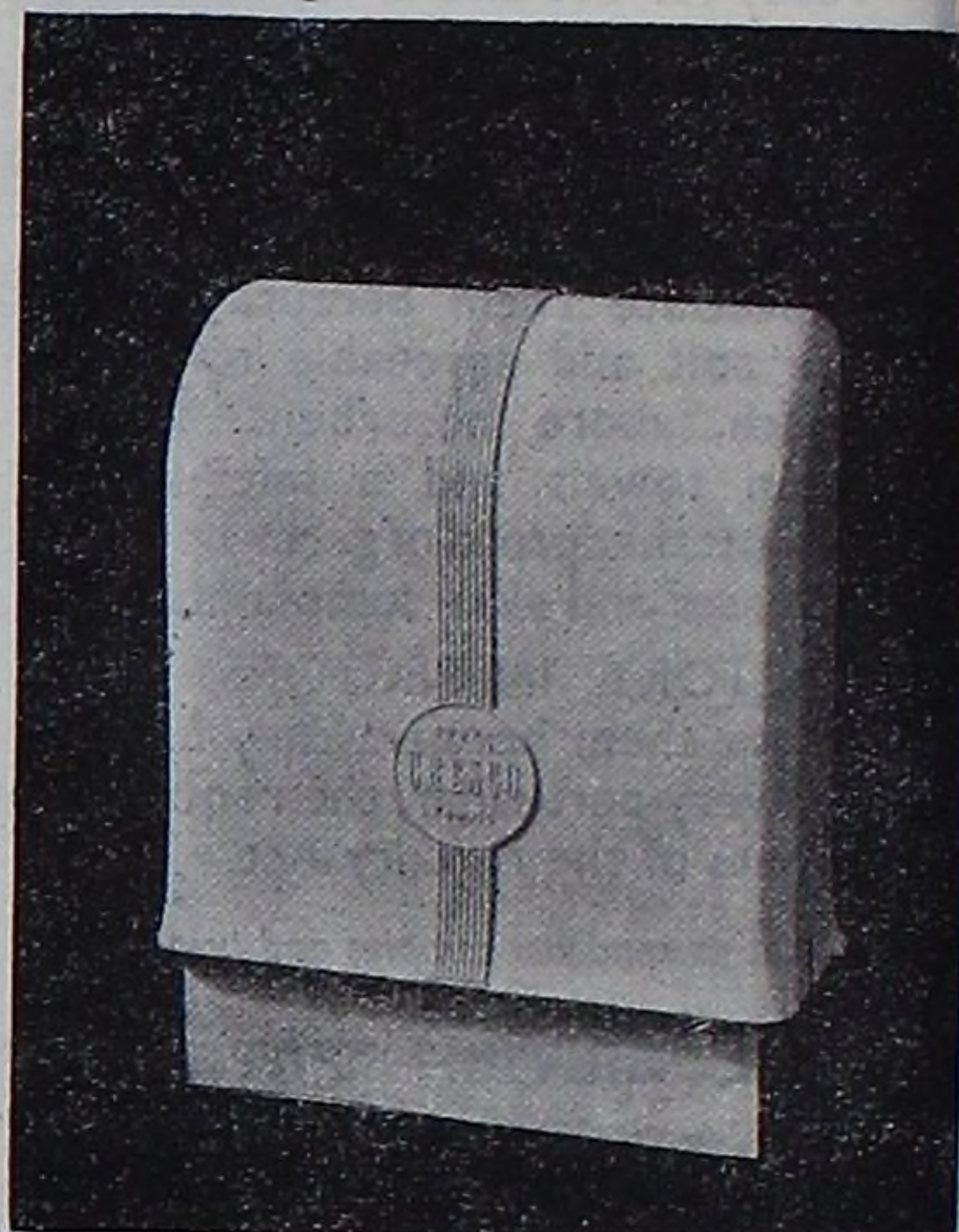
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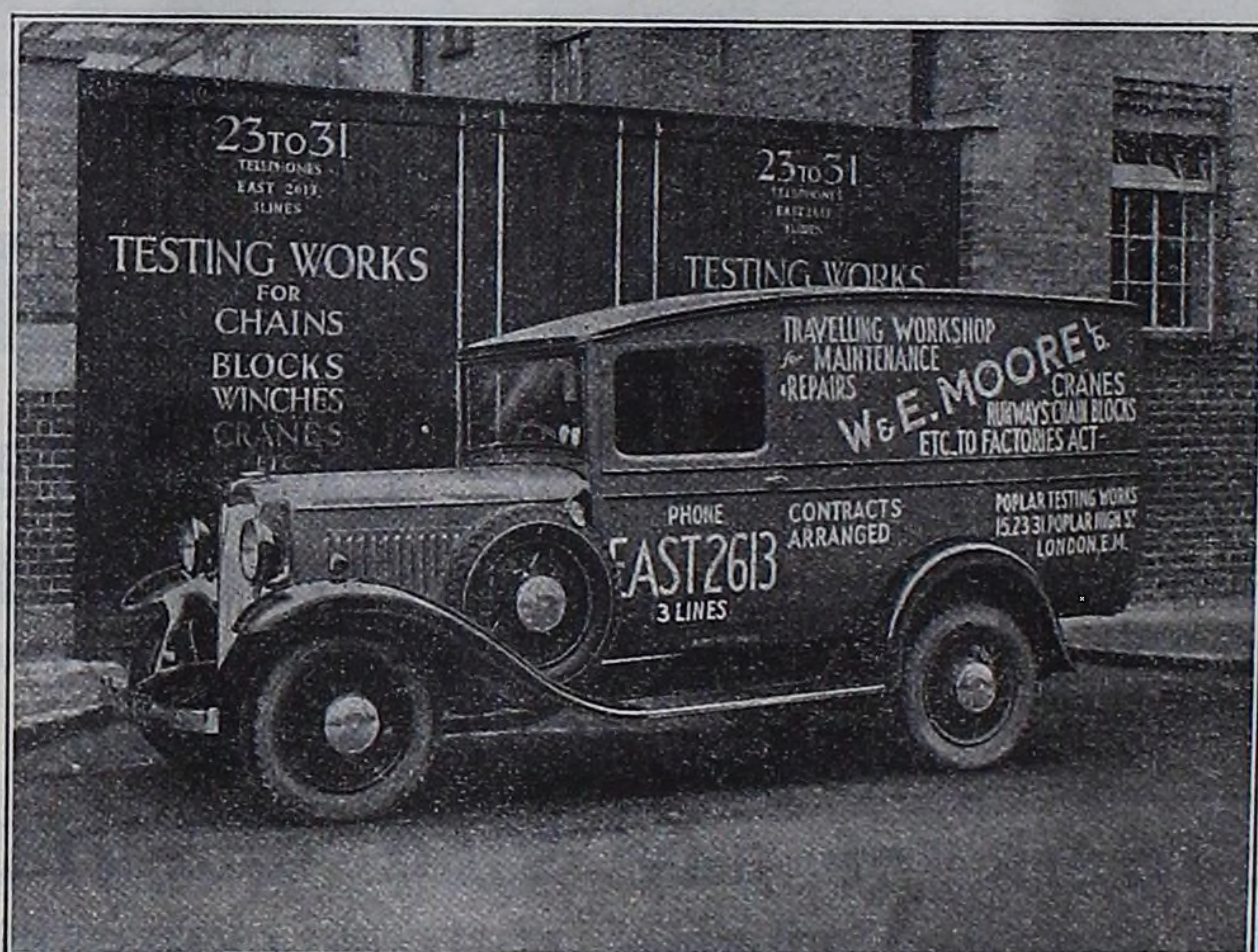
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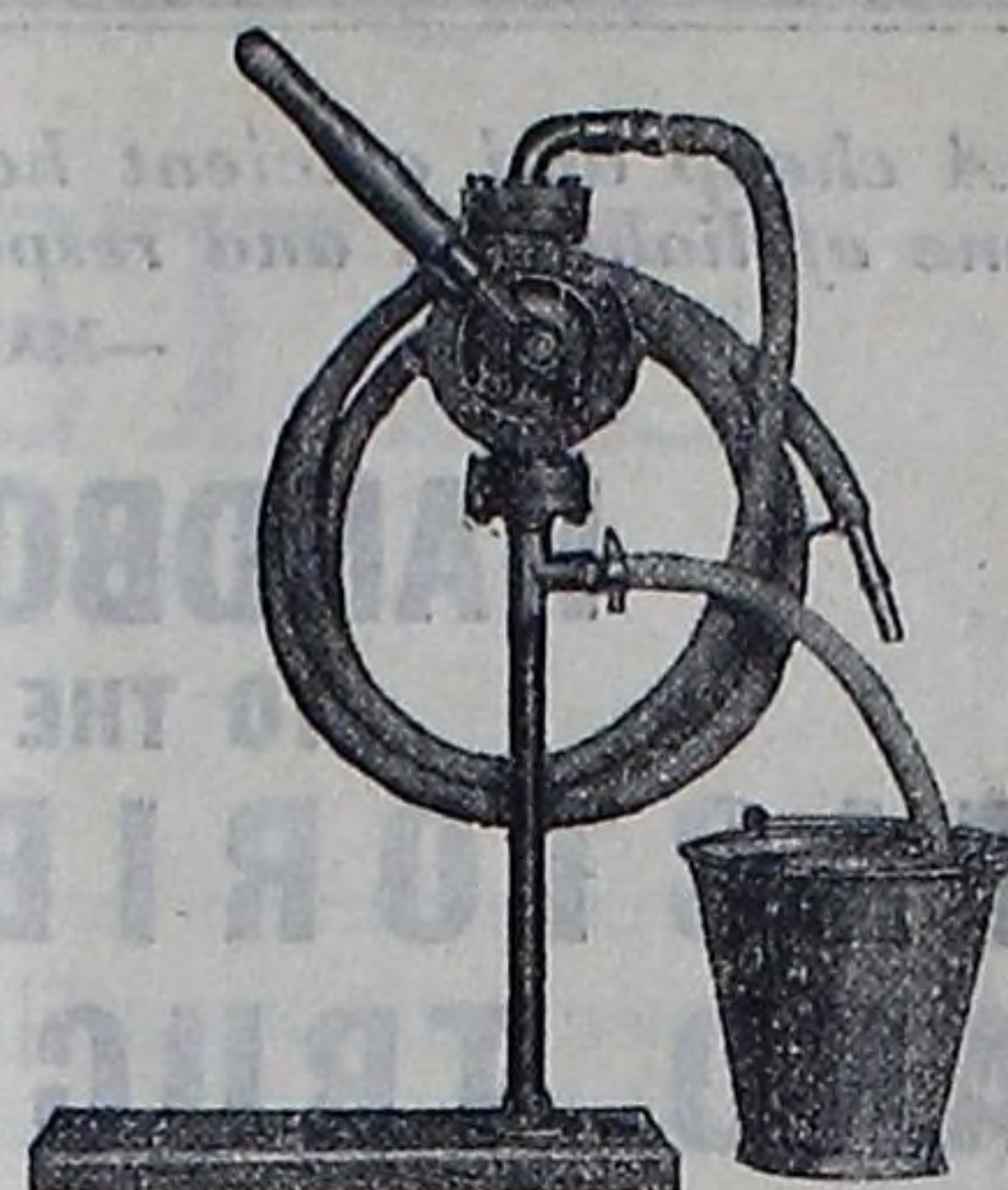
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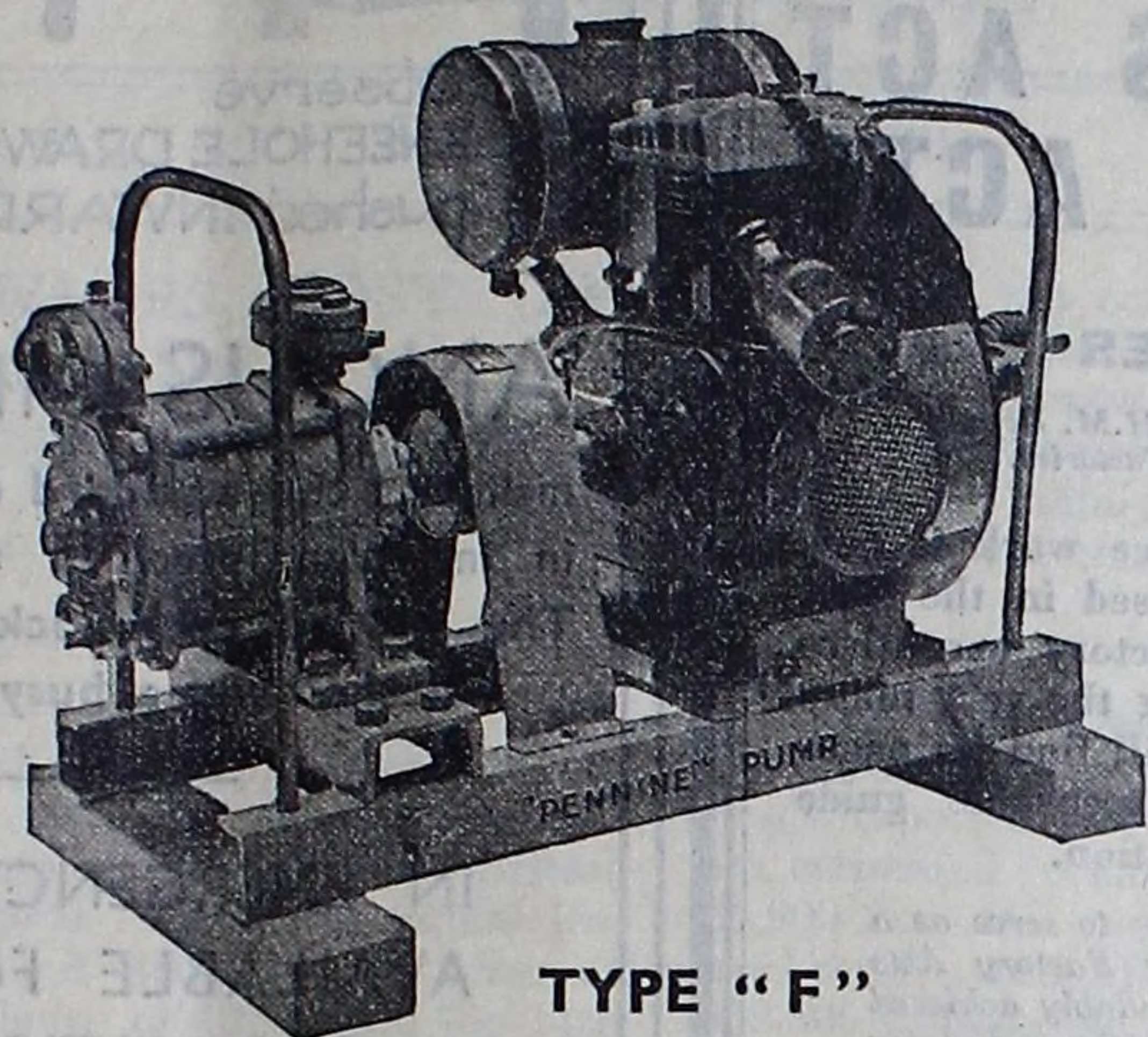
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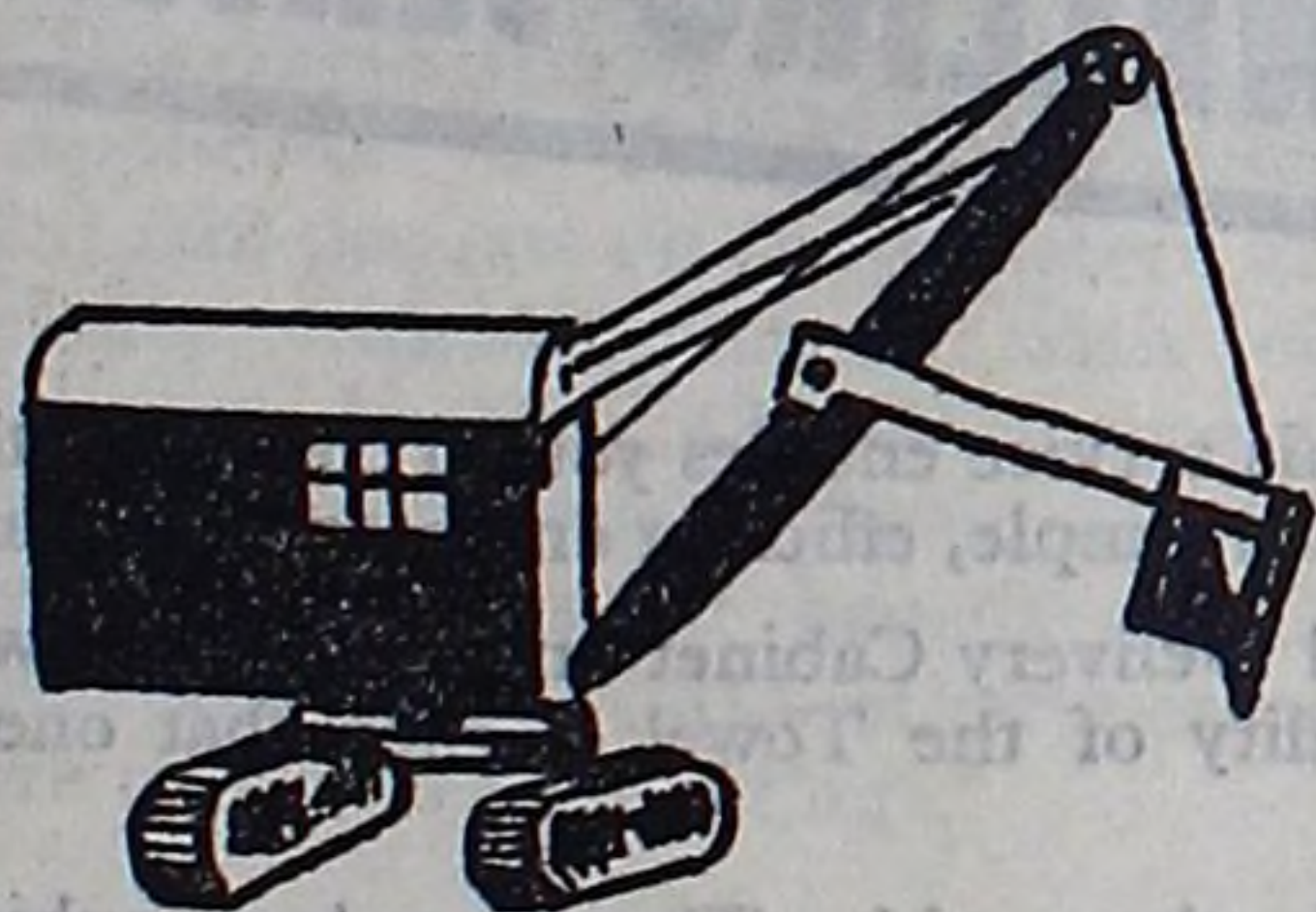
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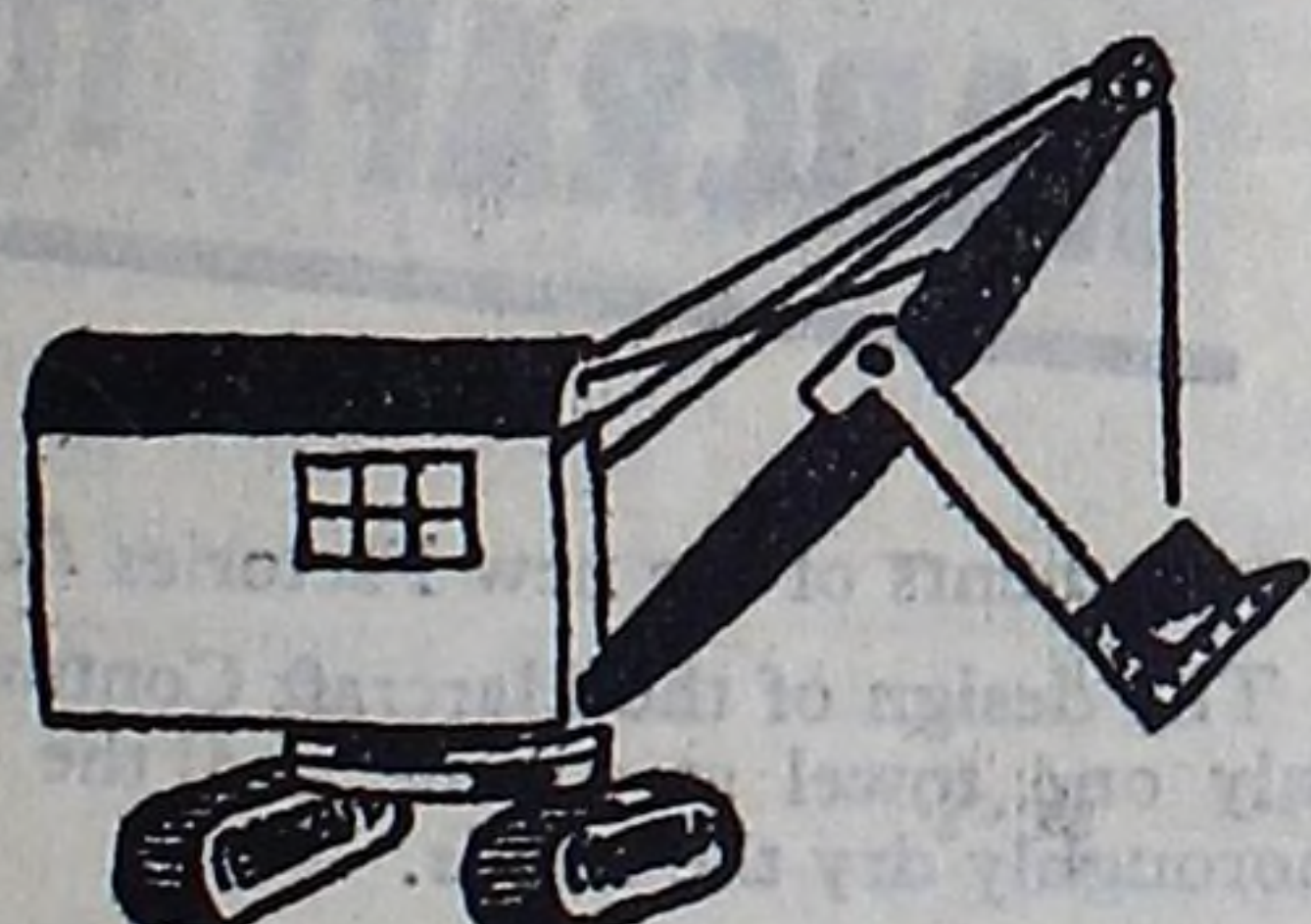
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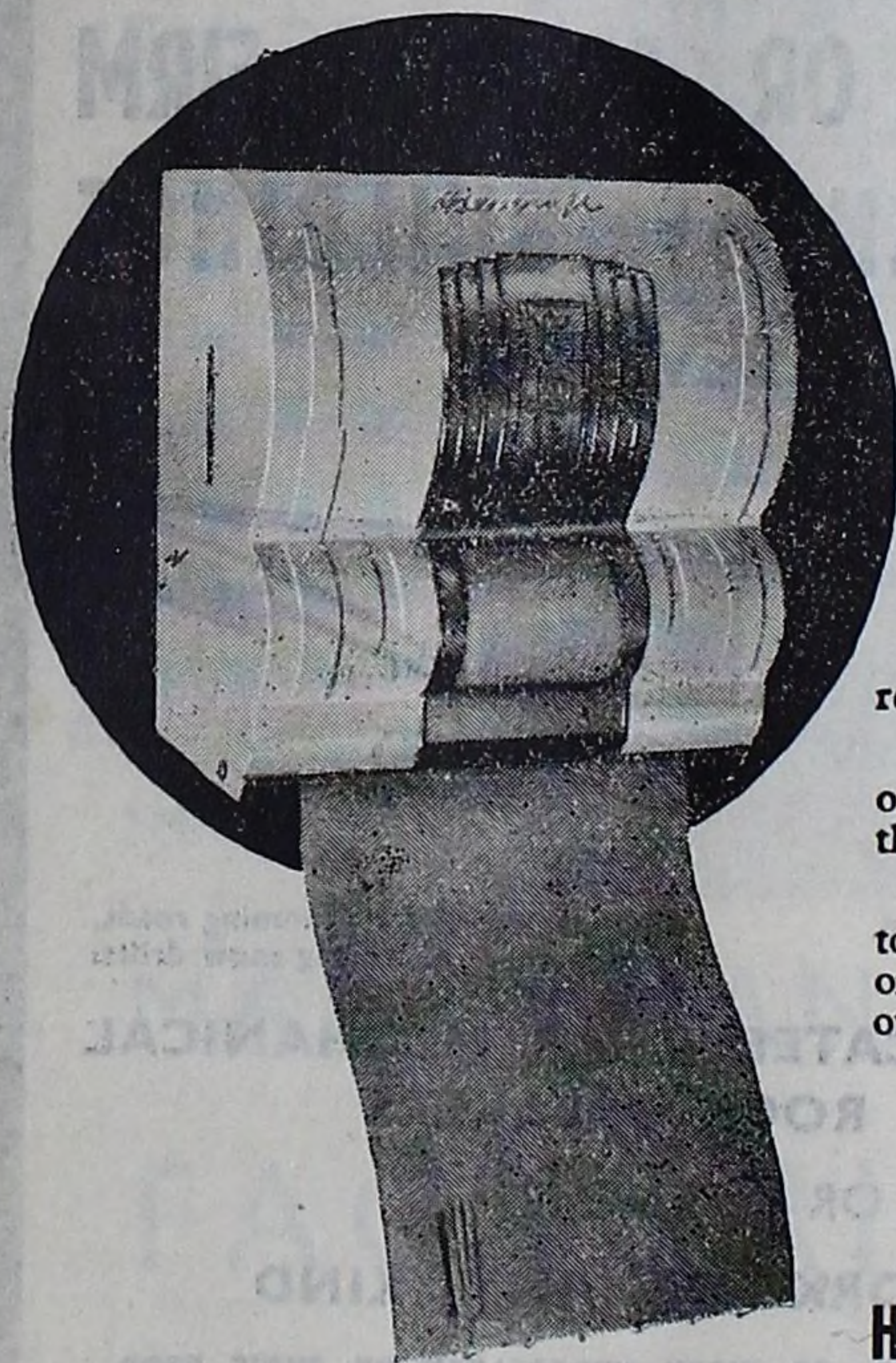
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SEPTEMBER, 1939.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.]

## EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, COST OF LIVING, AND TRADE DISPUTES IN AUGUST.

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT at 14th August showed little change as compared with 10th July.

*Insured Persons in Work.*—It is provisionally estimated that at 14th August, 1939, the number of insured persons, aged 16–64, in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,900,000. This was 12,000 less than at 10th July, 1939, but 610,000 more than at 15th August, 1938. The figure of 12,900,000 for 14th August, 1939, excludes insured militiamen and reservists, numbering approximately 50,000, who were in training at that date.

*Numbers Wholly Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).*—At 14th August, 1939, there were 968,108 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 45,528 less than at 10th July, 1939, and 294,235 less than at 15th August, 1938.

*Numbers Temporarily Stopped.*—At 14th August, 1939, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 211,978 persons who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. This was 21,614 more than at 10th July, 1939, but 227,046 less than at 15th August, 1938.

*Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment.*—At 14th August, 1939, there were on the registers in Great Britain 51,606 unemployed persons who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. This was 818 less than at 10th July, 1939, and 6,269 less than at 15th August, 1938.

*Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.*—The total of 1,231,692 persons on the registers at 14th August, 1939, included 615,359 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 438,695 persons with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 30,294 persons with applications for benefit or allowances under consideration and 147,344 other persons, of whom 44,370 were under 16 years of age.

*Percentages Unemployed.*—Among insured persons, aged 16–64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 14th August, 1939, was 8·6, as compared with 8·8 at 10th July, 1939, and 12·2 at 15th August, 1938. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 8·8 at 14th August, 1939, 9·1 at 10th July, 1939, and 12·6 at 15th August, 1938. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 3·8, 3·9 and 4·2 respectively.

*Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.*—There was an improvement in employment between 10th July and 14th August in coal mining, engineering, shipbuilding and repairing, building and public works

contracting, the cotton and linen industries, shipping service, the distributive trades, and hotel, boarding house, etc., service. On the other hand employment declined in the pottery industry and in boot and shoe manufacture, mainly because of local holidays, and in tailoring and dressmaking.

### 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 August are estimated to have resulted in an increase of about £6,900 in the weekly full-time wages of 169,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £26,000 in those of 332,500 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were increased were blastfurnacemen and steel workers in various districts, coal miners in Leicestershire and Cannock Chase, tinplate makers, brush and broom makers and certain classes of jute workers. The decreases mainly affected coal miners in certain districts and iron workers in the Midlands.

The changes so far reported in the eight completed months in 1939 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about £114,500 a week in the full-time wages of 1,340,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of £39,000 in those of 397,000 workpeople.

### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st September the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 55 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 55 per cent. at 1st August, 1939, and 56 per cent. at 1st September, 1938. For food only the corresponding percentage at 1st September, 1939, was 38, as compared with 37 at 1st August, 1939, and 40 at 1st September, 1938.

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in August was 85. In addition, 21 disputes which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workpeople involved in these 106 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was 37,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in August was about 118,000 working days.

## MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

*The Minister of Labour has also been appointed Minister of National Service, and has been empowered to exercise both offices concurrently.\* Accordingly, the Ministry of Labour is to be known in future as the Ministry of Labour and National Service.*

\* The Ministry of Labour and National Service Order, 1939. S.R.O. 1939, No. 1118.



## MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS AND TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS.

## TRADE UNIONS.

THE total membership of trade unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of 1938 was approximately 6,054,000, showing an increase of 211,000, or 3·6 per cent., as compared with the end of the previous year.

In the Tables on page 351, detailed figures are given for various groups of trade unions, together with comparative figures for previous years. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Labour from data supplied by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies and by the Registrar of Friendly Societies for Northern Ireland in respect of trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, and from returns supplied direct to the Ministry by unregistered organisations. They relate to all organisations of employees—including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wage earners—which are known to include among their functions that of negotiating with employers with the object of regulating the conditions of employment of their members. The figures given cover the total membership—including members in branches overseas—of all such organisations, so far as known to the Department, whose head offices are situated in Great Britain and Northern Ireland; on the other hand, organisations having their head offices elsewhere are wholly excluded. A summary of the principal figures, with certain supplementary particulars, is given below\* :—

*Number of Unions in 1938 in comparison with 1937.*

On the basis indicated in the second paragraph above, the total number of unions known to have been in existence at the end of 1938 was 1,021, as compared with 1,030 at the end of 1937. Twenty-two unions, with a total membership of 5,039 at the end of 1937, were reported as having been dissolved in 1938; while 7 unions, with an aggregate membership of 17,000 at the end of 1937, ceased to exist as separate units in consequence of amalgamations with other unions. As a result of some of these amalgamations, two new unions were formed, with an aggregate membership of 16,000, and 18 other unions were formed in 1938, with an aggregate membership of 12,500. Of the total of 1,021 unions at the end of 1938, 21 had their headquarters in Northern Ireland.

*Membership in 1938 in comparison with 1937.*

At the end of 1938 the total membership of all unions included in the statistics was approximately 6,054,000, as compared with 5,843,000 at the end of 1937, showing an increase of 211,000, or 3·6 per cent. The number of males at the end of 1938 was 5,128,000, showing an increase of 180,000, or 3·6 per cent., as compared with the previous year, and the number of females was 926,000, an increase of 31,000, or 3·5 per cent.

The total of 6,054,000 included 36,000 members in branches in Eire and 36,000 in overseas branches of certain unions (compared with 37,000 in Eire and 34,000 in overseas branches in the previous year). The membership in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was thus about 5,982,000 at the end of 1938, as compared with 5,772,000 at the end of 1937; of these totals, the membership in Northern Ireland accounted for 89,000 at the end of each of the years 1937 and 1938.

The total memberships given above include a certain number of persons who are members of more than one union and are therefore counted more than once in the figures; but it is estimated, from such information as is available, that the resulting duplication is relatively small, amounting only to about 25,000.

*Size of Unions.*

In the following Table the unions are grouped according to their total memberships at the end of 1938 :—

Number of Members.	Number of Unions.	Total Membership.	Percentages of	
			Total Number of all Unions.	Total Membership of all Unions.
Under 100 ...	306	14,000	30·0	0·2
100 and under ... 500 ...	287	71,000	28·1	1·2
500 " " 1,000 ...	98	67,000	9·6	1·1
1,000 " " 2,500 ...	115	180,000	11·3	3·0
2,500 " " 5,000 ...	75	263,000	7·3	4·4
5,000 " " 10,000 ...	59	416,000	5·8	6·9
10,000 " " 15,000 ...	21	256,000	2·0	4·2
15,000 " " 25,000 ...	21	396,000	2·0	6·5
25,000 " " 50,000 ...	15	547,000	1·5	9·0
50,000 " " 100,000 ...	12	880,000	1·2	14·5
100,000 or more ...	12	2,964,000	1·2	49·0
Totals ...	1,021	6,054,000	100·0	100·0

It will be seen that, while the number of unions with a membership of under 1,000 was 691, or nearly 68 per cent. of the total number, such unions accounted for only 2·5 per cent. of the total membership of all unions. On the other hand, there were 39 unions each with a membership of 25,000 or over, whose aggregate membership amounted to more than 72 per cent. of the total for all unions. Nearly one-half of the total membership was concentrated in the 12 largest unions.

\* All figures shown for 1938, in the Tables referred to, and in this article, are provisional, and subject to slight revision. The figures previously published in respect of earlier years have been revised as necessary, in accordance with the latest information. The sub-division of the total membership into male and female is not exact, as estimates have been made for some trade unions which are unable to state precisely the numbers of males and of females comprised within their membership.

*Industrial Distribution of Membership.*

In the Tables on page 351, separate figures are given for various groups of unions. Many unions have members in a number of industries, and for the purpose of these statistics the total membership of each union has been included in the group with which the majority of its members are believed to be connected. In considering the figures given in the Tables it should be specially noted that the whole of the membership of two large unions (the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers) which have members in a wide variety of industries has been included in the "other transport and general labour" group.

Of the total membership of trade unions, viz., 6,054,000, the "other transport and general labour" group (including the total membership of the two large unions mentioned in the preceding paragraph) accounted for nearly 1,200,000, the metal, engineering and shipbuilding groups for about 850,000, and the coal mining group for over 700,000; while the national and local government groups together exceeded 600,000, and the textile and railway groups each totalled between 400,000 and 500,000. From the figures given in Table I on page 351 it will be observed that during 1938 there were increases in the aggregate membership of most of the 29 groups of unions specified.

*Comparison with 1913 and with 1920.*

The second of the detailed Tables given on page 351 shows the total membership in each of the main groups of unions at the end of 1913 and 1920, and of each of the years 1936, 1937 and 1938. In comparison with 1920—the year in which trade union membership reached its highest point—the aggregate membership at the end of 1938 was less by over 2,290,000, or approximately 27 per cent. As compared with 1913, however, the aggregate total membership at the end of 1938 showed an increase of over 1,900,000, or 46 per cent.

*Totals for 1892–1938.*

The following Table shows the total number of unions and their aggregate membership at five-yearly intervals from 1892 (the earliest year for which these statistics are available) to 1912, and annually from 1912 onwards.

Year.	Number of Trade Unions at end of Year.	Membership at end of Year.			Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on Membership of previous Year.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
		Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Per cent.
1892 ...	1,233	Not available	147	1,576	...
1897 ...	1,353	1,584	147	1,731	+ 2·0*
1902 ...	1,297	1,857	156	2,013	+ 3·3*
1907 ...	1,283	2,263	250	2,513	+ 5·0*
1912 ...	1,252	3,026	390	3,416	+ 7·2*
1913 ...	1,269	3,702	433	4,135	+ 21·0
1914 ...	1,260	3,708	437	4,145	+ 0·3
1915 ...	1,229	3,868	491	4,359	+ 5·2
1916 ...	1,225	4,018	626	4,644	+ 6·5
1917 ...	1,241	4,621	878	5,499	+ 18·4
1918 ...	1,264	5,324	1,209	6,533	+ 18·8
1919 ...	1,360	6,600	1,326	7,926	+ 21·3
1920 ...	1,384	7,006	1,342	8,348	+ 5·3
1921 ...	1,275	5,628	1,005	6,633	– 20·5
1922 ...	1,232	4,753	872	5,625	– 15·2
1923 ...	1,192	4,607	822	5,429	– 3·5
1924 ...	1,194	4,730	814	5,544	+ 2·1
1925 ...	1,176	4,671	835	5,506	– 0·7
1926 ...	1,164	4,407	812	5,219	– 5·2
1927 ...	1,159	4,125	794	4,919	– 5·7
1928 ...	1,142	4,011	795	4,806	– 2·3
1929 ...	1,133	4,056	802	4,858	+ 1·1
1930 ...	1,121	4,049	793	4,842	– 0·3
1931 ...	1,108	3,859	765	4,624	– 4·5
1932 ...	1,081	3,698	746	4,444	– 3·9
1933 ...	1,081	3,661	731	4,392	– 1·2
1934 ...	1,063	3,854	736	4,590	+ 4·5
1935 ...	1,049	4,106	761	4,867	+ 6·0
1936 ...	1,035	4,495	800	5,295	+ 8·8
1937 ...	1,030	4,948	895	5,843	+ 10·3
1938 ...	1,021	5,128	926	6,054	+ 3·6

It will be seen that at the end of 1938 the total membership of all trade unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was the highest recorded in any year with the exception of the period 1918–1921, and showed an increase of about 1,660,000 as compared with the end of 1933.

## FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS.

At the end of 1938† the gross total membership of federations of trade unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as shown by returns furnished to the Ministry of Labour, was about 2,976,000.† Corresponding figures are given below for each year since 1913 :—

End of Year.	Number of Federations.	Approximate Gross Total Membership†	End of Year.	Number of Federations.	Approximate Gross Total Membership†
1913	125	4,370,000	1926	78	3,871,000
1914	137	4,730,000	1927	75	3,408,000
1915	148	4,943,000	1928	68	3,288,000
1916	163	4,980,000	1929	69	3,220,000
1917	182	6,481,000	1930	67	3,253,000
1918	152	8,631,000	1931	67	3,093,000
1919	134	9,896,000	1932	65	2,885,000
1920	112	10,731,000	1933	66	2,756,000
1921	101	8,606,000	1934	65	2,712,000
1922	91	6,220,000	1935	63	2,730,000
1923	88	5,558,000	1936	64	2,844,000
1924	86	4,412,000	1937	62	2,893,000
1925	78	4,165,000	1938	61	2,976,000

\* Average annual increase in five-year period.

† See \* note in the first column on this page.

‡ Excluding certain affiliated unions (of relatively small membership) which have their head offices in Eire or overseas.



The reduction in the number of federations from 182 at the end of 1917 to 61 at the end of 1938 is largely due to amalgamations.

At the end of 1938 the largest federations were the Mineworkers' Federation of Great Britain, representing an affiliated membership of over 500,000, and the General Federation of Trade Unions, to which were affiliated 91 organisations in various industries, paying fees on a membership of 351,000. Other large federations included were the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions of the United Kingdom; the United Textile Factory Workers' Association and the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation (covering various organisations in the cotton industry); the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation; and the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives.

In many instances trade unions, or branches of trade unions, are affiliated to more than one federation, and therefore a large number of trade union members are counted more than once in the gross membership figures given above. In the following Table, the actual or estimated federated membership of each federated trade union is counted once only, irrespective of the number of federations to which the trade union is affiliated:—

Group of Trade Unions.	Total Membership of Trade Unions (000's omitted).		Net Federated Membership of Trade Unions affiliated to Federations (000's omitted).		Percentage Proportion of Federated Membership to Total Membership.	
	1938.	1937.	1938.	1937.	1938.	1937.
Coal Mining ... ..	704	704	695	673	99	96
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc. ... ..	853	799	195	183	23	23
Textile ... ..	425	436	398	404	94	93
Clothing (including Boot and Shoe) ... ..	203	194	20	20	10	10
Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture ... ..	66	65	46	41	70	63
Paper, Printing, etc. ... ..	219	214	215	210	98	98
Building ... ..	342	321	274	256	80	80
Railway Service ... ..	487	483	71	69	15	14
Other Transport and General Labour ... ..	1,267	1,218	174	159	14	13
Commerce and Distribution ... ..	279	263	14	14	5	5
Banking and Insurance ... ..	96	93	83	85	86	91
National Government ... ..	401	380	68	65	17	17
Local Government ... ..	222	202	38	34	17	17
Other Industries and Services ... ..	490	471	65	70	13	15
Totals ... ..	6,054	5,843	2,356	2,283	39	39

## REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS.

### MEMBERSHIP, INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND FUNDS.

THE Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies has issued a Statistical Summary relating to the membership and finances in 1938, with comparative figures for previous years, of trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, 1871 to 1927.\*

In the following Table a summary of the figures relating to unions of employees is given for the year 1938, together with comparative figures for the years 1937 and 1928. The figures shown for unemployment, travelling and emigration benefit represent the total amount paid by the unions from their own funds; the amount disbursed by the unions and recoverable from the Ministry of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Acts is shown separately. Under income "from other sources" and grants, etc., to federations and other societies are included transfers of funds consequent upon amalgamations, etc.

	1938.	1937.	1928.
Number of Unions on Register at end of year ... ..	426	433	481
Membership at end of year ... ..	4,867,055	4,695,070	3,764,865
Income—			
From members ... ..	£ 8,749,610	£ 8,364,927	£ 7,068,056
From Ministry of Labour (unemployment insurance administration expenses) ... ..	42,795	22,099	47,626
From other sources ... ..	788,447	709,616	584,388
Expenditure—			
Unemployment, travelling and emigration benefit ... ..	866,170	509,800	1,218,700
Dispute benefit ... ..	148,227	335,935	127,943
Sick and accident benefit ... ..	627,251	662,089	737,948
Funeral benefit ... ..	377,714	381,481	321,240
Superannuation benefit ... ..	1,166,090	1,115,483	932,697
Other benefits ... ..	396,501	376,937	250,166
From Political Fund ... ..	117,199	125,544	118,458
Grants, etc., to federations, other societies, etc. ... ..	358,814	317,010	274,867
Working expenses and other outgoings ... ..	3,479,832	3,210,606	2,825,413
Total funds at end of year ... ..	20,013,963	18,105,151	10,602,403
Unemployment insurance benefit paid on behalf of Ministry of Labour ... ..	2,336,254	1,199,585	2,014,945

In addition to the above there were 95 registered associations of employers in 1938, with a membership of 53,782.

It should be noted that the figures given in the above Table relate only to registered trade unions, the membership of which amounted to about four-fifths of that of all trade unions.†

\* Registered Trade Unions: Statistical Summary, 1928-1938. Registry of Friendly Societies. H.M. Stationery Office: price 2d. net (2½d. post free).  
† See preceding article.

## THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS, 1939.

THE seventy-first Annual Trades Union Congress met at Bridlington on 4th and 5th September, 1939. Owing to the outbreak of war the proceedings were considerably curtailed and the Congress was adjourned at the end of the second day's business. The President was Mr. Joseph Hallsworth, Chairman of the General Council.

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress, as shown in the statistical statement compiled by the General Council, was 659; the number of organisations affiliated to the Congress (including those organisations, with an aggregate membership of about 25,600, which did not appoint delegates) was 170\*, with a membership of approximately 4,669,000 at the end of 1938.

The following Table shows the total memberships of the affiliated unions, grouped according to the classification adopted by the Department for its annual statistics of membership of all trade unions; comparative figures are also given for 1938.

Group of Organisations.	1939.			1938.		
	Number of Organisations.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Members at end of 1938.	Number of Organisations.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Members at end of 1937.
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc. ...	1	8	45,000	1	9	40,500
Coal Mining ... ..	5	111	592,494	6	108	556,441
Pottery and Glass ... ..	6	4	24,846	6	2	26,195
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc. ... ..	48	95	788,771	46	94	730,526
Textile ... ..	26*	106	303,468	26*	110	316,791
Clothing ... ..	8	29	197,877	8	30	189,491
Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture ... ..	9	11	62,447	9	9	60,925
Paper, Printing, etc. ... ..	13	33	187,288	13	34	178,648
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ... ..	8	28	312,908	8	27	290,030
Transport and General Labour—						
Railway Service ... ..	3	24	483,765	3	24	479,721
Water Transport ... ..	2	13	59,499	2	12	59,500
Other Transport (Road, Dock, etc.) and General Labour ... ..	6	118	1,109,438	6	115	1,072,750
Commerce, Distribution and Finance—						
Commerce and Distribution ... ..	6	28	274,754	6	25	259,192
Banking and Insurance ... ..	3	10	52,940	3	10	49,907
Local Government ... ..	6	21	90,050	6	18	75,428
Entertainments and Sport ... ..	3	2	15,410	3	3	12,679
All Other Groups ... ..	17	18	68,231	18	20	61,893
TOTALS ... ..	170*	659	4,669,186	170*	650	4,460,617

The total membership of the affiliated unions at the end of 1938 showed an increase of about 4½ per cent. as compared with the end of 1937. The total for the end of 1938 is made up of 4,116,601 males and 552,585 females, each of these numbers representing an increase of about 4½ per cent. as compared with the previous year.

After an address by the President, the Congress considered a Report by the General Council on the international situation, and a declaration of policy in relation thereto, submitted by the Council, was adopted. In order to enable the later proceedings of the Congress to be expedited, the resolutions submitted by affiliated trade unions were referred to the General Council. A section of the General Council's Report, however, dealing with matters relating to organisation, recruitment of members, etc., was considered and adopted. Proposals made by the General Council for improving the machinery for dealing with inter-union disputes were also considered, and an emergency resolution was adopted empowering the General Council to take disciplinary measures against unions failing to carry out decisions given in arbitration awards relating to such disputes. A discussion took place regarding the obligation upon employers to provide protection against air raids, and the General Secretary stated that, if required, the General Council would take the matter up with the Government. The General Council was re-elected unchanged, and the Congress was adjourned on 5th September.

## ACCIDENTS TO RAILWAY SERVANTS.

A "Report to the Minister of Transport upon the Accidents which occurred on the Railways of Great Britain during the year 1938" has been published.† The Report covers all railway accidents and all persons killed or injured in railway accidents, whether passengers, servants of railway companies and contractors, or other persons.

As regards railway servants and contractors' servants, the number killed by such accidents in 1938 was 239, and the number injured (and thereby absent from their ordinary work for more than three days) was 16,534.

The returns distinguish (i) train accidents (i.e. accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, etc.); (ii) movement accidents (i.e. accidents caused by or connected with the movement of railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents); and (iii) non-movement accidents (i.e. accidents on railway premises not due to train accidents or to the movement of any railway vehicles). Of the servants killed, 7 lost their lives owing to train accidents, 193 to movement accidents, and 39 to non-movement accidents. For servants injured the corresponding figures were 62, 2,623 and 13,844 respectively. The Report contains a detailed analysis of these figures, and examines at some length the circumstances in which accidents occurred.

\* In some of the textile trades not only are amalgamated associations represented as such, but the branch associations of which they consist send separate delegates. These branch associations have not been reckoned as separate organisations.

† Cmd. 6054. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 1d. post free).



## NATIONAL SERVICE (ARMED FORCES) ACT, 1939.

THIS Act, which makes provision for securing and controlling the enlistment of men for service in the armed forces of the Crown, received the Royal Assent on 3rd September, 1939. It applies to male British subjects in Great Britain between 18 and 41 years of age. The Act provides that His Majesty may from time to time by proclamation direct that, save as otherwise provided by the Act, every male person between those ages, within such age classes as may be specified, shall become liable to be called up for service in the armed forces. It also empowers the Minister of Labour to make regulations with regard to the registration of such persons, and for certain other purposes in connection with the Act. The provisions with regard to registration, medical examination, calling up for service, conscientious objectors, and reinstatement in civilian employment are in the main similar to those previously in operation under the Military Training Act, 1939, which came into force on 26th May, 1939. The classes exempted from liability are also similar to those provided for under that Act, with the addition of a new class, viz., persons in Holy Orders and regular ministers of any religious denomination.

The Military Training Act ceases to have effect until the end of the present emergency. All persons already registered under that Act will be deemed to be duly registered under the new Act, and they will be liable to be called up for service under the new Act although not covered by a Proclamation.

## JOINT RECRUITING BOARDS AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEES.

JOINT Recruiting Boards have been set up at Universities and University Colleges to assess the suitability for training as officers of undergraduates and resident University graduates under the age of 25 who volunteer for service in His Majesty's Forces. Each Joint Recruiting Board consists of a representative of the University or University Colleges, as chairman, together with representatives of the three Service Departments.

At the request of the Minister of Labour and National Service, these Boards are also considering applications from men under the age of 25 belonging to any of the following classes, whether University men or not, who volunteer for service in the Forces:—

(a) Men with University degrees in any of the following subjects:—Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy, Physics, the Biological Sciences (including Agriculture) and Mathematics (including Statistics);

(b) Men with Higher National Diplomas or Higher National Certificates in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering, or with the Associateship of the Institute of Chemistry;

(c) Men who have started or are about to start their final year's study for one of the following degrees—an honours or pass degree in engineering or an honours degree in chemistry, metallurgy or physics;

(d) Men who have started or are about to start their final year's study for the Higher National Diploma or Higher National Certificate in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or for the Associateship of the Institute of Chemistry.

Most of the Joint Recruiting Boards have appointed Technical Committees, composed of University experts in the subjects mentioned, to assist them in this part of their work.

The purpose of these arrangements is to ensure that volunteers possessing scientific or technical qualifications are allocated to the forms of National Service in which they will be most useful. Volunteers dealt with by the Joint Recruiting Boards and Technical Committees may be advised as to the branch of a Service they can most usefully enter, or they may be advised to continue their studies or existing work, or, with the assistance of the Ministry, to secure civilian work of national importance.

## CENTRAL REGISTER FOR USE DURING THE WAR.

A CENTRAL Register has been compiled by the National Service Department of the Ministry of Labour, with the assistance of an Advisory Council and expert Committees, containing particulars of scientific, technical, professional and higher administrative personnel of the country who have volunteered for suitable work in wartime, either in the public services or with employers engaged on work of national importance.

The object of the Central Register is to ensure that in wartime work of national importance, for which specialist qualifications are necessary, is performed by those persons best qualified to undertake it. There is no obligation on employers to notify their vacancies to, or accept persons from, the Central Register, but it is hoped that many employers whose firms are engaged on work of national importance will find the Central Register of great assistance. No charge is made for the service.

A Classification Guide, containing a list of the occupations of persons on the Register, and order cards on which vacancies may be notified, may be obtained, by firms engaged on Government Contracts, by application to the Central Register, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND ASSISTANCE.

### EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

IMMEDIATELY after the outbreak of war, Bills relating to the above matters were introduced into Parliament and received the Royal Assent on 5th September, 1939. A summary is given below.

*Unemployment Insurance (Emergency Powers) Act, 1939.* This Act gives the Minister of Labour power to modify or suspend, by regulations, the operation of certain of the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1935 to 1939, for the purpose of adapting the statutory system of unemployment insurance to war conditions.

The emergency powers do not include power to alter the rates of contribution and benefit, or the provisions as to the Exchequer contribution and Treasury advances to the Unemployment Fund.

The Regulations may make provision for financial adjustment between the Unemployment Fund and the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries, if provision is made for the payment of benefit under the State Scheme to persons insured under the Special Schemes.

The provisions of Section 105 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, with regard to regulations made under that Act will apply in like manner to regulations made under the new Act.

*Unemployment Assistance (Emergency Powers) Act, 1939.* Under this Act, the Minister of Labour is empowered, subject to the approval of the Treasury, to make regulations to extend the class of persons to whom an allowance may be granted under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934, so as to include persons who are in distress as a result of circumstances caused by the war. The Minister may also make regulations to modify or suspend the operation of any of the provisions of the Unemployment Assistance Act, with the exception of the provisions relating to the assessment of needs and those which safeguard certain household resources. The Act provides that any payments made by way of allowances under the Unemployment Assistance Act during an emergency, under arrangements approved by the Minister of Labour and the Treasury, shall be deemed to be allowances duly granted thereunder, even though any one or more of the requirements of that Act may not have been complied with.

All regulations made under this Act must be laid before Parliament, as soon as may be after they are made, and if either House of Parliament, within the next twenty-eight days on which it has sat, resolves that a regulation be annulled, it shall thereupon cease to have effect.

## NATIONAL REGISTRATION ACT, 1939.

THIS Act, providing for the compilation and maintenance of a National Register of all persons in the United Kingdom, received the Royal Assent on 5th September, 1939. The Register is to include particulars as to each person's name, sex, age, occupation, profession, trade or employment, residence and marital state. Provision may be made by Regulations for excepting from the requirements of the Act members of His Majesty's forces and the mercantile marine.

For the purpose of the initial compilation of the Register a duty is placed upon prescribed persons to make returns at the appointed time. On the collection of the returns an identity card will be issued in respect of each person included in the return. This card must be produced by the person responsible for its custody whenever required to do so by a constable in uniform or any other authorised person.

The Act authorises the making of regulations to provide for keeping the register up-to-date, by requiring information to be supplied as to any change affecting the accuracy of the original registration of any registered person (e.g. removal from one locality to another) and by collecting particulars with respect to registered persons dying or leaving the United Kingdom, in addition to obtaining returns in respect of persons entering or born in the United Kingdom, after the date of the original register. Local and central registers recording such changes will be established.

It was stated in an explanatory memorandum on the Bill that the Register is to be compiled for the purposes of (1) supporting and facilitating any National Service arrangements which may be instituted; (2) providing up-to-date man power and other general population statistics to take the place of the 1931 Census statistics; and (3) other incidental services such as the preservation of contact between members of families dispersed by evacuation and facilitating proof of identity for the purpose of claims to any special payments or allowances, or otherwise.

The Act may be applied by Order in Council to the Isle of Man.

## RENT RESTRICTIONS ACT, 1939.

THE Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Act, 1939, which received the Royal Assent on 1st September, 1939, and came into operation on the following day, continues and amends the legislation on this subject. It provides that rents of controlled houses shall continue to be controlled as previously, and that there shall be no de-control of such houses by the landlord obtaining vacant possession.

The Act also extends the same form of control to all houses (except those belonging to housing authorities) whose rateable value in April, 1939 (May, 1939, in Scotland) did not exceed £100 in the Metropolitan Police District or City of London, £75 elsewhere in England and Wales and £90 in Scotland. It thus brings under control houses previously de-controlled and non-Council houses erected since April, 1919, which have not been controlled hitherto. In the case of these houses the maximum permissible rent is the rent at 2nd September, 1939, subject to increases for subsequent structural alterations and improvements, and, where the landlord pays the rates, to increases equivalent to any subsequent increases in rates.



## SCHEDULE OF RESERVED OCCUPATIONS.

A revised edition of the Schedule of Reserved Occupations\* has been issued by the Ministry of Labour. The purpose of the Schedule, as explained in the introductory notes given in Part I, is to ensure that workpeople required for the maintenance of necessary production or essential services are not accepted for service in which their skill and experience will not be used. It will also secure that the armed forces and the civil defence services obtain such men, especially tradesmen, as they require, with the minimum of disturbance to essential production and services.

Part II of the Schedule contains a list of occupations against each of which an age is printed. In general, men who follow any of these occupations, whether they be employees or employers, or work on their own account, cannot be accepted for whole-time service in any of the services of national defence if they are of or above the age mentioned. Men below the age specified can be accepted in any of those services subject to the restriction, in the case of certain occupations, that a man may be accepted only if he is required in his trade capacity. Women in occupations specified in Part II of the Schedule, and in a further list of occupations given in Part III, can be accepted for whole-time service, in any of the services of national defence, only in their trade capacity, except that (a) women in any occupation may be accepted for nursing and first-aid services, and (b) women under the age of 25 in the retail distributive trades may be accepted for any branch of service. The restrictions imposed by the Schedule do not apply to part-time service in the civil defence services.

Copies of the Schedule are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office: further information as to the effect of the Schedule may be obtained at any Local Office of the Ministry of Labour.

## PROVINCIAL ORGANISATION OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

### ALTERATION OF DIVISIONAL AREAS.

CONSEQUENT upon the appointment of twelve Regional Commissioners for the co-ordination of measures of civil defence there has been a revision, as from 25th August, 1939, of the provincial organisation of the Ministry of Labour. Twelve administrative Divisions have been created in place of the nine previously existing and this has involved adjustments in the areas of all Divisions except Wales.

A list of the new Divisions showing the area covered by each is given below.

The geographical analyses of the statistics of employment and unemployment published in future issues of this GAZETTE will be based on the revised organisation so long as it is in existence.

*Northern*: Northumberland, Durham and the North Riding of Yorkshire.

*North Eastern*: The West Riding and East Riding of Yorkshire and York County Borough.

*North Midland*: Derbyshire (less the High Peak Parliamentary Division), Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire (Holland, Kesteven and Lindsey), Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire and Soke of Peterborough.

*Eastern*: Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Bedfordshire, Isle of Ely, Essex (less the portion in London Division) and Hertfordshire (less the portion in London Division).

*London*: The County and City of London, and the County of Middlesex.

In the County of Essex, the County Boroughs of East Ham and West Ham, the municipal boroughs of Barking, Chingford, Dagenham, Ilford, Leyton, Walthamstow and Wanstead and Woodford and the urban districts of Chigwell and Waltham Holy Cross.

In the County of Kent, the municipal boroughs of Beckenham, Bexley, Bromley and Erith, and the urban districts of Chislehurst and Sidcup, Crayford, Orpington and Penge.

In the County of Surrey, the county borough of Croydon, the municipal boroughs of Barnes, Beddington and Wallington, Epsom and Ewell, Kingston-on-Thames, Malden and Coombe, Mitcham, Richmond, Surbiton, Sutton and Cheam and Wimbledon, and the urban districts of Banstead, Carshalton, Coulsdon and Purley, Esher and Merton and Morden.

In the County of Hertfordshire, the urban districts of Barnet, Bushey, Cheshunt and East Barnet and the rural districts of Barnet and Watford (Parish of Aldenham only).

*South-Eastern*: Kent (less the portion in London Division) and Sussex.

*Southern*: Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Surrey (less the portion in London Division) and in Dorsetshire, the municipal borough of Poole, the urban district of Wimborne Minster and the rural district of Wimborne and Cranborne.

*South-Western*: Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire (less the portion in Southern Division), Somersetshire, Devonshire and Cornwall.

*Wales*: Flintshire, Denbighshire, Montgomeryshire, Merionethshire, Caernarvonshire, Anglesey, Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, Monmouthshire, Glamorganshire, Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire and Cardiganshire.

*Midland*: Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire and Herefordshire.

*North Western*: Cumberland, Westmorland, Lancashire, Cheshire and the High Peak Parliamentary Division of Derbyshire.

*Scotland*: All counties.

\* H.M. Stationery Office. Price 9d. net.

## REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES FOR 1938.

THE Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories for the year 1938, which has recently been published,\* reviews the work of the Factory Department of the Home Office during that year.

The Report states that the principal event during the year was the coming into force of the Factories Act, 1937, on 1st July, 1938. Since this Act had been passed in July, 1937, a full year had been available before compliance with the new provisions became legally necessary. During this interval many, and probably most, firms made arrangements to secure compliance in good time by modifying, where necessary, their hours of work and by altering their machines and premises so as to observe the new safety and welfare requirements. Although in many instances difficulties arose which called for careful consideration and rendered some delay inevitable, employers with few exceptions fully accepted their new responsibilities and showed a general desire to secure rapid compliance, and by the end of the year most of the difficulties experienced had been surmounted. As regards hours of employment, numerous applications for the special modifications which the Act empowers the Secretary of State to grant were received both from industrial associations and from individual firms, and many of these were still under consideration at the end of the year.

During 1938 there was a distinct decrease in the number of reportable industrial accidents (involving more than three days' absence from work), the total number for the year being 180,103 as compared with 193,542 in 1937. Fatal accidents, included in these totals, numbered 944 in 1938 as compared with 1,003 in 1937. The Report remarks that the decrease must have been due to some extent to the reduced numbers in employment, but the fact that the decrease was specially marked among fatal accidents on factory premises encourages the hope that the safety requirements of the new Act have already begun to take effect. Apart from this, an outline is given in the Report showing the great development in organised attempts to reduce accidents that has occurred in recent years. Accidents among young workers form the subject of a separate chapter.

In a chapter devoted to health there is detailed reference to important additional safeguards contained in the Factories Act, 1937, and to the various industrial diseases. A specially satisfactory feature of the year was the marked reduction in cases of lead poisoning to a total of 96 in 1938, a figure which compares with 1,058 in 1900.

Other chapters in the Report review the developments in the past year in respect of welfare, truck, piece-work, and the Home Office Industrial Museum.

The Report contains a number of statistical tables giving particulars of the numbers of factories and other premises covered by the Acts, and analysing the numbers of accidents reported in 1938 according to the sex and age of the persons involved, the industries in which they were employed, the cause of the accident, etc. The total number of factories, with mechanical power, in Great Britain rose from 149,532 in 1928 to 171,825 in 1938, while the number without mechanical power fell from 112,049 to 67,785. The total number of all places subject to inspection at the end of 1938 was 282,705.

## NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE following figures, taken from preliminary statements issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland, show the number of agricultural workers on holdings above one acre in extent on 3rd June, 1939: the corresponding figures for 4th June, 1938, are also given. The figures for 1939 are provisional and subject to slight revision.

	Regular Workers.		Casual Workers.		All Classes.	
	1939.	1938.	1939.	1938.	1939.	1938.
England and Wales.						
Male Workers—						
21 years and over	374,900	381,700	57,300	47,900	432,200	429,600
Under 21 years ...	95,400	90,200	5,900	6,300	101,300	96,500
Total, male workers	470,300	471,900	63,200	54,200	533,500	526,100
Women and girls	40,200	41,500	32,600	25,500	72,800	67,000
Total, both sexes	510,500	513,400	95,800	79,700	606,300	593,100
Scotland.						
Male Workers—						
21 years and over	56,300	57,600	6,500	6,000	62,800	63,600
Under 21 years ...	18,500	18,400	2,000	2,100	20,500	20,500
Total, male workers	74,800	76,000	8,500	8,100	83,300	84,100
Women and girls...	14,200	15,000	5,700	5,200	19,900	20,200
Total, both sexes...	89,000	91,000	14,200	13,300	103,200	104,300

In England and Wales, after several years of continuous decreases, the total number of workers showed an increase during the year of 2.2 per cent., a slight decrease in the number of regular workers being more than counterbalanced by the relatively large increase in the number of casual workers. In Scotland, however, the total number of workers declined slightly.

\* Cm1. 6031. H.M. Stationery Office. Price 2s. net (2s. 2d. post free).



## EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST: GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT at 14th August showed little change as compared with 10th July. There was an improvement in employment in coal-mining, engineering, shipbuilding and repairing, building and public works contracting, the cotton and linen industries, shipping service, the distributive trades and hotel, boarding-house, etc., service. On the other hand employment declined in the pottery industry and in boot and shoe manufacture, mainly because of local holidays, and in tailoring and dressmaking.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

It is provisionally estimated\* that at 14th August, 1939, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,900,000. This was 12,000 less than at 10th July, 1939, but 610,000 more than at 15th August, 1938. The figure of 12,900,000 for 14th August, 1939, excludes militiamen and reservists, numbering approximately 50,000, who were in training at that date.

Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed† in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 14th August, 1939, was 8·6 compared with 8·8 at 10th July, 1939, and 12·2 at 15th August, 1938. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 8·8† at 14th August, 1939, 9·1 at 10th July, 1939, and 12·6 at 15th August, 1938. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 3·8†, 3·9 and 4·2 respectively.

At 14th August, 1939, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 968,108 wholly unemployed, 211,978 temporarily stopped, and 51,606 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,231,692. This was 24,732 less than at 10th July, 1939, and 527,550 less than at 15th August, 1938.

The total of 1,231,692 persons on the registers in Great Britain, at 14th August, 1939, included 615,359 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 438,695 with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 30,294 persons with applications for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 147,344 other persons, of whom 44,370 were juveniles under 16 years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 14th August, 1939, was 1,294,805, as compared with 1,326,134 at 10th July, 1939, and 1,843,272 at 15th August, 1938.

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

*Mining and Quarrying.*—In the coal mining industry employment showed a slight improvement on the whole, and was good for the time of year in most districts.

Employment in the iron mining industry continued good on the whole. At tin mines employment was moderate; at shale mines in West Lothian and Midlothian it remained fairly good generally. Employment at slate quarries declined slightly but was fairly good. At china clay quarries it continued good on the whole. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment again improved and was fairly good. At limestone quarries in the Buxton and Cleveland areas employment continued good. At chalk quarries employment was again fairly good.

*Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.*—In pig iron manufacture and in the tinplate industry employment improved and was good. It continued good also in iron and steel and steel sheet manufacture.

*Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.*—Employment showed a further slight improvement in most of the principal sections of the engineering industry and was very good on the whole. In electrical and general engineering and in aircraft manufacture it was very good; in marine engineering there was an improvement and employment was good; it continued good in constructional engineering, and moderate in textile engineering. In motor vehicle manufacture there was a slight decline, but employment was still good.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment showed a further improvement.

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

*Textile Industries.*—In the cotton industry employment showed a further improvement in August, and a shortage of weavers was reported at some centres.

In the wool textile industry employment continued good on the whole, apart from interruptions due to holiday stoppages. In the carpet section there was an improvement, and employment was good in most districts.

In the hosiery trade employment showed little change and was very good on the whole. In the silk manufacturing industry it continued fairly good, but in artificial silk yarn manufacture and in the lace trade it showed a decline, mainly due to extended holiday stoppages. In the linen trade employment improved; it was much better than last year. There was also an improvement in the jute trade. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades employment continued moderate.

*Clothing Trades.*—Employment in the tailoring trades showed a further slight decline in some areas, but continued fair on the whole. In the dressmaking and millinery trades a further seasonal decline was reported from many districts, but employment generally was still fairly good. Employment in the shirt and collar trades showed an improvement at some centres and was good on the whole. Shortages of machinists and other skilled workers in the tailoring, dressmaking and shirt and collar trades were again reported from certain districts in London, Glasgow and Lancashire. In the glove and corset trades there was a further slight improvement and employment was good at most centres. In the hat trade employment showed an improvement in most districts and was fair on the whole.

In the boot and shoe industry employment in August was fair on the whole, but at 14th August there was a considerable increase, as compared with 10th July, in the numbers registered as temporarily stopped; this was mainly due to local holidays.

*Leather Trades.*—Employment in the leather trades showed a slight improvement; it was fairly good in the tanning, currying and leather dressing sections, and good on the whole in other sections. Shortages of female workers were reported from London and of male workers from Birmingham.

*Building, Woodworking, etc.*—In the building industry employment showed a further improvement and was good on the whole. In individual occupations it was good with carpenters, bricklayers, masons and plumbers, fair with slaters and tilers and painters, and moderate with plasterers. In brick manufacture employment showed little change and continued fairly good.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed little change, and though slack in some districts it was fairly good on the whole; with mill sawyers and coachbuilders also there was little change and employment remained good.

*Paper Manufacture Printing and Bookbinding.*—In the paper making and printing industries employment showed little change and continued good on the whole. With bookbinders employment showed a further improvement.

*Pottery and Glass.*—In the pottery industry employment continued slack; there was a considerable increase in the numbers recorded as unemployed at 14th August as compared with 10th July, mainly due to local holidays. In the glass trades employment showed little change and continued fair in the bottle-making section and fairly good in other sections.

*Fishing.*—Employment with fishermen showed little change except in Scotland, where there was a decline, mainly due to poor catches of herrings during the local season.

*Dock Labourers and Seamen.*—Employment at 14th August showed a slight decline in port transport service, but a slight improvement in harbour, river and canal service. Among seamen it again showed a slight improvement, and shortages of deck ratings were reported from several ports.

## NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS AT 14TH AUGUST, 1939.

An analysis is given below of the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 14th August, 1939:—

	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employ- ment.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.		

GREAT BRITAIN.				
Men ... ..	729,877	129,093	49,782	908,752
Boys ... ..	35,353	2,866	128	38,347
Women ... ..	167,754	75,761	1,694	245,209
Girls ... ..	35,124	4,258	2	39,384
Total ... ..	968,108	211,978	51,606	1,231,692
Increase (+) or Decrease (--) as com- pared with				
10th July, 1939 ...	- 45,528	+ 21,614	- 818	- 24,732
15th August, 1938 ...	- 294,235	- 227,046	- 6,269	- 527,550

## GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Men ... ..	768,420	130,677	52,332	951,429
Boys ... ..	37,402	2,895	130	40,427
Women ... ..	182,061	78,555	1,711	262,327
Girls ... ..	36,199	4,421	2	40,622
Total ... ..	1,024,082	216,548	54,175	1,294,805
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with				
10th July, 1939 ...	— 50,290	+ 19,353	— 392	— 31,329
15th August, 1938 ...	— 310,218	— 231,784	— 6,465	— 548,467

\* The estimates of the numbers in employment at all the dates mentioned include persons insured under the Agricultural Scheme and also persons in certain classes of domestic employments which became insurable in April, 1938.  
† See footnote \* in first column on page 338.



## UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

THE Table below shows the percentages\* unemployed at 14th August, 1939, among insured persons, aged 16-64, in each of the areas into which the United Kingdom was divided, at that date, for the purpose of the administration of the Labour Exchanges Act and the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The alteration in the provincial organisation of the Ministry of Labour, consequent upon the appointment of twelve Regional Commissioners for the co-ordination of measures of civil defence (see page 335), did not take effect until 25th August; and the figures accordingly relate to the Divisions as constituted before that alteration.

Division.	General and Agricultural Schemes.†			General Scheme.†			Agricultural Scheme.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total	Males.	Fe-males.	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total
London ...	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	2.6	5.4	3.0
S. Eastern ...	4.6	4.7	4.6	5.2	4.7	5.0	2.0	4.9	2.1
S. Western ...	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.6	3.9	4.4	1.5	6.3	1.6
Midlands ...	7.3	8.2	7.5	7.5	8.2	7.7	3.3	6.8	3.4
N. Eastern ...	8.8	6.4	8.1	9.1	6.4	8.4	2.7	6.6	3.2
N. Western ...	12.8	10.0	11.8	12.9	10.0	11.9	6.1	8.2	6.2
Northern ...	14.0	8.1	13.1	14.3	8.0	13.3	5.4	8.5	5.7
Scotland ...	12.1	9.2	11.3	12.7	9.1	11.7	5.0	12.3	5.6
Wales ...	15.4	10.8	14.8	15.8	10.8	15.2	7.2	6.8	7.2
Special Schemes	2.0	0.5	1.4	2.0	0.5	1.4	—	—	—
GREAT BRITAIN	8.7	7.3	8.3	9.1	7.3	8.6	3.1	7.0	3.4
N. IRELAND ...	20.4	17.6	19.5	21.3	17.5	19.9	14.5	22.1	14.8
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	9.0	7.6	8.6	9.3	7.6	8.8	3.6	7.4	3.8

## UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

## (1) NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED ON REGISTERS.

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

Date.	Great Britain.					Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
	Men 18 and over.	Boys 14-17.	Women 18 and over.	Girls 14-17.	Total 14 and over.	
1938.						
15 August	1,280,618	58,629	363,535	56,460	1,759,242	1,843,272
12 Sept.	1,321,251	58,392	362,718	56,257	1,798,618	1,880,575
17 October	1,318,423	51,996	358,269	52,539	1,781,227	1,862,662
14 November	1,366,683	51,010	360,306	50,104	1,828,103	1,911,293
12 December	1,384,922	45,549	356,580	44,321	1,831,372	1,918,583
1939.						
16 January	1,509,947	64,231	399,756	65,092	2,039,026	2,133,809
13 February	1,402,417	55,191	380,664	58,446	1,896,718	1,986,302
13 March...	1,285,366	44,268	349,133	48,162	1,726,929	1,813,987
17 April ...	1,217,085	48,935	327,116	51,258	1,644,394	1,726,083
15 May ...	1,108,893	36,335	304,813	42,241	1,492,282	1,565,313
12 June ...	1,022,790	28,264	266,836	31,689	1,349,579	1,417,239
10 July ...	953,859	27,151	245,930	29,484	1,256,424	1,326,134
14 August	908,752	38,347	245,209	39,384	1,231,692	1,294,805

## (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 August, 1938:—

Date.	General and Agricultural Schemes.†			General Scheme.†			Agricultural Scheme.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total	Males.	Fe-males.	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total
1938.									
15th August...	12.6	11.2	12.2	13.2	11.2	12.6	3.9	7.8	4.2
12th Sept. ...	12.9	10.9	12.4	13.5	11.0	12.8	3.8	7.8	4.1
17th October	12.9	10.7	12.3	13.5	10.8	12.7	4.1	7.4	4.3
14th November	13.4	10.7	12.7	13.9	10.7	13.0	4.8	18.6	5.7
12th December	13.6	10.5	12.7	14.0	10.2	12.9	6.9	38.9	8.9
1939.									
16th January	14.9	12.0	14.1	15.3	11.6	14.3	8.9	43.9	11.1
13th February	13.9	11.4	13.2	14.3	11.1	13.4	7.7	40.5	9.8
13th March ...	12.7	10.4	12.1	13.1	10.2	12.3	6.5	26.7	7.8
17th April ...	11.9	9.8	11.4	12.4	9.7	11.6	5.6	14.5	6.1
15th May ...	10.8	9.1	10.4	11.2	9.0	10.6	5.1	14.2	5.7
12th June ...	10.0	7.9	9.4	10.4	7.9	9.7	4.0	7.1	4.2
10th July ...	9.4	7.4	8.8	9.7	7.4	9.1	3.8	6.2	3.9
14th August	9.0	7.6	8.6	9.3	7.6	8.8	3.6	7.4	3.8

\* The percentages are based on the estimated numbers insured at the beginning of July, 1938, and are subject to slight revision when information becomes available as to the number of insured persons at July, 1939.

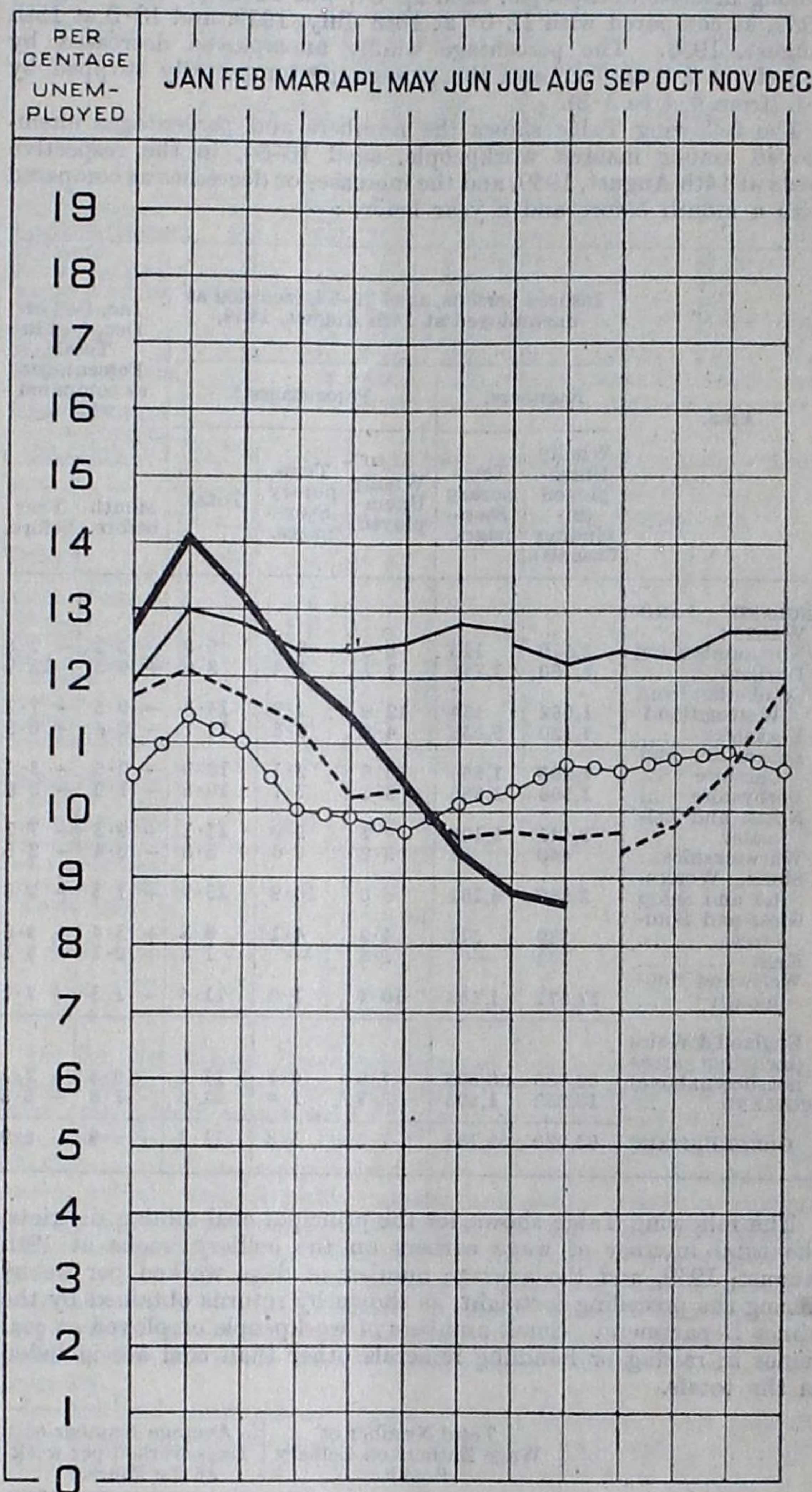
† The Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries, for which divisional figures are not available, are shown separately.

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

1939. ————— 1937.† —————  
1938.\* ————— Mean for 1924-29.‡ ○○○○○○○○



## VACANCIES NOTIFIED TO, AND FILLED BY, EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

	Four weeks ended 21st Aug., 1939.		Period 23rd Aug., 1938, to 21st Aug., 1939.			
	Vacancies notified.	Vacancies filled.‡	Vacancies Notified.		Vacancies Filled.§	
	Number.		Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.
Men ...	153,580	137,943	2,026,758	+ 376,191	1,872,537	+ 355,328
Boys ...	34,236	27,268	339,591	— 622	267,607	+ 7,716
Women ...	63,081	46,737	777,308	+ 31,422	600,110	+ 34,771
Girls ...	33,176	26,399	322,110	+ 271	251,984	+ 5,304
Total ...	284,073	238,347	3,465,767	+ 407,262	2,992,238	+ 403,119

\* From January, 1937, the percentages used for this chart relate to unemployment among all insured persons, aged 16-64, including those insured under the general and special schemes and the agricultural scheme. From July, 1938, they also include persons in the domestic employments that were brought into insurance in April, 1938. The effect of this inclusion is shown by the two points on the chart for July, 1938. See also footnote \* in previous column as regards the percentages for July, 1938, to August, 1939.

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

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

§ "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B engagements) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 21st August, 1939, the average number of such placings of men and women was 5,427 per week.



† 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.



## IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed little change and remained good. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 9.0\* at 14th August, 1939, as compared with 8.2\* at 10th July, 1939, and 25.7 at 15th August, 1938.

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

—	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.		Aggregate number of shifts.†			
	Week ended 19th Aug., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Week ended 19th Aug., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
<b>DEPARTMENTS.</b>		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	6,539	- 0.8	+ 44.3	38,410	- 0.6	+ 45.2
Puddling Forges ...	519	+ 47.9	+ 7.9	2,285	+ 62.4	+ 50.6
Rolling Mills ...	19,553	- 5.0	+ 16.5	106,064	- 4.8	+ 24.8
Forging and Pressing	1,457	- 5.9	+ 8.9	8,058	- 5.2	+ 10.1
Founding ...	7,997	- 0.7	+ 3.4	45,629	- 0.5	+ 0.7
Other Departments	9,866	+ 0.2	+ 36.0	56,067	+ 1.6	+ 36.4
Mechanics, Labourers ...	12,493	- 0.5	+ 11.2	72,426	- 0.8	+ 11.3
<b>TOTAL ‡</b> ...	58,424	- 1.9	+ 17.1	328,939	- 1.5	+ 21.1
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland ...	7,550	- 6.2	+ 27.7	43,365	- 6.0	+ 36.7
Sheffield and Rotherham ...	25,083	- 1.1	+ 8.5	142,478	- 0.1	+ 12.0
Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	368	+ 1.9	+ 2.8	2,024	+ 1.1	+ 26.2
Staffordshire ...	4,946	- 2.7	+ 5.3	26,054	+ 1.9	+ 5.0
Other Midland Counties ...	5,608	- 2.5	+ 24.4	30,292	- 6.5	+ 22.1
Wales and Monmouth ...	6,076	+ 0.3	+ 3.4	34,827	- 0.2	+ 9.3
<b>TOTAL ‡</b> ...	8,793	- 0.8	+ 61.7	49,899	- 1.1	+ 68.1
<b>TOTAL ‡</b> ...	58,424	- 1.9	+ 17.1	328,939	- 1.5	+ 21.1

The average number of shifts† during which the works were open was 5.6 in the week ended 19th August, 1939, the same as in July, 1939, compared with 5.4 in August, 1938.

## TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment in August showed an improvement and was good. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 5.8\* at 14th August, 1939, as compared with 10.0\* at 10th July, 1939, and 42.8 at 15th August, 1938.

Employment in steel sheet manufacture showed little change and continued good.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 19th August, 1939, and comparisons with a month before and a year before :—

Works.	Number of Works open.		Number of Mills in Operation.			
	Week ended 19th Aug., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 19th Aug., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate ...	64	+ 4	+ 19	364	+ 21	+ 104
Steel Sheet	12	...	+ 5	110	...	+ 50
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>+ 4</b>	<b>+ 24</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>+ 21</b>	<b>+ 154</b>

## ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further slight improvement between 10th July and 14th August in most of the principal sections of the industry, and was very good on the whole. In electrical and general engineering and in aircraft manufacture it was very good; it improved and was good in marine engineering; it continued good in constructional engineering and moderate in textile engineering. There was a slight decline in motor vehicle manufacture but employment was still good. A continued scarcity of some classes of skilled labour was reported from certain districts.

Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease in the percentage unemployed in all the principal sections of the industry and in all administrative divisions.

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 338.

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

‡ Excluding Scotland. Most of the iron and steel works in Scotland were closed on account of holidays in the week ended 22nd July, 1939. For the week ended 19th August, 1939, the number of workpeople in Scottish works covered by the returns received was 11,053 and the aggregate number of shifts 62,119, as compared with 10,087 workpeople and 54,123 shifts in August, 1938, showing an increase of 9.6 per cent. and of 14.8 per cent., respectively.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages\* unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 14th August, 1939, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before :—

Division.	Numbers of Insured Workpeople, aged 16-64. Unemployed at 14th August, 1939.						Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	General Engineering; Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,704	483	38	251	2,264	5,740	- 185	- 4,899
South-Eastern ...	984	226	77	88	1,207	2,582	+ 108	- 1,666
South-Western ...	542	122	250	74	1,204	2,192	- 14	- 1,773
Midlands ...	2,659	716	19	573	6,381	10,348	+ 204	- 12,316
North-Eastern ...	3,688	183	84	243	607	4,805	- 545	- 4,744
North-Western ...	8,653	1,027	114	509	1,744	12,047	- 629	- 7,045
Northern ...	2,905	328	1,245	825	393	5,696	- 564	- 2,005
Scotland ...	4,898	173	1,223	1,084	852	8,230	- 100	- 3,732
Wales ...	836	75	17	221	378	1,527	+ 155	- 840
Northern Ireland ...	848	78	366	69	503	1,864	+ 25	- 427
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND</b>	<b>28,717</b>	<b>3,411</b>	<b>3,433</b>	<b>3,937</b>	<b>15,533</b>	<b>55,031</b>	<b>- 1,545</b>	<b>- 39,447</b>
Percentages* Unemployed at 14th August, 1939.								
London ...	2.1	2.6	10.6	3.6	3.1	2.5	- 0.1	- 2.2
South-Eastern ...	2.2	1.9	1.8	9.0	2.6	2.4	+ 0.1	- 1.5
South-Western ...	1.6	3.6	2.9	6.3	2.1	2.1	...	- 1.7
Midlands ...	2.5	1.9	17.3	5.0	5.2	3.7	+ 0.1	- 4.4
North-Eastern ...	4.1	3.1	5.5	7.9	3.7	4.1	- 0.5	- 4.1
North-Western ...	7.4	3.8	12.7	9.3	4.8	6.5	- 0.3	- 3.8
Northern ...	7.5	3.8	7.7	11.2	7.5	7.5	- 0.7	- 2.6
Scotland ...	6.8	4.3	6.4	14.0	5.2	6.9	- 0.1	- 3.1
Wales ...	13.9	10.1	4.7	9.6	8.5	11.0	+ 1.1	- 6.1
Northern Ireland ...	13.5	19.0	6.5	27.6	8.6	10.1	+ 0.1	- 2.3
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>- 3.2</b>
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with :—								
July, 1939	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.9	- 0.2	+ 0.2	- 0.1	...	...
Aug., 1938	- 3.3	- 2.4	- 1.7	- 2.9	- 3.4	- 3.2	...	...

On the North-East Coast employment improved in marine and general engineering and was fairly good. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment continued to improve in general engineering and was very good on the whole. Employment in Lancashire and Cheshire showed an improvement in most sections; it was good in motor vehicle and aircraft manufacture, fairly good in general engineering, and moderate in textile engineering. In Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry employment remained very good in general, electrical and constructional engineering and in aircraft manufacture; it declined slightly in motor vehicle manufacture. Employment in London and the Southern Counties, apart from a slight decline in motor vehicle manufacture, continued very good generally.

In Scotland employment remained good in marine and general engineering. In Wales it declined in general engineering and was moderate. In Northern Ireland employment continued moderate.

## SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT at 14th August showed a further improvement on the whole. Increased activity on repair work was reported from many districts, but there was a slight decline at Bristol Channel ports. Employment still continued good on the Thames and Medway and on the South Coast; it improved slightly on the Mersey, Tyne, Wear, Tees, Humber and Clyde; there was, however, little change on the East Coast of Scotland. Shortages of certain classes of skilled men were again reported from some districts. Compared with August, 1938, employment was better in all divisions.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages\* unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 14th August, 1939, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before :—

Division.	Insured Workpeople, aged 16-64, Unemployed at 14th Aug., 1939.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentages* Unemployed at 14th Aug., 1939.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentages Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	1,393	- 9	- 28	13.7	...	- 0.2
South-Eastern ...	295	+ 29	- 168	4.9	+ 0.5	- 2.8
South-Western ...	1,861	- 249	- 747	6.5	- 0.8	- 2.6
Midlands ...	65	+ 14	- 29	25.0	+ 5.4	- 11.2
North-Eastern ...	861	- 223	- 239	16.8	- 4.3	- 4.6
North-Western ...	5,657	- 654	- 335	21.4	- 2.5	- 1.3
Northern ...	7,593	- 1,303	- 2,471	20.2	- 3.5	- 6.6
Scotland ...	9,269	- 647	- 991	19.9	- 1.3	- 2.1
Wales ...	1,400	+ 298	- 228	30.6	+ 6.5	- 5.0
Northern Ireland	1,537	- 67	- 539	16.3	- 0.6	- 5.7
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...</b>	<b>29,931</b>	<b>- 2,801</b>	<b>- 5,775</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>- 1.6</b>	<b>- 3.3</b>

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 338.



## COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed further improvement in August, and was much better than a year ago. A shortage of weavers was reported at some centres.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 11·8\* at 14th August, 1939, as compared with 12·4\* at 10th July, 1939, and 30·3 at 15th August, 1938. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were 11·1\*, 11·7\*, and 29·5; in the manufacturing department they were 12·4\*, 13·1\* and 31·1.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 19th Aug., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 19th Aug., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing ...	10,182	+ 1·7	+ 26·5	18,158	+ 4·1	+ 30·7
Spinning ...	18,888	+ 1·2	+ 27·2	33,560	+ 1·4	+ 37·6
Weaving ...	17,237	+ 1·2	+ 16·8	33,665	+ 3·0	+ 32·1
Other ...	6,438	+ 0·3	+ 15·7	14,766	+ 0·3	+ 19·8
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>52,745</b>	<b>+ 1·2</b>	<b>+ 22·0</b>	<b>100,149</b>	<b>+ 2·2</b>	<b>+ 31·6</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
Ashton ...	2,476	...	+ 41·1	4,456	- 1·5	+ 34·5
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	4,133	- 1·7	+ 36·4	7,530	- 0·5	+ 49·8
Oldham ...	9,607	+ 0·3	+ 12·2	19,094	+ 2·7	+ 16·3
Bolton and Leigh ...	9,809	+ 0·4	+ 18·2	17,808	+ 1·2	+ 28·5
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden ...	6,116	+ 10·9	+ 40·2	11,770	+ 9·8	+ 47·5
Manchester ...	3,266	- 0·2	+ 28·1	6,204	- 0·2	+ 42·9
Preston and Chorley ...	2,565	+ 0·3	+ 8·2	5,163	+ 7·1	+ 49·4
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	3,311	+ 2·0	+ 13·4	6,256	+ 1·7	+ 19·4
Burnley and Padiham ...	2,558	+ 0·2	+ 13·4	5,777	+ 0·6	+ 27·8
Colne and Nelson ...	2,415	+ 0·2	+ 7·2	5,738	+ 4·0	+ 19·2
Other Lancashire Towns ...	2,785	- 1·8	+ 71·4	4,032	- 1·5	+ 67·2
Yorkshire Towns ...	1,024	+ 1·5	+ 16·2	1,825	+ 3·1	+ 43·7
Other Districts ...	2,680	- 0·5	+ 13·5	4,496	- 3·0	+ 29·8
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>52,745</b>	<b>+ 1·2</b>	<b>+ 22·0</b>	<b>100,149</b>	<b>+ 2·2</b>	<b>+ 31·6</b>

Returns from firms employing about 52,000 workpeople in the week ended 19th August, 1939, showed that about 3 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 11 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, Stockport and Hyde, employment showed little change as compared with July, but was much better than a year ago. At Stalybridge employment improved and less short time was worked: a shortage of weavers was reported. At Glossop there was little change.

In the Oldham district employment showed little general change and the improvement reported in the previous month was maintained. In the spinning department there was less short time and employment was moderate; in the manufacturing department employment was fair generally except in the fustian and velvet weaving sections, where it was rather poor.

At Bolton there was a slight further improvement; employment was still bad with spinners and slack with cardroom workers but there was an increased demand for weavers. Employment at Rochdale and at Bury showed little change on the whole. At Heywood there was a general slight improvement; there was also some improvement in the manufacturing department at Leigh where skilled weavers were in demand.

At Accrington, Blackburn, Padiham, Burnley, Darwen and Preston employment showed a further slight improvement; there was also an improvement in the manufacturing department at Great Harwood, Colne and Nelson. At Chorley, employment improved in the spinning department; a shortage of weavers was also reported. Employment at Bury showed little general change. In the Rossendale Valley there was a slight improvement.

At Huddersfield and at Todmorden, where a shortage of weavers was reported, employment showed some general improvement.

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 14th August, 1939:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 14th August, 1939.					
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Card and Blowing Room ... ..	739	1,915	237	1,543	4,434	— 447
Spinning ... ..	4,083	1,753	2,226	1,299	9,361	— 767
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	796	3,053	650	2,896	7,395	— 702
Weaving ... ..	2,737	7,728	685	2,085	13,235	— 1,263
Other Processes ...	501	244	105	103	953	— 96
Total ... ..	8,856	14,693	3,903	7,926	35,378	— 3,275

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 338.

## WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in August was affected by holiday stoppages; it showed little change as compared with July, but was much better than a year ago. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 6·8\* at 14th August, 1939, as compared with 6·7\* at 10th July, 1939, and 23·2 at 15th August, 1938.

*Worsted Section.*—Employment continued good on the whole. Returns from employers for one week in August showed that in the worsted section as a whole 9½ per cent. were on short time,† losing 10½ hours each on the average, and 16½ per cent. were on overtime averaging 6½ hours each. In the *sorting, combing, and preparing* departments, 6 per cent. were on short time, losing 18 hours each on the average, and 26½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 10 hours each. In the *spinning* department, 6½ per cent. were on short time, losing 7½ hours each on the average, and 18 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 5 hours each. In the *weaving* department the corresponding figures were: short time† 20 per cent. and 10½ hours; overtime 8 per cent. and 5 hours.

Among woollsorters employment continued good on the whole and in the woolcombing department machinery activity showed a further increase. In the spinning and weaving departments there was a further improvement.

At Bradford employment showed a further improvement, especially in the wool sorting and combing departments. At Shipley employment improved on the whole but was affected by local holidays: a shortage of certain types of workers in the spinning department was reported. There was an improvement at Halifax; a shortage of female labour was reported. At Keighley and at Huddersfield employment was better than in July and a shortage of skilled workers was reported from both districts: in some cases the shortage was being met by part-time employment of married women. At Leeds there was little change in employment but a decrease in export orders was reported.

*Woollen Section.*—Employment continued very good generally. Returns from employers for one week in August showed that, in the woollen section as a whole, 7 per cent. were on short time,† losing 8 hours each on the average, and 30½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7½ hours each. In the *spinning* department 4 per cent. were on short time, losing 6 hours each on the average, and 41½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 8½ hours each. In the *weaving* department the corresponding figures were: short time† 8½ per cent. and 8 hours; overtime 25½ per cent. and 5½ hours.

Employment in the Huddersfield and Colne Valley districts and at Leeds and Morley was affected by holidays but was very satisfactory on the whole; there was less short time working. It was reported that there were shortages of skilled labour, particularly at Huddersfield. In the Heavy Woollen District employment again showed an improvement and a shortage of skilled workers was reported from Batley: the rag and shoddy trade was said to be very busy. Employment in the South of Scotland showed an improvement, particularly in the wollen cloth trade for the home market, but short time working was reported from some districts.

In the blanket trade employment continued very good both at Witney and in Yorkshire. Among flannel workers at Rochdale and Saddleworth employment remained good; in the West of England also it was good.

There was considerable activity in tweed manufacture in Scotland.

*Carpet Section.*—Employment remained good in most districts. The percentage unemployed at 14th August, 1939, was 8·8\*, as compared with 7·1\* at 10th July, 1939, and 18·2 at 15th August, 1938.

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

Departments.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 19th August, 1939.†	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.		Week ended 19th August, 1939.†	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	
		Index Figure (Jan., 1926 = 100).			Index Figure (Jan., 1926§ = 100).	
<b>WORSTED SECTION:</b>		Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.	
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	10,030	- 1·6	98·2	27,187	+ 0·9	94·6
Spinning ...	34,905	+ 1·0	85·0	57,130	+ 0·3	87·7
Weaving ...	12,763	+ 0·0	73·7	25,559	- 1·5	71·8
Other Departments	9,862	- 0·2	94·6	22,513	+ 0·5	83·7
Not Specified ...	1,341	+ 2·1	78·2	2,918	+ 3·9	66·9
<b>Total—Worsted</b>	<b>68,901</b>	<b>+ 0·3</b>	<b>84·4</b>	<b>135,307</b>	<b>+ 0·2</b>	<b>83·7</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION:</b>						
Wool Sorting ...	874	+ 0·3	76·1	2,284	+ 5·4	92·6
Spinning ...	12,247	+ 0·7	93·5	31,546	+ 2·0	124·0
Weaving ...	20,556	+ 0·8	96·7	43,676	+ 1·8	117·3
Other Departments	13,771	+ 2·5	88·3	35,069	+ 2·8	103·6
Not Specified ...	1,766	+ 0·2	77·9	4,052	+ 2·7	89·5
<b>Total—Woollen</b>	<b>49,214</b>	<b>+ 1·2</b>	<b>92·3</b>	<b>116,627</b>	<b>+ 2·3</b>	<b>112·5</b>
<b>CARPET SECTION:</b>	<b>11,620</b>	<b>+ 0·1</b>	<b>128·0</b>	<b>22,245</b>	<b>- 4·0</b>	<b>133·5</b>
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry</b>	<b>129,735</b>	<b>+ 0·6</b>	<b>89·7</b>	<b>274,179</b>	<b>+ 0·7</b>	<b>97·5</b>

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 338.

† The figures given in this 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.

‡ In cases where this week was affected by holidays figures relating to another week have been substituted, where possible.

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



Districts.*	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 19th August, 1939.†	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure (Jan., 1926 = 100).	Week ended 19th August, 1939.†	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure (Jan., 1926 = 100).
		Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.	
<b>WORSTED SECTION :</b>						
Bradford ...	29,201	+ 0.5	83.9	61,543	+ 1.6	79.9
Huddersfield ...	6,710	+ 0.8	86.7	13,658	+ 1.0	83.3
Halifax ...	7,404	+ 0.4	71.4	13,778	+ 1.1	74.1
Leeds ...	6,915	+ 1.0	84.1	13,368	+ 2.7	90.6
Keighley ...	6,966	+ 1.9	87.5	13,162	+ 2.7	96.0
Dewsbury, Batley, etc. ...	3,271	+ 0.2	99.5	5,005	+ 4.0	99.8
<b>Total — West Riding ...</b>	<b>60,467</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>120,514</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>82.6</b>
West of England and Mids. ...	4,356	+ 0.5	86.8	8,025	+ 5.9	82.2
Lancashire ...	372	+ 0.5	129.3	692	+ 4.2	132.6
Scotland and N. of England ...	3,706	+ 1.5	101.7	6,076	+ 1.2	133.3
<b>Total—Worsted</b>	<b>68,901</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>135,307</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>83.7</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION :</b>						
Huddersfield ...	13,290	+ 2.0	99.2	35,832	+ 4.8	116.9
Dewsbury, Batley, etc. ...	8,644	+ 1.5	88.5	20,173	+ 1.6	121.8
Leeds ...	6,975	+ 0.0	104.5	17,239	+ 0.1	131.7
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	2,391	...	103.0	5,747	+ 2.1	105.5
Bradford ...	1,219	+ 1.8	96.6	2,896	+ 0.6	95.6
<b>Total — West Riding ...</b>	<b>32,519</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>81,887</b>	<b>+ 2.6</b>	<b>123.5</b>
Lancashire ...	4,442	+ 1.1	90.8	10,123	+ 3.6	102.8
W. of England, Mids. and Wales	3,265	+ 0.1	80.1	6,480	+ 1.1	100.0
Scotland and N. of England ...	8,988	+ 1.4	81.1	18,137	+ 1.3	89.6
<b>Total—Woollen</b>	<b>49,214</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>116,627</b>	<b>+ 2.3</b>	<b>112.5</b>
<b>CARPET SECTION :</b>	<b>11,620</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>128.0</b>	<b>22,245</b>	<b>+ 4.0</b>	<b>133.5</b>
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry ...</b>	<b>129,735</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>274,179</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>97.5</b>

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed during the week ended 19th August, 1939,† by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 22nd July, 1939.

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month (— without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned").				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
<b>WORSTED SECTION :</b>					
Bradford ...	+ 0.9	+ 0.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
Rest of W. Riding ...	+ 9.7	+ 1.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.5
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	+ 3.8	+ 0.7	+ 1.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.9
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>+ 1.6</b>	<b>+ 1.0</b>	<b>+ 0.0</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION :</b>					
Huddersfield ...	—	+ 0.4	+ 1.1	+ 5.1	+ 2.0
Dewsbury, Batley, etc. ...	—	+ 2.1	+ 0.9	+ 1.7	+ 1.5
Leeds ...	—	+ 1.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.0
Rest of W. Riding ...	—	+ 0.6	+ 1.2	+ 0.6	+ 0.6
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	—	+ 0.5	+ 0.8	+ 1.8	+ 1.1
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>+ 2.5</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the Registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 14th August, 1939.:

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 14th August, 1939.				Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Wool Sorting ... ..	23	4	23	—	50	+ 7
Wool Washing and Preparing ... ..	223	109	97	33	462	— 71
Wool Combing ... ..	211	154	125	251	741	+ 205
Wool Carding ... ..	171	32	84	11	298	— 11
Woollen Spinning ... ..	53	36	43	46	178	— 48
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ... ..	139	453	68	539	1,199	— 194
Woollen Winding and Warping ... ..	29	15	124	34	202	+ 64
Worsted Winding and Warping ... ..	52	94	146	302	594	— 112
Woollen Weaving ... ..	47	73	180	227	527	— 14
Worsted Weaving ... ..	65	360	65	1,321	1,811	— 66
Other Processes ... ..	300	73	272	171	816	— 20
TOTAL ... ..	1,313	1,403	1,227	2,935	6,878	— 260

\* Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns, but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.

† See footnote † in second column on page 340.

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

## BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in August was fair on the whole, but at 14th August there was a considerable increase, as compared with 10th July, in the numbers registered as temporarily stopped, mainly due to local holidays.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 13.0\* at 14th August, 1939, as compared with 9.2\* at 10th July, 1939, and with 13.4 at 15th August, 1938.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 19th Aug., 1939. †	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on a		Week ended 19th Aug., 1939 †	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
England and Wales :—						
London ... ..	2,104	+ 0.3	+ 5.0	4,704	+ 5.3	+ 8.3
Leicester ... ..	9,561	– 0.5	+ 4.6	23,299	– 2.0	+ 7.3
Leicester Country District... ..	5,631	...	+ 3.3	12,781	– 5.0	+ 5.7
Northampton ... ..	4,562	+ 2.4	+ 1.2	10,423	– 6.6	+ 2.8
Higham, Rushden and District ... ..	6,917	+ 0.2	+ 8.7	18,751	– 0.6	+ 12.6
Kettering and District ... ..	5,301	+ 0.3	+ 3.7	13,266	– 3.7	+ 4.7
Rest of Northants ... ..	1,835	+ 0.2	+ 8.6	4,218	– 6.6	+ 4.1
Stafford and District... ..	2,340	+ 0.5	– 7.1	5,344	+ 1.6	– 1.4
Norwich and District ... ..	5,787	+ 2.2	+ 4.0	11,194	– 7.4	– 3.2
Bristol, Kingswood and District ... ..	1,372	– 1.0	– 2.8	2,791	– 8.3	– 4.3
Leeds and District ... ..	1,637	+ 4.8	+ 13.4	3,803	+ 2.2	+ 6.6
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ... ..	7,728	– 1.3	+ 5.5	16,587	– 4.8	+ 10.3
Birmingham and District... ..	852	– 0.8	+ 0.7	1,780	+ 1.0	+ 0.9
Other parts of England and Wales ... ..	4,806	+ 0.4	+ 4.2	9,757	– 5.9	+ 4.7
England and Wales ... ..	60,433	+ 0.4	+ 3.8	138,698	– 3.8	+ 5.0
Scotland... ..	1,852	– 0.2	– 2.8	4,455	+ 7.8	+ 4.1
Great Britain ... ..	62,285	+ 0.3	+ 3.6	143,153	– 3.5	+ 5.0

Returns from firms employing about 60,900 workpeople in the week ended 19th August, 1939, showed that 26½ per cent. of those workpeople were on short time† in that week, losing nearly 7½ hours each on the average, while about 11½ per cent. were on overtime to the extent of nearly 3 hours each on the average. A considerable number of workpeople were on short time at Leicester, in the Leicester Country District, at Northampton, at Norwich and in Lancashire. In the Higham and Rushden district, however, there was again a large number of people on overtime.

Employment in London showed little change, and continued moderate in both East and North London.

At Leicester there was a slight decline in employment with an increase in short-time working due to holiday stoppages. In the Leicester Country District short-time working increased, but employment was still good at Hinckley, Coalville and Loughborough.

At Northampton employment showed a slight improvement, but this was offset by a large increase in the numbers temporarily stopped owing to annual holidays. In the Higham and Rushden district employment continued good and overtime was again worked by a large number of people. At Kettering there was little change, and at Wellingborough employment continued good, but both places were affected by holiday stoppages.

At Stafford employment improved slightly with a decrease in short-time working.

There was a slight improvement in employment at Norwich, but short-time working increased.

Employment in the Bristol and Kingswood district declined and was considerably affected by extended holiday stoppages. At Leeds employment improved and was fair.

In the Lancashire slipper trade there was a slight decline in employment generally, and short-time working continued. Employment was fair, however, at most centres, and was very good at Kendal.

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 14th August, 1939 :—

Department.	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 14th August, 1939.					
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Boot and Shoe M'f're :						
Preparing Dept. ...	75	13	139	61	288	+ 130
Rough Stuff Dept. ...	160	14	172	13	359	+ 28
Clicking Dept. ...	351	5	1,683	6	2,045	+ 1,114
Closing Dept. ...	12	497	22	2,146	2,677	+ 1,139
Making Dept. ...	873	27	2,446	46	3,392	+ 1,700
Finishing Dept. ...	648	381	1,679	701	3,409	+ 1,631
Slipper Making ...	124	89	448	256	917	- 13
Clog Making ...	17	—	3	—	20	+ 1
Repairing and Hand- Sewn Work ...	522	4	100	1	627	+ 21
Total ...	2,782	1,030	6,692	3,230	13,734	+ 5,751

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 338.

† The figures for August, 1939, are affected by local holidays.



## BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in August showed little change and continued fairly good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 6.9\* at 14th August, 1939, as compared with 7.1\* at 10th July, 1939, and 8.9 at 15th August, 1938.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 19th Aug., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 19th Aug., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	3,739	- 0.7	- 8.6	10,474	+ 0.6	-10.3
Midlands and Eastern Counties	11,367	- 1.5	-10.1	32,858	- 2.5	-10.6
South and South West Counties and Wales	3,081	- 3.4	- 8.8	8,900	- 2.3	- 7.5
Scotland	1,273	+ 0.6	- 5.8	3,075	+ 3.4	- 0.7
Total	19,460	- 1.5	- 9.4	55,307	- 1.6	- 9.6

Returns from employers relative to short-time and overtime working showed that, of 19,301 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 3 per cent. were working overtime to the extent of nearly 8½ hours each on the average. The amount of short-time working was very small.

## BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement in August and remained good on the whole. The improvement extended to all occupations except plasterers. Compared with a year ago, there was also an improvement on the whole, but there were increases in the numbers of bricklayers, masons and plasterers recorded as unemployed. There continued to be an unsatisfied demand for certain classes of skilled labour in many districts.

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

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages \* unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 14th August, 1939, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Occupations.	Estimated Numbers aged 16-64 Insured at July, 1938.	Numbers aged 16-64 Unemployed at 14th Aug., 1939.	Numbers included in previous column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage* Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentages as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
Carpenters	153,220	4,537	244	3.0	- 0.3	- 3.4
Bricklayers	110,640	7,355	499	6.6	- 0.7	+ 0.2
Masons	22,770	1,590	93	7.0	- 0.3	+ 0.4
Slaters and Tilers	9,280	929	121	10.0	- 1.7	- 0.5
Plasterers	38,220	5,773	330	15.1	+ 0.4	+ 6.7
Painters	143,400	13,571	479	9.5	- 2.5	- 1.2
Plumbers	45,230	2,698	150	6.0	- 1.5	- 1.8
Labourers to above and Builders' Labourers	305,300	26,358	1,422	8.6	- 0.6	- 2.7
Navvies, etc., and General Labourers	101,750	23,264	748	22.9	- 0.8	- 7.6
All other occupations	120,300	22,752	973	18.9	- 1.5	- 4.4
Total	1,050,110	108,827	5,059	10.4	- 0.9	- 2.4
<b>Divisions.</b>						
London	237,860	22,638	138	9.5	- 2.8	- 2.9
South-Eastern	137,780	10,602	93	7.7	- 0.2	- 2.6
South-Western	117,360	5,875	136	5.0	- 0.1	- 3.2
Midlands	132,780	11,987	1,643	9.0	+ 0.1	- 1.6
North-Eastern	91,050	8,439	901	9.3	- 1.0	- 1.3
North-Western	123,520	18,873	819	15.3	- 1.2	- 2.2
Northern	53,600	8,533	600	15.9	- 0.4	+ 0.1
Scotland	97,840	10,186	537	10.4	...	- 1.9
Wales	37,530	5,996	182	16.0	- 1.0	- 5.6
Northern Ireland	20,790	5,698	10	27.4	- 2.2	- 8.9
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND</b>	1,050,110	108,827	5,059	10.4	- 0.9	- 2.4

## POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire continued slack; there was a considerable increase in the numbers recorded as unemployed at 14th August as compared with 10th July, mainly due to the registration of workpeople as a result of local holidays. At Bristol, employment continued good.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 31.1\* at 14th August,

1939, as compared with 16.3\* at 10th July, 1939, and 26.5 at 15th August, 1938.

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

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 19th August, 1939†	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 19th August, 1939†	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China	1,653	- 4.7	- 2.7	3,136	- 6.7	+13.8
Earthenware	6,034	+ 0.6	+ 2.6	11,601	- 5.6	+ 4.0
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,945	- 1.0	- 0.8	3,326	-16.0	-10.6
Total	9,632	- 0.6	+ 0.9	18,063	- 7.9	+ 2.5
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
North Staffordshire	7,275	- 2.0	+ 0.6	11,816	-12.2	- 0.1
Other Districts	2,357	+ 3.7	+ 2.1	6,247	+ 1.5	+ 7.6
Total	9,632	- 0.6	+ 0.9	18,063	- 7.9	+ 2.5

Returns from employers relative to short-time working† showed that, of 8,137 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 2,283, or about 28 per cent., were working on an average nearly 8 hours less than full time in the week ended 19th August, 1939; on the other hand, 263, or about 3 per cent., were working overtime to the extent of nearly 8 hours each on the average.

## PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry showed no change as compared with July and was good generally; it was much better than a year ago.

Owing to the emergency figures derived from trade unions relating to the state of employment at the end of August are not available for all branches of the letterpress printing industry. The reports which have been furnished indicate, however, that there was little change, on the whole, between July and August, in the state of employment, although at some centres, including Bradford and Edinburgh, an improvement was reported. At Belfast, employment was described as slightly better. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers was still good generally.

Among lithographic workers there appears to have been little change in the level of employment, and conditions continued fair generally. With lithographic artists employment was fairly good on the whole.

In the bookbinding industry employment showed a further improvement as compared with July and also with August, 1938.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the paper and paper-board industries was 4.0\* at 14th August, 1939, the same as at 10th July, 1939, as compared with 10.8 at 15th August, 1938. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were 5.4\*, 5.7\* and 6.2; in the cardboard-box, paper-bag and stationery industries they were 3.8\*, 4.3\* and 5.6.

## DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT at 14th August showed a slight decline in port transport service but some improvement in harbour, river, and canal service; it was better than in the corresponding period last year.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in dock, harbour, river and canal service was 22.1\* at 14th August, 1939, as compared with 21.6\* at 10th July, 1939, and 25.6 at 15th August, 1938. In harbour, river, and canal service, the corresponding percentages were 7.7\*, 8.0\* and 9.4; in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, they were 24.7\*, 24.0\* and 28.5.

*London.*—Owing to the emergency, it has not been possible to obtain, in respect of some of the docks and principal wharves in London, returns showing the numbers of labourers employed in August. The available figures indicate, however, that the level of employment in that month was, on the whole, about the same as in July, 1939, and higher than in August, 1938, particularly at wharves.

*Tilbury.*—The available information shows that employment among dock labourers during August was considerably better than in July, 1939, and slightly better than in August, 1938.

*North-East Coast Ports.*—Employment continued to improve at most of the ports, and was fair on the whole.

*Mersey.*—Employment at Liverpool fluctuated, but was fair generally; at Salford (Manchester Docks) and at Garston it continued to improve.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 25th August, 1939, was 11,465, compared with 11,930 in July, 1939, and with 11,284 in August, 1938. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £31,010 in the four weeks ended 25th August, 1939, compared with £34,164 in July, 1939, and with £29,553 in August, 1938.

*Other Ports in England and Wales.*—Employment at Cardiff showed a slight improvement with coal trimmers and was fair; at Swansea

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 338.

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 338.

† The figures for August, 1939, are affected by local holidays.



it remained fairly good. At Avonmouth employment declined; at Plymouth and Southampton it was good and moderate respectively.

*Scottish and Irish Ports.*—Employment at Glasgow and Leith fluctuated somewhat but was fair generally; at Dundee it continued fair. Employment at Grangemouth and Belfast remained good.

## SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen during August again showed a slight improvement. Shortages of deck ratings were reported from several ports. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in shipping service was 18.0\* at 14th August, 1939, as compared with 19.1\* at 10th July, 1939, and 21.8 at 15th August, 1938.

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:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen† shipped in				
	Aug., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a		Eight Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	August, 1939.	August, 1938.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES :</b>					
Liverpool† ... ..	8,120	− 791	− 857	66,584	69,115
Manchester ... ..	867	+ 27	− 35	5,670	5,505
London ... ..	9,807	+ 831	− 234	67,958	67,819
Southampton ... ..	4,754	− 2,117	+ 876	39,067	38,342
Tyne Ports‡... ..	1,160	+ 258	+ 126	8,856	8,695
Sunderland ... ..	101	− 283	− 120	1,741	1,879
Middlesbrough ... ..	394	+ 23	+ 211	2,402	1,948
Hull§ ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Bristol   ... ..	725	− 179	+ 118	6,140	5,768
Newport, Mon. ... ..	328	− 276	− 180	3,560	3,915
Cardiff¶ ... ..	1,877	− 624	− 31	15,715	16,076
Swansea ... ..	725	− 283	− 257	6,592	6,917
<b>SCOTLAND :</b>					
Leith... ..	347	− 62	+ 33	2,347	2,393
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ... ..	381	− 273	+ 90	2,437	2,216
Glasgow ... ..	2,841	+ 122	− 1,520	18,989	23,938
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND :</b>					
Belfast ... ..	242	− 74	+ 52	2,210	1,677
Total for above Ports‡	32,669	− 3,701	− 1,728	250,268	256,203

## COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYSIS FOR 14TH AUGUST, 1939.

	Men (18 years and over)	Boys (under 18 years)	Women (18 years and over)	Girls (under 18 years)	Total.
<b>A. Insured on Register:—</b>					
1. Claims admitted for insurance benefit:					
(a) General scheme ...	427,293	9,590	160,885	8,184	605,952
(b) Agricultural scheme ...	7,850	275	1,231	51	9,407
2. Unemployment allowances authorised:					
(a) Excluding insurance benefit claimants** ...	385,928	1,248	30,976	1,132	419,284
(b) Insurance benefit claims disallowed ...	1,777	78	479	43	2,377
3. Claims under consideration ...	18,515	1,158	9,085	1,115	29,873
4. Others not in receipt of benefit or allowances:					
(a) Aged 16-64 ...	35,906	1,550	23,955	2,049	63,460
(b) Aged 14 and 15 ...	—	5,615	—	5,248	10,863
<b>B. Others on Register:—</b>					
5. Unemployment allowances authorised ...	11,378	282	4,820	554	17,034
6. Applications under consideration ...	188	13	158	62	421
7. Not in receipt of allowances:					
(a) Aged 16 and over ...	19,917	2,807	13,620	3,170	39,514
(b) Aged 14 and 15 ...	—	15,731	—	17,776	33,507
<b>C. Total on Register ...</b>	<b>908,752</b>	<b>38,347</b>	<b>245,209</b>	<b>39,384</b>	<b>1,231,692</b>
<b>D. Insured Unemployed:—</b>					
Aged 16-64:					
8. Number on Register (Items 1-3 and 4 (a)) ...	877,269	13,899	226,611	12,574	1,130,353
9. Two months file†† ...	34,653	1,272	41,054	1,617	78,596
10. Special Schemes—claimants to benefit ...	1,981	11	287	5	2,284
<b>Total aged 16-64 ...</b>	<b>913,903</b>	<b>15,182</b>	<b>267,952</b>	<b>14,196</b>	<b>1,211,233</b>
11. Aged 14 and 15:					
(a) Item 4 (b) ...	—	5,615	—	5,248	10,863
(b) Two months file ...	—	1,640	—	2,020	3,660
<b>Total aged 14-64 ...</b>	<b>913,903</b>	<b>22,437</b>	<b>267,952</b>	<b>21,464</b>	<b>1,225,756</b>

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 338.

† It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.

‡ Including Birkenhead and Garston.

§ For South Shields, one of the Tyne Ports, and for Hull, figures for August, 1939, are not available.

|| Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

¶ Including Barry and Penarth.

\*\* These exclusions represent (a) insurance benefit claimants in receipt of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit (numbering 6,063 at 14th August, 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 344.

## NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE Table below shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 14th August, 1939.

Area.	Number of persons on Register at 14th Aug., 1939.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	10th July, 1939.	15th Aug., 1938.
<b>London Division ...</b>	<b>110,396</b>	<b>43,572</b>	<b>7,778</b>	<b>161,646</b>	<b>— 13,162</b>	<b>— 41,276</b>
<b>South-Eastern Division ...</b>	<b>44,317</b>	<b>11,610</b>	<b>3,583</b>	<b>59,510</b>	<b>— 3,248</b>	<b>— 17,549</b>
Brighton ...	3,442	1,044	303	4,789	— 114	+ 48
Chatham ...	1,158	403	218	1,779	+ 118	— 757
Ipswich ...	1,910	175	317	2,402	+ 57	— 422
Norwich ...	3,923	1,218	222	5,363	— 73	— 1,769
Reading ...	792	496	116	1,404	— 135	— 739
Rest of Division ...	33,092	8,274	2,407	43,773	— 3,101	— 13,910
<b>South-Western Division ...</b>	<b>35,979</b>	<b>7,948</b>	<b>4,060</b>	<b>47,987</b>	<b>— 9</b>	<b>— 22,113</b>
Bristol ...	7,261	1,787	1,109	10,157	+ 1,763	— 2,928
Plymouth ...	2,897	681	154	3,732	— 157	— 1,463
Portsmouth ...	2,134	560	213	2,907	— 592	— 1,551
Southampton ...	3,754	516	274	4,544	+ 7	— 1,054
Swindon ...	387	94	124	605	— 31	— 801
Rest of Division ...	19,546	4,310	2,186	26,042	— 999	— 14,316
<b>Midlands Division ...</b>	<b>110,223</b>	<b>42,423</b>	<b>7,050</b>	<b>159,696</b>	<b>+ 17,393</b>	<b>— 78,539</b>
Birmingham ...	10,823	5,674	937	17,434	— 920	— 21,429
Coventry ...	3,693	836	192	4,721	+ 737	— 2,182
Cradley Heath & Halesowen ...	1,320	538	19	1,877	+ 168	— 2,479
Derby ...	1,670	586	138	2,394	— 46	— 2,268
Leicester ...	5,767	1,912	43	7,722	+ 19	— 4,782
Northampton ...	5,171	2,090	388	7,649	+ 5,225	+ 3,718
Nottingham ...	8,008	1,980	303	10,291	+ 564	— 3,978
Smethwick ...	604	617	19	1,240	— 164	— 2,010
Stoke-on-Trent ...	19,084	13,775	1,371	34,230	+ 15,522	+ 6,436
Walsall ...	3,137	807	162	4,106	+ 107	— 3,565
West Bromwich ...	813	145	12	970	— 423	— 1,806
Wolverhampton ...	2,704	741	157	3,602	+ 153	— 2,520
Rest of Division ...	47,429	12,722	3,309	63,460	— 3,549	— 41,674
<b>North-Eastern Division ...</b>	<b>98,419</b>	<b>22,533</b>	<b>6,965</b>	<b>127,917</b>	<b>— 4,191</b>	<b>— 87,104</b>
Barnsley ...	6,181	358	483	7,022	+ 92	— 2,189
Bradford ...	6,199	3,630	271	10,100	— 357	— 13,360
Dewsbury ...	1,460	340	60	1,860	— 38	— 1,664
Doncaster ...	2,349	345	614	3,308	+ 52	— 3,122
Grimsby ...	3,723	321	290	4,334	— 460	— 1,231
Halifax ...	1,410	335	53	1,798	— 257	— 3,363
Huddersfield ...	1,878	1,132	104	3,114	+ 325	— 4,164
Hull ...	8,854	1,399	966	11,219	— 699	— 2,234
Leeds ...	11,468	3,823	229	15,520	— 559	— 7,377
Lincoln ...	1,200	176	92	1,468	— 119	— 774
Rotherham ...	3,194	264	304	3,762	+ 222	— 2,693
Sheffield ...	11,973	2,945	376	15,294	— 636	— 9,233
Wakefield ...	2,137	538	8	2,683	— 1,055	— 2,100
York ...	1,502	430	56	1,988	— 1,058	— 317
Rest of Division ...	34,891	6,497	3,059	44,447	+ 356	— 33,283
<b>North-Western Division ...</b>	<b>187,824</b>	<b>66,063</b>	<b>12,668</b>	<b>266,555</b>	<b>— 10,479</b>	<b>— 129,309</b>
Accrington ...	2,143	1,555	116	3,814	— 174	— 2,423
Ashton-u-Lyne... ..	2,560	1,083	178	3,821	— 143	— 2,551
Barrow ...	1,470	229	102	1,801	— 105	— 443
Birkenhead ...	6,068	664	426	7,158	— 435	— 77
Blackburn ...	5,266	5,408	353	11,027	+ 75	— 6,047
Blackpool ...	2,876	203	119	3,198	— 566	— 37
Bolton ...	5,373	2,391	178	7,942	— 739	— 7,961
Burnley ...	3,597	3,127	152	6,876	— 495	— 4,194
Bury ...	1,699	1,672	131	3,502	+ 427	— 2,130
Chorley ...	1,582	732	108	2,422	— 269	— 1,450
Liverpool ...	53,540	8,906	4,354	66,800	— 798	— 7,824
Manchester ...	21,043	8,121	1,242	30,406	— 890	— 12,838
Nelson ...	1,202	794	40	2,036	— 301	— 3,572
Oldham ...	7,322	2,594	134	10,050	— 1,222	— 8,484
Preston ...	4,056	2,156	282	6,494	— 138	— 2,839
Rochdale ...	2,664	799	60	3,523	— 346	— 4,048
St. Helens ...	5,031	449	345	5,825	— 152	— 1,098
Salford ...	6,208	2,329	229	8,766	— 951	— 6,169
Stockport ...	3,350	2,136	380	5,866	+ 462	— 3,628
Warrington ...	2,051	638	259	2,948	— 154	— 2,786
Wigan ...	6,468	1,496	303	8,267	— 530	— 3,394
Rest of Division ...	42,255	18,581	3,177	64,013	— 3,035	— 45,316
<b>Northern Division ...</b>	<b>97,567</b>	<b>9,001</b>	<b>12,373</b>	<b>118,941</b>	<b>— 3,641</b>	<b>— 44,224</b>
Darlington ...	1,174	189	275	1,638	— 45	— 1,129
Gateshead ...	5,039	812	538	6,389	— 15	— 1,456
Hartlepool ...	4,368	308	446	5,122	— 365	— 679
Middlesbrough... ..	6,404	447	928	7,779	— 416	— 5,484
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	11,591	2,069	1,009	14,669	+ 14	— 1,896
South Shields ...	6,430	391	733	7,554	— 722	— 1,292
Stockton-on-Tees ...	3,622	290	615	4,527	+ 396	— 2,376
Sunderland ...	11,099	1,090	1,376	13,565	— 516	— 2,308
Rest of Division ...	47,840	3,405	6,453	57,698	— 1,972	— 27,604
<b>Scotland Division ...</b>	<b>137,391</b>	<b>34,640</b>	<b>14,784</b>	<b>186,815</b>	<b>— 3,701</b>	<b>— 51,952</b>
Aberdeen ...	4,705	846	294	5,845	— 122	— 1,757
Clydebank ...	1,288	343	309	1,940	— 204	— 1,118
Dundee ...	5,679	3,796	278	9,753	— 670	— 6,511
Edinburgh ...	11,568	2,672	618	14,858	— 737	— 3,730
Glasgow* ...	47,785	12,438	4,611	64,834	— 1,907	— 9,055
Greenock ...	4,301	692	632	5,625	+ 25	— 675
Motherwell ...	3,585	500	481	4,566	— 136	— 1,314
Paisley ...	2,668	889	494	4,051	+ 212	— 1,200
Port Glasgow ...	1,429	275	195	1,899	— 95	— 193
Rest of Division ...	54,383	12,189	6,872	73,444	— 67	— 26,399
<b>Wales Division ...</b>	<b>86,736</b>	<b>7,419</b>	<b>8,470</b>	<b>102,625</b>	<b>— 3,704</b>	<b>— 55,484</b>
Cardiff ...	6,946	1,430	851	9,227	+ 926	— 3,340
Llanelli ...	1,564	150	283	1,997	+ 122	— 3,972
Newport ...	4,714	335	359	5,408	+ 1,442	— 3,082
Swansea ...	7,177	936	870	8,983	— 306	— 3,995
Rest of Division ...	66,335	4,568	6,107	77,010	— 5,888	— 41,095
<b>Northern Ireland ...</b>	<b>42,677</b>	<b>17,118</b>	<b>3,318</b>	<b>63,113</b>	<b>— 6,597</b>	<b>— 20,917</b>
Belfast ...	20,722	9,435	1,834	31,991	— 1,335	— 12,3



## UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 14th AUGUST, 1939.

## INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment at July, 1938, and the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 14th August, 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 14th August, 1939, are, however, given on page 348. As from 4th April, 1938, certain classes of domestic employments were brought within the General and Agricultural Schemes of unemployment insurance. These new classes are included in the Tables below.

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

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

The numbers unemployed given in the following Tables relate only to persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment. They include insured persons of those ages maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on pages 336, 337 and 343 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 343.

The estimated number 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 346 and 347 it should be borne in mind that the percentage rates of unemployment at July and August, 1939, and those for August, 1938, used for the purpose of comparison, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1938.

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

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
<b>Agricultural Scheme:—</b>												
Farming, Forestry, etc....	17,109	2,117	19,226	334	236	570	17,443	2,353	19,796	13,702	2,115	15,817
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	2,057	850	2,907	55	60	115	2,112	910	3,022	2,016	907	2,923
Private Gardening ...	2,755	21	2,776	169	2	171	2,924	23	2,947	2,700	22	2,722
Other Employments ...	1,787	44	1,831	60	1	61	1,847	45	1,892	1,778	44	1,822
<b>TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME ...</b>	<b>23,708</b>	<b>3,032</b>	<b>26,740</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>24,326</b>	<b>3,331</b>	<b>27,657</b>	<b>20,196</b>	<b>3,088</b>	<b>23,284</b>
<b>Fishing ...</b>	<b>5,010</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>5,095</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>5,171</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>5,292</b>	<b>5,142</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>5,263</b>
<b>Mining:—</b>												
Coal Mining ...	62,753	294	63,047	32,079	22	32,101	94,832	316	95,148	94,806	315	95,121
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	705	—	705	42	—	42	747	—	747	744	—	744
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	546	—	546	39	—	39	585	—	585	584	—	584
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	3,508	11	3,519	772	1	773	4,280	12	4,292	3,497	12	3,509
Slate Quarrying and Mining...	626	—	626	159	—	159	785	—	785	783	—	783
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	432	66	498	177	5	182	609	71	680	590	71	661
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,020	7	1,027	167	9	176	1,187	16	1,203	1,029	16	1,045
<b>Total, Mining ...</b>	<b>69,590</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>69,968</b>	<b>33,435</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>33,472</b>	<b>103,025</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>103,440</b>	<b>102,033</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>102,447</b>
<b>Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—</b>												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1,225	4	1,229	215	3	218	1,440	7	1,447	1,440	7	1,447
Artificial Stone, Concrete, etc. ...	1,838	85	1,923	500	3	503	2,338	88	2,426	2,300	87	2,387
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	603	20	623	403	2	405	1,006	22	1,028	937	20	957
<b>Total, N.-M. Mining Products</b>	<b>3,666</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>3,775</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>4,784</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>4,901</b>	<b>4,677</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>4,791</b>
<b>Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...</b>	<b>5,315</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>5,891</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>1,517</b>	<b>6,564</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>7,408</b>	<b>6,352</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>7,195</b>
<b>Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...</b>	<b>2,629</b>	<b>3,139</b>	<b>5,768</b>	<b>5,114</b>	<b>12,395</b>	<b>17,509</b>	<b>7,743</b>	<b>15,534</b>	<b>23,277</b>	<b>7,723</b>	<b>15,530</b>	<b>23,253</b>
<b>Glass:—</b>												
Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical	1,747	330	2,077	723	68	791	2,470	398	2,868	2,447	397	2,844
Glass, Lenses, Prisms, etc.) ...	1,475	121	1,596	670	21	691	2,145	142	2,287	2,142	142	2,284
Glass Bottles ...	3,222	451	3,673	1,393	89	1,482	4,615	540	5,155	4,589	539	5,128
<b>Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.:—</b>												
Chemicals ...	4,039	968	5,007	264	114	378	4,303	1,082	5,385	4,187	1,073	5,260
Explosives ...	578	258	836	15	11	26	593	269	862	590	267	857
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	727	165	892	44	12	56	771	177	948	752	176	928
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	2,819	759	3,578	963	104	1,067	3,782	863	4,645	3,746	843	4,589
<b>Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.</b>	<b>8,163</b>	<b>2,150</b>	<b>10,313</b>	<b>1,286</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>1,527</b>	<b>9,449</b>	<b>2,391</b>	<b>11,840</b>	<b>9,275</b>	<b>2,369</b>	<b>11,644</b>
<b>Metal Manufacture:—</b>												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ...	1,164	3	1,167	401	—	401	1,565	3	1,568	1,558	3	1,561
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,	7,648	95	7,743	8,606	18	8,624	16,254	113	16,367	16,224	113	16,337
Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	1,390	146	1,536	381	16	397	1,771	162	1,933	1,733	160	1,893
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	663	99	762	741	88	829	1,404	187	1,591	1,400	186	1,586
Tin Plates ...	1,543	73	1,616	1,177	9	1,186	2,720	82	2,802	2,697	82	2,779
Iron and Steel Tubes...	950	188	1,138	589	29	618	1,539	217	1,756	1,518	216	1,734
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	13,358	604	13,962	11,895	160	12,055	25,253	764	26,017	25,130	760	25,890
<b>Engineering, etc.:—</b>												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron	21,548	2,031	23,579	4,813	325	5,138	26,361	2,356	28,717	25,522	2,347	27,869
and Steel Founding ...	2,412	745	3,157	158	96	254	2,570	841	3,411	2,496	837	3,333
Electrical Engineering ...	3,102	23	3,125	305	3	308	3,407	26	3,433	3,042	25	3,067
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	3,363	39	3,402	531	4	535	3,894	43	3,937	3,825	43	3,868
Constructional Engineering ...	30,425	2,838	33,263	5,807	428	6,235	36,232	3,266	39,498	34,885	3,252	38,137



INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
<b>Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—</b>												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	9,592	1,219	10,811	4,245	477	4,722	13,837	1,696	15,533	13,355	1,675	15,030
Carriages, Carts, etc. ...	827	87	914	83	18	101	910	105	1,015	849	104	953
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	1,369	44	1,413	624	8	632	1,993	52	2,045	1,973	52	2,025
<i>Total, Vehicles</i> ...	11,788	1,350	13,138	4,952	503	5,455	16,740	1,853	18,593	16,177	1,831	18,008
<b>Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing</b> ...	27,927	210	28,137	1,772	22	1,794	29,699	232	29,931	28,164	230	28,394
<b>Other Metal Industries :—</b>												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General												
Iron Founding ...	4,142	430	4,572	3,266	156	3,422	7,408	586	7,994	7,355	586	7,941
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	3,314	65	3,379	185	5	190	3,499	70	3,569	3,292	69	3,361
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	3,264	3,372	6,636	271	241	512	3,535	3,613	7,148	3,457	3,605	7,062
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	1,107	508	1,615	1,037	271	1,308	2,144	779	2,923	2,129	779	2,908
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	581	643	1,224	349	141	490	930	784	1,714	911	781	1,692
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	723	466	1,189	180	72	252	903	538	1,441	880	536	1,416
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	853	24	877	87	—	87	940	24	964	866	24	890
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	893	728	1,621	383	232	615	1,276	980	2,236	1,261	957	2,218
Metal Industries not separately specified	7,268	4,433	11,701	1,940	1,451	3,391	9,208	5,884	15,092	8,944	5,863	14,807
<i>Total, Other Metals</i> ...	22,145	10,669	32,814	7,698	2,569	10,267	29,843	13,238	43,081	29,095	13,200	42,295
<b>Textiles :—</b>												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	5,928	8,258	14,186	3,148	5,014	8,162	9,076	13,272	22,348	9,074	13,269	22,343
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	4,033	13,223	17,256	1,659	4,922	6,581	5,692	18,145	23,837	5,691	18,130	23,821
<i>Total, Cotton</i> ...	9,961	21,481	31,442	4,807	9,936	14,743	14,768	31,417	46,185	14,765	31,399	46,164
Woolen and Worsted ...	2,608	4,013	6,621	2,935	5,117	8,052	5,543	9,130	14,673	5,485	8,961	14,446
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving, etc. ...	624	1,401	2,025	742	1,554	2,296	1,366	2,955	4,321	1,365	2,934	4,299
Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture	498	395	893	1,474	977	2,451	1,972	1,372	3,344	1,969	1,372	3,341
Linen ...	3,462	7,829	11,291	388	769	1,157	3,850	8,598	12,448	239	944	1,183
Jute ...	1,462	2,783	4,245	68	99	167	1,530	2,882	4,412	1,526	2,882	4,408
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	497	1,099	1,596	92	260	352	589	1,359	1,948	472	1,034	1,506
Hosiery ...	548	2,438	2,986	745	2,539	3,284	1,293	4,977	6,270	1,275	4,929	6,204
Lace ...	264	275	539	705	747	1,452	969	1,022	1,991	969	1,020	1,989
Carpets ...	289	549	838	681	1,229	1,910	970	1,778	2,748	954	1,770	2,724
Other Textiles ...	825	2,138	2,963	200	669	869	1,025	2,807	3,832	887	2,200	3,087
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	3,474	1,647	5,121	7,650	2,344	9,994	11,124	3,991	15,115	10,098	3,643	13,741
<i>Total, Textiles</i> ...	24,512	46,048	70,560	20,487	26,240	46,727	44,999	72,288	117,287	40,004	63,088	103,092
<b>Leather and Leather Goods :—</b>												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	1,521	700	2,221	903	231	1,134	2,424	931	3,355	2,411	931	3,342
Leather Goods ...	531	597	1,128	116	169	285	647	766	1,413	627	762	1,389
<i>Total, Leather</i> ...	2,052	1,297	3,349	1,019	400	1,419	3,071	1,697	4,768	3,038	1,693	4,731
<b>Clothing :—</b>												
Tailoring ...	8,118	5,884	14,002	1,774	6,707	8,481	9,892	12,591	22,483	9,368	11,699	21,067
Dress Making and Millinery ...	593	5,134	5,727	37	4,243	4,280	630	9,377	10,007	619	9,243	9,862
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	711	1,161	1,872	494	1,826	2,320	1,205	2,987	4,192	1,204	2,986	4,190
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	505	5,682	6,187	74	3,565	3,639	579	9,247	9,826	398	4,927	5,325
Other Dress Industries ...	247	451	698	195	189	384	442	640	1,082	440	634	1,074
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	4,435	2,014	6,449	7,429	3,810	11,239	11,864	5,824	17,688	11,618	5,785	17,403
<i>Total, Clothing</i> ...	14,609	20,326	34,935	10,003	20,340	30,343	24,612	40,666	65,278	23,647	35,274	58,921
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco :—</b>												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	6,192	3,792	9,984	440	366	806	6,632	4,158	10,790	6,112	3,954	10,066
Grain Milling ...	1,331	157	1,488	168	30	198	1,499	187	1,686	1,288	169	1,457
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	1,458	3,168	4,626	172	883	1,055	1,630	4,051	5,681	1,594	4,029	5,623
Other Food Industries ...	4,728	5,770	10,498	337	1,052	1,389	5,065	6,822	11,887	4,904	6,713	11,617
Drink Industries ...	4,243	1,920	6,163	230	315	545	4,473	2,235	6,708	4,144	2,197	6,341
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	420	876	1,296	31	840	871	451	1,716	2,167	421	1,634	2,055
<i>Total, Food, Drink, etc.</i> ...	18,372	15,683	34,055	1,378	3,486	4,864	19,750	19,169	38,919	18,463	18,696	37,159
<b>Woodworking, etc. :—</b>												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	4,487	126	4,613	266	12	278	4,753	138	4,891	4,457	136	4,593
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	807	162	969	162	51	213	969	213	1,182	913	213	1,126
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	9,772	1,623	11,395	1,934	470	2,404	11,706	2,093	13,799	11,402	2,058	13,460
Other Woodworking ...	1,434	td										



## GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1938.			PERCENTAGES* AT 14TH AUGUST, 1939.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH		GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AT 14TH AUGUST, 1939.	
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	10TH JULY, 1939.	15TH AUGUST, 1938.		
<b>Agricultural Scheme :—</b>																
Farming, Forestry, etc....	453,050	29,450	482,500	3.8	7.2	4.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	3.9	8.0	4.1	- 0.1	- 0.3	3.5	
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	63,360	14,380	77,740	3.2	5.9	3.7	0.1	0.4	0.2	3.3	6.3	3.9	+ 0.2	- 1.3	3.8	
Private Gardening ...	107,600	530	108,130	2.6	4.0	2.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	2.7	4.3	2.7	- 0.2	- 0.3	2.6	
Other Employments ...	50,390	740	51,130	3.5	5.9	3.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	3.7	6.1	3.7	...	+ 0.4	3.6	
TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME ...	674,400	45,100	719,500	3.5	6.7	3.7	0.1	0.7	0.1	3.6	7.4	3.8	- 0.1	- 0.4	3.4	
<b>Fishing ...</b>																
Fishing ...	32,910	770	33,680	15.2	11.0	15.1	0.5	4.7	0.6	15.7	15.7	15.7	+ 1.2	- 1.9	15.7	
<b>Mining :—</b>																
Coal Mining ...	854,500	3,640	858,140	7.3	8.1	7.3	3.8	0.6	3.8	11.1	8.7	11.1	- 0.9	- 6.9	11.1	
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	11,350	10	11,360	6.2	—	6.2	0.4	—	0.4	6.6	—	6.6	+ 0.1	- 22.3	6.6	
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	4,480	10	4,490	12.2	—	12.2	0.9	—	0.8	13.1	—	13.0	- 1.9	- 6.5	13.0	
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	50,570	500	51,070	6.9	2.2	6.9	1.6	0.2	1.5	8.5	2.4	8.4	- 0.1	- 3.4	7.4	
Slate Quarrying and Mining...	9,650	10	9,660	6.5	—	6.5	1.6	—	1.6	8.1	—	8.1	+ 0.5	- 0.3	8.1	
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	9,660	1,180	10,840	4.5	5.6	4.6	1.8	0.4	1.7	6.3	6.0	6.3	- 0.4	- 3.3	6.2	
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	18,500	240	18,740	5.5	2.9	5.5	0.9	3.8	0.9	6.4	6.7	6.4	- 0.2	- 7.7	5.7	
Total, Mining ...	958,710	5,590	964,300	7.3	6.8	7.3	3.4	0.6	3.4	10.7	7.4	10.7	- 0.9	- 6.9	10.7	
<b>Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—</b>																
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	14,200	130	14,330	8.6	3.1	8.6	1.5	2.3	1.5	10.1	5.4	10.1	- 1.0	- 6.1	10.1	
Artificial Stone, Concrete, etc. ...	28,210	2,280	30,490	6.5	3.7	6.3	1.8	0.2	1.7	8.3	3.9	8.0	- 0.5	- 4.9	7.9	
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	17,460	560	18,020	3.5	3.6	3.5	2.3	0.3	2.2	5.8	3.9	5.7	+ 1.9	+ 0.4	5.4	
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	59,870	2,970	62,840	6.1	3.7	6.0	1.9	0.2	1.8	8.0	3.9	7.8	+ 0.1	- 3.7	7.7	
<b>Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...</b>																
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	101,100	6,740	107,840	5.3	8.5	5.5	1.2	4.0	1.4	6.5	12.5	6.9	- 0.2	- 2.0	6.7	
<b>Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...</b>																
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	33,320	41,470	74,790	7.9	7.6	7.7	15.3	29.9	23.4	23.2	37.5	31.1	+ 14.8	+ 4.6	31.2	
<b>Glass :—</b>																
Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical	23,830	7,450	31,280	7.3	4.4	6.6	3.1	0.9	2.6	10.4	5.3	9.2	- 0.7	- 2.9	9.1	
Glass, Lenses, Prisms, etc.) ...	17,620	2,360	19,980	8.4	5.1	8.0	3.8	0.9	3.4	12.2	6.0	11.4	...	- 6.4	11.4	
Total, Glass ...	41,450	9,810	51,260	7.8	4.6	7.2	3.3	0.9	2.9	11.1	5.5	10.1	- 0.4	- 4.2	10.0	
<b>Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :—</b>																
Chemicals ...	81,880	31,300	113,180	4.9	3.1	4.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	5.3	3.5	4.8	- 0.3	- 2.2	4.7	
Explosives ...	23,430	6,620	30,050	2.5	3.9	2.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.5	4.1	2.9	+ 0.2	- 0.5	2.9	
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	18,380	5,950	24,330	4.0	2.8	3.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.2	3.0	3.9	...	- 1.7	3.8	
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	56,070	20,870	76,940	5.0	3.6	4.7	1.7	0.5	1.3	6.7	4.1	6.0	+ 0.2	- 0.7	6.0	
Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	179,760	64,740	244,500	4.5	3.3	4.2	0.8	0.4	0.6	5.3	3.7	4.8	- 0.1	- 1.5	4.8	
<b>Metal Manufacture :—</b>																
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ...	17,140	60	17,200	6.8	5.0	6.8	2.3	—	2.3	9.1	5.0	9.1	- 0.9	- 11.8	9.1	
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,	177,840	4,990	182,830	4.3	1.9	4.2	4.8	0.4	4.8	9.1	2.3	9.0	+ 0.8	- 16.7	8.9	
Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	46,360	4,030	50,390	3.0	3.6	3.0	0.8	0.4	0.8	3.8	4.0	3.8	...	- 4.8	3.8	
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	24,770	2,590	27,360	2.7	3.8	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.0	5.7	7.2	5.8	- 4.2	- 37.0	5.8	
Tin Plates ...	30,280	2,430	32,710	5.1	3.0	4.9	3.9	0.4	3.7	9.0	3.4	8.6	- 1.2	- 8.2	8.5	
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	21,510	4,310	25,820	4.4	4.4	4.4	2.8	0.6	2.4	7.2	5.0	6.8	- 0.7	- 10.0	6.7	
Total, Metal Manufacture ...	317,900	18,410	336,310	4.2	3.3	4.2	3.7	0.8	3.5	7.9	4.1	7.7	- 0.2	- 15.0	7.7	
<b>Engineering, etc. :—</b>																
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron	582,960	57,530	640,490	3.7	3.5	3.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	4.5	4.1	4.5	- 0.2	- 3.3	4.4	
and Steel Founding ...	92,290	25,420	117,710	2.6	2.9	2.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	2.8	3.3	2.9	- 0.1	- 2.4	2.8	
Electrical Engineering ...	56,160	1,020	57,180	5.5	2.3	5.5	0.6	0.2	0.5	6.1	2.5	6.0	- 0.9	- 1.7	6.0	
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	44,880	1,840	46,720	7.5	2.1	7.3	1.2	0.2	1.1	8.7	2.3	8.4	- 0.2	- 2.9	8.3	
Constructional Engineering ...	776,290	85,810	862,100	3.9	3.3	3.9	0.8	0.5	0.7	4.7	3.8	4.6	- 0.2	- 3.0	4.5	
<b>Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—</b>																
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	351,970	35,900	387,870	2.7	3.4	2.8	1.2	1.3	1.2	3.9	4.7	4.0	+ 0.2	- 3.4	3.9	
Carriages, Carts, etc. ...	11,110	1,920	13,030	7.4	4.5	7.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	8.2	5.5	7.8	- 0.6	- 4.9	7.4	
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	57,100	1,510	58,610	2.4	2.9	2.4	1.1	0.5	1.1	3.5	3.4	3.5	- 0.2	- 2.0	3.5	
Total, Vehicles ...	420,180	39,330	459,510	2.8	3.4	2.9	1.2	1.3	1.1	4.0	4.7	4.0	+ 0.1	- 3.3	4.0	
<b>Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...</b>																
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	171,920	3,130	175,050	16.2	6.7	16.1	1.1	0.7	1.0	17.3	7.4	17.1	- 1.6	- 3.3	17.1	
<b>Other Metal Industries :—</b>																
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General	92,210	10,070	102,280	4.5	4.3	4.5	3.5	1.5	3.3	8.0	5.8	7.8	+ 0.1	- 6.2	7.8	
Iron Founding ...	39,820	2,830	42,650	8.3	2.3	7.9	0.5	0.2	0.5	8.8	2.5	8.4	- 1.3	- 2.4	8.0	
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	103,560	76,260	179,820	3.2	4.4	3.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	3.4	4.7	4.0	- 0.6	- 3.1	3.9	
Hand Tools,																



INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1938.			PERCENTAGES* AT 14TH AUGUST, 1939.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH		GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AT 14TH AUGUST, 1939.
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.					
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.			
Food and Tobacco :—															
Fruits, Cakes, etc. ...	107,860	70,690	178,550	5.7	5.4	5.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	6.1	5.9	6.0	- 0.4	- 1.3	5.8
Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	29,130	3,890	33,020	4.6	4.0	4.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	5.1	4.8	5.1	- 0.6	- 1.0	4.6
Food Industries ...	26,720	52,660	79,380	5.5	6.0	5.8	0.6	1.7	1.4	6.1	7.7	7.2	- 1.4	- 1.6	7.1
Drink Industries ...	72,640	64,210	136,850	6.5	9.0	7.7	0.5	1.6	1.0	7.0	10.6	8.7	+ 0.2	- 2.3	8.6
Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	91,110	26,420	117,530	4.7	7.3	5.2	0.2	1.2	0.5	4.9	8.5	5.7	- 0.7	- 1.4	5.5
Food, Drink, etc. ...	14,780	27,900	42,680	2.8	3.1	3.0	0.3	3.1	2.1	3.1	6.2	5.1	+ 1.0	- 0.1	5.2
Food, Drink, etc. ...	342,240	245,770	588,010	5.4	6.4	5.8	0.4	1.4	0.8	5.8	7.8	6.6	- 0.4	- 1.5	6.5
Food and Tobacco :—															
Food and Machined Woodwork	60,730	3,160	63,890	7.4	4.0	7.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	7.8	4.4	7.7	+ 0.2	- 3.2	7.3
Boxes and Packing Cases	410	2,230	11,640	8.6	7.3	8.3	1.7	2.3	1.9	10.3	9.6	10.2	+ 0.5	- 5.1	9.9
Upholstering, etc.	123,140	27,260	150,400	7.9	6.0	7.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	9.5	7.7	9.2	- 0.5	- 2.3	9.1
Working ...	18,950	5,760	24,710	7.6	8.0	7.7	1.9	4.3	2.5	9.5	12.3	10.2	+ 0.1	- 3.9	9.8
Woodworking, etc. ...	212,230	38,410	250,640	7.8	6.2	7.5	1.3	2.0	1.4	9.1	8.2	8.9	- 0.3	- 2.9	8.7
Food and Tobacco :—															
Paper Board	49,740	17,130	66,870	2.6	2.9	2.6	1.2	1.7	1.4	3.8	4.6	4.0	...	- 6.8	3.9
Boxes, Paper Bags and	25,730	47,290	73,020	2.7	3.7	3.4	0.2	0.7	0.4	2.9	4.4	3.8	- 0.5	- 1.8	3.7
Making ...	5,080	2,480	7,560	3.9	6.9	4.9	1.0	0.5	0.8	4.9	7.4	5.7	- 0.5	- 2.7	5.7
Typewriting Requisites	4,910	6,120	11,030	2.2	2.7	2.5	0.1	1.8	1.0	2.3	4.5	3.5	+ 0.7	- 2.3	3.5
Printing and Bookbinding	189,510	97,870	287,380	5.1	4.8	5.0	0.3	0.6	0.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	- 0.3	- 0.8	5.3
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	274,970	170,890	445,860	4.4	4.3	4.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	4.8	5.0	4.9	- 0.2	- 1.9	4.8
Contracting :—															
Contracting, etc. ...	1,037,260	12,850	1,050,110	10.0	2.5	9.9	0.5	0.3	0.5	10.5	2.8	10.4	- 0.9	- 2.4	10.0
Building and Contracting	326,510	1,530	328,040	29.4	2.0	29.3	0.7	0.1	0.7	30.1	2.1	30.0	- 1.4	- 4.3	29.7
Building and Contracting	1,363,770	14,380	1,378,150	14.6	2.5	14.5	0.6	0.2	0.5	15.2	2.7	15.0	- 1.1	- 3.0	14.7
Manufacturing Industries :—															
Oil, etc. ...	37,610	25,410	63,020	4.5	5.7	5.0	0.6	1.4	0.9	5.1	7.1	5.9	...	- 5.2	5.9
Oil, etc. ...	10,830	1,750	12,580	5.0	3.0	4.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	5.6	3.4	5.3	- 0.9	- 3.3	5.3
Brooms	6,030	5,840	11,870	8.4	4.2	6.3	1.8	2.4	2.1	10.2	6.6	8.4	- 1.8	- 6.2	8.1
Photographic Instruments	27,510	12,840	40,350	2.1	2.5	2.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	2.2	2.8	2.4	- 0.2	- 1.2	2.4
Apparatus	8,300	2,380	10,680	7.1	6.3	6.9	1.6	0.3	1.3	8.7	6.6	8.2	- 1.2	- 7.5	8.1
Requisites	8,070	9,890	17,960	5.6	6.3	6.0	1.9	1.3	1.6	7.5	7.6	7.6	+ 0.1	- 1.3	7.5
Other Manufacturing	98,350	58,110	156,460	4.4	4.9	4.6	0.8	1.2	0.9	5.2	6.1	5.5	- 0.3	- 3.8	5.4
Electricity Supply	211,150	11,340	222,490	5.9	1.4	5.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	6.2	1.6	5.9	- 0.5	- 2.0	5.9
Communication :—															
Railway Service	152,100	8,850	160,950	4.8	2.2	4.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.0	2.4	4.8	- 0.5	- 2.5	4.7
Omnibus Service	198,930	12,130	211,060	1.5	3.8	1.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.6	4.2	1.8	- 0.1	- 0.4	1.8
Passenger Transport	40,120	3,230	43,350	6.7	3.4	6.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	7.1	3.5	6.8	- 0.7	- 3.9	6.5
Transport by Road	155,430	4,680	161,110	8.7	1.5	8.4	0.6	0.1	0.7	9.3	1.6	9.1	- 0.5	- 3.4	8.8
Service	131,660	6,690	138,350	18.4	6.2	17.8	0.1	0.6	0.2	18.5	6.8	18.0	- 1.1	- 3.8	17.8
Canal, etc. Service :—															
Canal Service	136,860	1,470	138,330	24.3	6.5	24.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	24.9	6.9	24.7	+ 0.7	- 3.8	24.0
River and Canal Service	24,550	490	25,040	7.0	3.7	7.0	0.8	1.2	0.7	7.8	4.9	7.7	- 0.3	- 1.7	7.5
Docks, Harbours, etc. ...	161,410	1,960	163,370	21.7	5.8	21.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	22.3	6.4	22.1	+ 0.5	- 3.5	21.5
Communication, etc.	18,390	3,090	21,480	11.2	5.3	10.3	0.7	1.8	0.9	11.9	7.1	11.2	+ 0.1	- 2.1	11.1
Transport, etc. ...	859,040	40,630	899,670	10.2	3.7	9.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	10.6	4.2	10.3	- 0.3	- 2.6	10.0
Food and Tobacco :—	1,282,490	813,530	2,096,020	7.3	5.0	6.4	0.4	0.8	0.6	7.7	5.8	7.0	- 0.2	- 1.4	6.7
Food and Tobacco :—	180,500	92,760	273,260	4.1	1.5	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.2	1.5	3.3	- 0.1	- 0.3	3.2
Food and Tobacco :—															
Government Service	154,860	28,880	183,740	8.9	5.0	8.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	9.1	5.3	8.5	- 0.4	- 0.9	8.3
Government Service	365,330	83,470	448,800	13.9	4.4	12.1	0.4	0.7	0.4	14.3	5.1	12.5	- 0.1	- 0.4	12.3
Services	108,380	107,270	215,650	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	4.1	4.4	4.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.7	4.2
Sport, etc. ...	89,220	60,930	150,150	14.3	8.7	12.0	0.4	1.1	0.7	14.7	9.8	12.7	- 1.1	- 1.5	12.5
House, Restaurant, Club, etc. Service	195,630	305,570	501,200	10.4	9.7	9.9	0.2	0.6	0.5	10.6	10.3	10.4	- 0.8	- 0.6	10.2
Dry Cleaning, etc.	29,750	120,820	150,570	4.0	4.3	4.2	0.3	1.2	1.1	4.3	5.5	5.3	- 0.3	- 0.8	5.2
Services	10,670	19,080	29,750	5.3	4.2	4.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	5.6	4.8	5.1	- 0.1	- 0.6	5.0
Miscellaneous	126,910	63,940	190,850	12.4	5.2	10.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	13.2	5.8	10.8	- 0.5	- 4.4	10.3
Miscellaneous	1,080,750	789,960	1,870,710	11.1	6.8	9.2	0.3	0.7	0.5	11.4	7.5	9.7	- 0.5	- 1.0	9.5
GENERAL SCHEME†	10,178,100	3,941,900	14,120,000	8.0	5.5	7.3	1.3	2.1	1.5	9.3	7.6	8.8	- 0.3	- 3.8	8.6
GENERAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES†	10,852,500	3,987,000	14,839,500	7.7	5.5	7.1	1.3	2.1	1.5	9.0	7.6	8.6	- 0.2	- 3.6	8.3

\* See footnote \* on the previous page.

† Persons insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries are included in these figures.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Industries.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in the numbers insured, aged 16-64 recorded as unemployed at 14th August, 1939, compared with 10th July, 1939.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Building ...	10,229	+	23
Coal mining ...	8,045	-	54
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	4,526	-	5
Distributive Trades ...	5,984	+	1,530
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Club, etc., Service ...	2,161	-	1,932
Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing ...	2,770	-	31
Linen ...	838	-	1,934
Cotton ...	1,170	-	1,244
Entertainments, Sport, etc. ...	974	-	700
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	1,315	-	243
Shipping Service ...	1,519	-	1
Tailoring ...	49	+	1,577
Dress Making and Millinery ...	39	+	2,357
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	3,707	+	1,506
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	3,231	+	7,829

NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.  
AUGUST, 1939.

Division.	Men aged 18-64.	Boys.		Women aged 18-64.	Girls.		Total.
		Aged 16 & 17	Aged 14 & 15		Aged 16 & 17	Aged 14 & 15	
London ...	2,713	1,114	8,485	3,768	1,142	7,826	25,048
South-Eastern ...	1,063	456	4,259	1,686	614	2,938	11,016
South-Western ...	1,376	459	3,943	1,355	507	2,809	10,449
Midlands ...	1,117	778	9,180	1,341	591	8,230	21,237
North-Eastern ...	728	466	5,770	1,004	569	4,838	13,375
North-Western ...	1,003	640	6,191	1,195	766	5,948	15,743
Northern ...	308	196	3,146	576	405	1,958	6,589
Scotland ...	1,261	562	3,744	1,109	550	3,477	10,703
Wales ...	1,089	401	2,205	681	444	993	5,815
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>10,658</b>	<b>5,072</b>	<b>46,923</b>	<b>12,715</b>	<b>5,588</b>	<b>39,017</b>	<b>119,973</b>
<b>General Scheme</b> ...	<b>9,866</b>	<b>4,771</b>	<b>44,846</b>	<b>12,146</b>	<b>5,518</b>	<b>38,785</b>	<b>115,932</b>
<b>Agricultural Scheme</b> ...	<b>792</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>2,077</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>4,041</b>



## JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 14TH AUGUST, 1939.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	2,716	1,457	4,173	2,291	1,314	3,605
South-Eastern ...	795	951	1,746	986	851	1,837
South-Western ...	1,161	697	1,858	1,452	750	2,202
Midlands ...	1,369	2,190	3,559	1,279	2,212	3,491
North-Eastern ...	1,885	1,444	3,329	2,264	1,372	3,636
North-Western ...	3,857	3,229	7,086	3,139	2,443	5,582
Northern ...	3,670	1,744	5,414	4,852	2,107	6,959
Scotland ...	3,942	3,391	7,333	4,350	3,101	7,451
Wales ...	1,951	1,898	3,849	2,411	2,210	4,621
Great Britain ...	21,346	17,001	38,347	23,024	16,360	39,384
N. Ireland ...	493	1,587	2,080	315	923	1,238
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	21,839	18,588	40,427	23,339	17,283	40,622

Note.—These figures include considerable numbers of boys and girls who, though registered at Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureau 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 14TH AUGUST, 1939.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	1,332	1,781	3,113	1,381	1,675	3,056
South-Eastern ...	343	879	1,222	476	717	1,193
South-Western ...	259	526	785	306	583	889
Midlands ...	440	1,719	2,159	476	2,014	2,490
North-Eastern ...	476	1,141	1,617	606	1,192	1,798
North-Western ...	1,365	2,845	4,210	1,162	2,101	3,263
Northern ...	923	1,550	2,473	1,089	1,645	2,734
Scotland ...	1,609	3,233	4,842	1,417	2,828	4,245
Wales ...	508	1,497	2,005	355	1,436	1,791
Special Schemes ...	—	11	11	—	5	5
Great Britain ...	7,255	15,182	22,437	7,268	14,196	21,464
N. Ireland ...	391	1,570	1,961	282	949	1,231
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	7,646	16,752	24,398	7,550	15,145	22,695

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

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 21ST AUGUST, 1939.

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London ...	8,285	7,358	15,643	4,661	4,875	9,536
South-Eastern ...	1,940	1,541	3,481	1,138	964	2,102
South-Western ...	1,660	1,496	3,156	954	811	1,765
Midlands ...	4,130	4,125	8,255	3,563	3,605	7,168
North-Eastern ...	2,798	3,592	6,390	1,787	2,031	3,818
North-Western ...	3,634	3,576	7,210	1,870	2,025	3,895
Northern ...	1,626	1,321	2,947	786	573	1,359
Scotland ...	2,419	2,533	4,952	928	1,083	2,011
Wales ...	658	739	1,397	271	388	659
Great Britain ...	27,150	26,281	53,431	15,958	16,355	32,313

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

Division.	Week ended 23rd August, 1939.				Month ended 23rd August, 1939.			Total number of individuals who have attended Junior In- struction Centres and Classes* since 1st April, 1939
	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.				Other Educational Institutions.			
	No. of Cen- tres.	No. of Classes	Average attendance.		No. of Insti- tutions.	Average attendance.		
			Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	
London ...	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	720
S. Eastern ...	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	1,146
S. Western ...	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	1,082
Midlands ...	4	—	27	—	2	3	—	1,158
N. Eastern...	12	7	93	97	—	—	—	5,226
N. Western...	29	1	1,892	848	—	—	—	13,927
Northern ...	34	—	697	944	3	—	57	16,040
Scotland ...	30	6	698	694	—	—	—	15,280
Wales ...	27	4	—	—	—	—	—	9,158
Great Britain	152†	29†	3,407	2,583	5	3	57	63,737

\* Comparable figures for other educational institutions are not available.  
† Of these, ninety-seven Junior Instruction Centres and twenty-seven classes were temporarily closed.

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

THE Table below shows for each industry group, and for the 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 14th August, 1939. The figures include insured boys and girls previously in domestic employments which first became insurable on 4th April, 1938:—

Industry.	Great Britain.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
<b>Agricultural Scheme:—</b>				
Farming, Forestry, etc. ...	236	53	248	55
Market Gardening ...	55	58	61	59
Other Employments (including Private Gardening) ...	43	4	44	4
<b>Total, Agricultural Scheme ...</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>118</b>
<b>Fishing ...</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Mining:—</b>				
Coal Mining ...	260	5	260	5
All other Mining, etc. ...	20	—	20	—
<b>Total, Mining ...</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Non-Metaliferous Mining Products ...</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>3</b>
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	58	2	60	2
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	19	48	19	48
Glass ...	32	43	32	43
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ...	60	151	62	154
Metal Manufacture ...	65	18	66	18
<b>Engineering, etc.:—</b>				
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	267	50	290	52
Other Engineering ...	78	41	79	41
<b>Total, Engineering ...</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—</b>				
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	171	21	179	21
Other Vehicles ...	26	3	26	3
<b>Total, Vehicles ...</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Other Metal Industries:—</b>				
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	106	99	106	99
All others ...	333	200	338	201
<b>Total, Other Metal Industries ...</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>Textiles:—</b>				
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	37	62	37	62
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	27	48	27	48
<b>Total, Cotton ...</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>110</b>
Woolen and Worsted ...	19	60	20	61
Linen ...	7	24	35	91
Hosiery ...	9	109	11	114
All other Textiles ...	91	183	117	191
<b>Total, Textiles ...</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>457</b>
<b>Leather and Leather Goods ...</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Clothing:—</b>				
Tailoring ...	48	296	50	316
Dressmaking and Millinery ...	8	263	8	265
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	6	158	10	239
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	63	70	65	70
Other Clothing ...	14	62	14	62
<b>Total, Clothing ...</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>952</b>
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco:—</b>				
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	95	287	101	288
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	23	284	23	289
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	—	20	—	21
All other Food and Drink ...	111	322	121	326
<b>Total, Food, Drink, etc. ...</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>924</b>
<b>Woodworking, etc.:—</b>				
Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc.	149	58	151	59
All other Woodworking ...	143	40	148	40
<b>Total, Woodworking, etc. ...</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>Paper, Printing, etc.:—</b>				
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	13	111	14	112
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	144	194	154	200
Other Paper, Printing, etc. ...	22	50	22	50
<b>Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ...</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>362</b>
<b>Building and Contracting:—</b>				
Building ...	449	15	458	15
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	109	2	109	2
<b>Total, Building and Contracting ...</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries:—</b>				
Rubber ...	23	42	23	42
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	27	15	29	16
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	22	60	22	60
All Others ...	16	61	17	61
<b>Total, Other Manufacturing ...</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>179</b>
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Transport and Communication ...</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Distributive Trades ...</b>	<b>2,652</b>	<b>2,195</b>	<b>2,826</b>	<b>2,244</b>
<b>Commerce and Finance ...</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Trades and Services:—</b>				
Professional Services ...	63	164	64	165
Entertainments, Sport, etc. ...	69	74	78	74
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding-House, Club, etc., Service	128	412	140	424
Laundry Service ...	73	294	75	298
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	41	39	42	39
All other Industries and Services ...	223	256	228	258
<b>Total, Miscellaneous ...</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>1,258</b>
<b>Total, General Scheme ...</b>	<b>6,921</b>	<b>7,153</b>	<b>7,293</b>	<b>7,432</b>
<b>Total, General and Agricultural Schemes ...</b>	<b>7,255</b>	<b>7,268</b>	<b>7,646</b>	<b>7,550</b>

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.



## UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

THE following Table shows, approximately, the income and expenditure of the Unemployment Fund\* in Great Britain for the periods stated:—

	Four weeks ended 26th Aug., 1939.	Five weeks ended 29th July, 1939.	Four weeks ended 27th Aug., 1938.
<b>(1) General Account.</b>			
Contributions received from:—	£	£	£
Employers ... ..	1,640,000	2,553,000	1,553,000
Employed persons ... ..	1,614,000	2,516,000	1,518,000
Exchequer ... ..	1,624,000	2,526,000	1,532,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ... ..	85,000	425,000	102,000
<b>Total Income ... ..</b>	<b>4,963,000</b>	<b>8,020,000</b>	<b>4,705,000</b>
Benefit ... ..	2,365,000	3,054,000	3,948,000
Cost of Administration ... ..	478,000	569,000	409,000
Accrued Charge for Debt Service†	298,000	371,000	297,000
Miscellaneous Payments ... ..	40,000	50,000	40,000
<b>Total expenditure ... ..</b>	<b>3,181,000</b>	<b>4,044,000</b>	<b>4,694,000</b>
<b>Debt Outstandings‡ ... ..</b>	<b>77,798,000</b>	<b>77,798,000</b>	<b>82,246,000</b>
<b>(2) Agricultural Account.</b>			
Contributions received from:—			
Employers ... ..	37,000	126,000	28,000
Employed persons ... ..	37,000	126,000	28,000
Exchequer ... ..	36,000	124,000	28,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ... ..	6,000	27,000	4,000
<b>Total Income ... ..</b>	<b>116,000</b>	<b>403,000</b>	<b>88,000</b>
Benefit ... ..	33,000	31,000	33,000
Cost of Administration ... ..	14,000	46,000	11,000
Miscellaneous Payments ... ..	2,000	5,000	—
<b>Total Expenditure ... ..</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>82,000</b>	<b>44,000</b>

## UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES (GREAT BRITAIN).

As from 1st April, 1937, the cost of unemployment allowances is met from the Unemployment Assistance Fund which is reimbursed by the Exchequer. For the period of four weeks ended 26th August, 1939, expenditure on these allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £2,013,000 as compared with £2,784,000 during the five weeks ended 29th July, 1939, and £2,528,000 during the four weeks ended 27th August, 1938.

APPLICANTS FOR INSURANCE  
BENEFIT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
ALLOWANCES.

## DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS—14th AUGUST, 1939.

Division.	Men 18-64.	Boys 16 & 17.	Women 18-64.	Girls 16 & 17.	Total 16-64.
<b>CLAIMS ADMITTED FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT.†</b>					
<b>General Scheme.</b>					
London ... ..	69,941	757	31,821	653	103,172
South-Eastern ... ..	26,016	506	7,452	396	34,370
South-Western ... ..	21,087	341	4,772	321	26,521
Midlands ... ..	67,099	1,364	34,697	1,526	104,686
North-Eastern ... ..	50,789	821	16,813	682	69,105
North-Western ... ..	81,217	1,839	38,745	1,305	123,106
Northern ... ..	30,038	1,010	4,918	883	36,849
Scotland ... ..	48,762	2,034	17,537	1,614	69,947
Wales ... ..	32,344	918	4,130	804	38,196
<b>Great Britain ... ..</b>	<b>427,293</b>	<b>9,590</b>	<b>160,885</b>	<b>8,184</b>	<b>605,952</b>
<b>Agricultural Scheme.</b>					
London ... ..	342	4	86	1	433
South-Eastern ... ..	1,702	49	322	10	2,083
South-Western ... ..	727	23	64	4	818
Midlands ... ..	732	13	68	1	814
North-Eastern ... ..	625	4	258	6	893
North-Western ... ..	709	20	31	—	760
Northern ... ..	415	30	54	8	507
Scotland ... ..	1,790	103	336	21	2,250
Wales ... ..	808	29	12	—	849
<b>Great Britain ... ..</b>	<b>7,850</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>9,407</b>

## APPLICATIONS AUTHORISED FOR UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.§

Division.	Men 18-64.	Boys 16 & 17.	Women 18-64.	Girls 16 & 17.	Total 16-64.
London ... ..	27,692	9	4,015	7	31,723
South-Eastern ... ..	12,141	22	965	19	13,147
South-Western ... ..	9,315	7	671	11	10,004
Midlands ... ..	34,518	20	2,374	25	36,937
North-Eastern ... ..	38,885	28	1,984	59	40,956
North-Western ... ..	90,714	386	12,822	176	104,098
Northern ... ..	59,667	304	1,631	394	61,996
Scotland ... ..	76,333	609	10,274	680	87,896
Wales ... ..	49,818	223	1,539	358	51,938
<b>Great Britain ... ..</b>	<b>399,083</b>	<b>1,608</b>	<b>36,275</b>	<b>1,729</b>	<b>438,695</b>

\* 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) by half-yearly payments of £2,500,000 commencing on 30th September, 1934. Under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1938, an additional sum of £20,000,000 was repaid on 31st March, 1938, and thereafter the half-yearly payment was reduced to £2,006,259. A further sum of £3,000,000 was repaid on 31st March, 1939, and the half-yearly payment was reduced to £1,931,767.

‡ Including 6,063 persons for whom payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit had been authorised.

§ Including 2,377 persons, disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, who had applications authorised for unemployment allowances.

PERIODS OF REGISTERED  
UNEMPLOYMENT.

THE following Table gives an analysis, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment, of persons aged 16-64 applying for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances (including those applicants whose position in relation to insurance benefit and unemployment allowances had not been determined), who were registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as unemployed on 14th August, 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.

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.
<b>NUMBERS.</b>						
14th Aug., 1939—						
Men, 18-64 ... ..	470,543	73,323	52,056	46,509	223,098	865,529
Boys, 16-17 ... ..	11,027	958	366	248	320	12,919
Women, 18-64 ... ..	151,865	22,449	11,048	6,310	20,902	212,574
Girls, 16-17 ... ..	9,885	830	325	161	193	11,394
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>643,320</b>	<b>97,560</b>	<b>63,795</b>	<b>53,228</b>	<b>244,513</b>	<b>1,102,416</b>
10th July, 1939 ... ..	635,116	109,983	80,893	59,576	257,765	1,143,333
15th Aug., 1938 ... ..	1,001,654	165,646	103,118	62,757	280,418	1,613,593
<b>PERCENTAGES.</b>						
14th Aug., 1939—						
Men, 18-64 ... ..	54.3	8.5	6.0	5.4	25.8	100.0
Boys, 16-17 ... ..	85.4	7.4	2.8	1.9	2.5	100.0
Women, 18-64 ... ..	71.4	10.6	5.2	3.0	9.8	100.0
Girls, 16-17 ... ..	86.8	7.3	2.8	1.4	1.7	100.0
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
10th July, 1939 ... ..	55.6	9.6	7.1	5.2	22.5	100.0
15th Aug., 1938 ... ..	62.0	10.3	6.4	3.9	17.4	100.0

Of the 643,320 applicants who, at 14th August, 1939, had been on the register for less than 3 months, about 524,500 or 47.6 per cent. of all applicants, had registered for less than six weeks. Of the 244,513 applicants who had been on the register for 12 months or more, 87,429 had been on the register for less than 2 years, 47,780 for 2 years but less than 3 years and 109,304 for 3 years or more.

## DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS FOR 14TH AUGUST, 1939.

The following Table gives a Divisional analysis of the total numbers of applicants for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances at 14th August, 1939. The analysis is a continuation of the series of figures published on page 123 of the April, 1939, and page 255 of the July, 1939, issues of this GAZETTE.

Applicants, aged 16-64, who had been on Register						
Division.	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.
London ... ..	102,915	14,797	8,278	5,249	11,606	142,845
South-Eastern ... ..	37,314	4,539	2,940	2,105	4,953	51,851
South-Western ... ..	29,188	2,761	1,730	1,560	4,123	39,362
Midlands ... ..	105,145	10,681	6,743	5,541	21,123	149,233
North-Eastern ... ..	72,298	9,460	6,149	5,682	23,046	116,635
North-Western ... ..	129,846	21,317	15,015	11,598	60,357	238,133
Northern ... ..	43,662	9,267	6,872	7,668	36,987	104,456
Scotland ... ..	79,463	15,978	10,888	8,611	51,643	166,583
Wales ... ..	43,489	8,760	5,180	5,214	30,675	93,318

## BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

July, 1939.—In last month's issue of this GAZETTE figures were given as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans had been approved, in July, 1939, by 141 Local Authorities who had supplied information. Returns are now available in respect of 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 £6,846,500, as compared with £7,795,500 in June, 1939, and £9,615,600 in July, 1938. Of the total for July, 1939, dwelling houses accounted for £3,498,800; factories and workshops, £1,027,000; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises, £892,100; churches, schools and public buildings, £490,400; other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, £938,200. The number of dwelling houses for which plans were approved by the 146 Local Authorities in July was 7,119, as compared with 8,442 in June, 1939, and 10,799 in July, 1938.

August, 1939.—Corresponding figures for August, 1939, are not available, the collection of monthly returns from the 146 Local Authorities who have hitherto supplied information on this subject having been suspended.



## 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. 336–337 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

## GERMANY.†

In Greater Germany unemployment showed a further decline in July. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at the end of the month was 73,903, as compared with 106,921 at the end of June, 1939. The figures for both these dates include unemployed persons in the Memel district.

## FRANCE.‡

Unemployment continued to decline during August. The total number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 333,150, as compared with 351,152 at the end of July, 1939, and 364,875 at the end of August, 1938.

## BELGIUM.§

Unemployment increased slightly during May. Returns received by the National Employment and Unemployment Office from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 1,013,190 showed that 14·8 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in May, 1939, as compared with 14·3 per cent. in April, 1939, and 13·1 per cent. in May, 1938. In addition, 15·6 per cent. were employed intermittently in May, 1939, as compared with 14·3 per cent. in April, 1939, and 18·4 per cent. in May, 1938. In May, 1939, 17·9 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 17·6, and in May, 1938, 16·9.

## NETHERLANDS.||

Unemployment continued to decline during June. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 510,459 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 24th June, 1939, 17·1 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 2·1 per cent. for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 18·1 and 2·1, and in the last week of June, 1938, 22·2 and 2·9. At the end of June, 1939, 271,351 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 196,166 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 291,967 and 212,661 and at the end of June, 1938, 328,406 and 311,032.

## SWITZERLAND.¶

Unemployment increased slightly during July. At the end of that month 29,105 applications for employment (20·3 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 27,977 (19·5 per thousand) at the end of June, 1939, and 49,703 (34·6 per thousand) at the end of July, 1938. The monthly figures for 1939 are not fully comparable with those for 1938 owing to the exclusion from the statistics as from January, 1939, of applicants for work provided with employment, in their normal occupation, on relief works. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,597, 2,893 and 2,090, respectively.

Returns from unemployment insurance funds show that, of a total membership of 544,310, 4·4 per cent. were wholly, and 2·7 per cent. partially unemployed at the end of June, 1939, the corresponding percentages being 10·4 and 3·9 at the end of March, 1939, and 6·3 and 4·7 at the end of June, 1938.

## HUNGARY.\*\*

Unemployment showed a further decline during May. The number of applications for employment registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 50,046, as compared with 53,795 at the end of April, 1939, and 46,445 at the end of May, 1938.

## ITALY.††

According to a semi-official series of index-numbers compiled by the Fascist Confederation of Industrialists, employment in industrial undertakings increased in both May and June, 1939. If the average monthly index of employment in industrial undertakings for the year 1929 be taken as 100, the corresponding index of employment at the end of June, 1939, was 124·2\*, as compared with 123·3\* and 112·0\* at the end of May and April, 1939, respectively. The corresponding figure at the end of June, 1938, was 113·6.

## POLAND.‡

There was a further considerable decline in unemployment during June. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 241,464, as compared with 293,999 at the end of May, 1939, and 259,016 at the end of June, 1938.

## SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

There was a decrease in unemployment in Denmark during August, and in Norway during June.

*Denmark.*§—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 483,000, 9·5\* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of August, 1939, as compared with 11·0† per cent. at the end of July, 1939, and 16·9 per cent. at the end of August, 1938.

*Norway.*||—Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 92,144 show that 13·1 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of June, 1939, as compared with 15·5 per cent. at the end of May, 1939, and 18·5 per cent. at the end of June, 1938.

## UNITED STATES.¶¶

Employment in manufacturing industries increased slightly in June. According to returns received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics from employers, covering over one-half of the aggregate number of wage-earners in manufacturing industries, the number of workpeople employed at the middle of June, 1939, showed an increase of 0·7 per cent., as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in the establishments covered increased also during the same period by 2·1 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries for the three years 1923–1925 be taken as 100, the corresponding index for June, 1939, was 90·7, as compared with 90·1 for the previous month and 81·6 for June, 1938.

Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities showed that, in July, 1939, 12 per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed, as compared with 11 per cent. in June, 1939, and 18 per cent. in July, 1938.

According to the estimates of the American Federation of Labour, the total number of unemployed persons in the United States in June, 1939, was 10,402,000, as compared with 10,852,000 in May, 1939, and 11,445,000 in June, 1938. The National Industrial Conference Board assesses the total number of unemployed persons in June, 1939, at 9,552,000,\* as compared with 9,881,000\* in May, 1939, and 10,959,000 in June, 1938. All the above figures include a considerable number of persons engaged on public relief work schemes.

## ÉIRE.\*\*

There was a slight increase in unemployment during August. The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges rose from 70,784 at 31st July to 70,961 at 28th August, 1939. The figures for both these dates are affected by the operation of two Orders issued under the Unemployment Assistance Act,†† 1933, the effect of which is to restrict the eligibility for unemployment assistance of certain classes of persons living in rural areas. At 29th August, 1938, when similar Orders were in force, the numbers of persons on the live registers was 70,552.

## AUSTRALIA.††

Unemployment declined slightly during the second quarter of 1939. The percentage of members of reporting trade unions who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in that quarter was 9·7, as compared with corresponding figures of 9·8 in the preceding quarter, and 8·6 in the second quarter of 1938.

## CANADA.§§

Industrial employment showed a further slight increase at the beginning of August. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st August, 1939, by 11,843 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 1,144,685, as compared with 1,127,863 at the beginning of July, 1939. If the average number of workpeople employed by the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index of employment for 1st August, 1939, was 117·5, as compared with 115·8 at 1st July, 1939, and 112·1 at 1st August, 1938.

At the end of June, 1939, 11·6 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 244,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 11·7 per cent. at the end of May, 1939, and 13·5 per cent. at the end of June, 1938.

\* Provisional figure.

† Revised figure.

‡ *Wiadomości Statystyczne*, 18th August, 1939. Warsaw.

§ *Statistiske Efterretninger*, 6th September, 1939. Copenhagen.

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

¶ *Survey of Current Business*, August, 1939, and *American Federationist*, August, 1939. Washington.

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

†† These Orders came into force on 8th March and 7th June, 1939, and are to expire simultaneously on 31st October, 1939.

‡‡ Information supplied by the Prime Minister's Department, Canberra.

§§ *The August Employment Situation*, and information supplied by the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

\* Provisional figure.

† *Der Arbeitseinsatz im Deutschen Reich*, 15th August, 1939. Berlin.

‡ *Bulletin du Marché du Travail*, 1st September, 1939. Paris.

§ *Revue du Travail*, August, 1939. Brussels.

|| *Maandchrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*, 31st July, 1939. The Hague.

¶ *La Vie Economique*, August, 1939. Berne.

\*\* *Magyar Statisztikai Szemle*, July, 1939. Budapest.

†† *Bolletino Mensile di Statistica*, 21st August, 1939. Rome.



## MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS.

(See explanatory article on pages 332-3.)

[NOTE.—The figures given for 1938 are provisional and subject to slight revision when certain information, at present outstanding, has been received. The sub-division of the total membership into male and female is partly estimated, as some trade unions are unable to state precisely the numbers of males and females comprised within their total membership. Many trade unions have members in several industries and in such cases the total membership of each union has necessarily been included in the group with which the majority of the members are believed to be connected; see also footnote \* below.]

## I.—NUMBER OF UNIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AT THE END OF 1938, AND MEMBERSHIP (MALE, FEMALE AND TOTAL) OF ALL UNIONS AT THE END OF 1938 AND 1937, WITH PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE IN MEMBERSHIP AT THE END OF 1938 COMPARED WITH 1937.

Group of Unions.*	No. of Trade Unions at end of 1938.	Membership of all Unions at end of—						Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Membership at end of 1938 compared with end of 1937.		
		1938.			1937.					
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc.† ... ..	1	46,208	735	46,943	40,247	520	40,767	+14.8	+41.3	+15.1
Coal Mining ... ..	90	702,053	2,003	704,056	702,119	1,462	703,581	— 0.0	+37.0	+ 0.1
Pottery and Glass ... ..	13	15,831	16,987	32,818	16,564	17,790	34,354	— 4.4	— 4.5	— 4.5
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc.—										
Iron and Steel, Tinplate, Tube and Wire Manufacture ... ..	8	107,913	1,397	109,310	110,106	1,522	111,628	— 2.0	— 8.2	— 2.1
Engineering, Ironfounding, Shipbuilding, Other Metal Working and Vehicle Building ... ..	80	736,815	6,341	743,156	681,174	6,566	687,740	+ 8.2	— 3.4	+ 8.1
Textile—										
Cotton ... ..	164	94,763	162,000	256,763	98,913	168,799	267,712	— 4.2	— 4.0	— 4.1
Flax and Jute ... ..	19	4,636	14,640	19,276	4,911	15,711	20,622	— 5.6	— 6.8	— 6.5
Hosiery ... ..	6	6,328	15,921	22,249	5,314	11,190	16,504	+19.1	+42.3	+34.8
Other Textiles (including Wool, and Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.) ...	77	81,539	44,654	126,193	83,900	46,741	130,641	— 2.8	— 4.5	— 3.4
Clothing—										
Boot and Shoe ... ..	6	64,649	33,477	98,126	64,805	32,263	97,068	— 0.2	+ 3.8	+ 1.1
Tailoring and Other Clothing ... ..	13	32,768	71,885	104,653	31,816	65,459	97,275	+ 3.0	+ 9.8	+ 7.6
Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture†—										
Furniture ... ..	9	29,838	3,804	33,642	28,751	3,831	32,582	+ 3.8	— 0.7	+ 3.3
Other ... ..	20	30,426	2,018	32,444	30,257	2,029	32,286	+ 0.6	— 0.5	+ 0.5
Paper, Printing, etc. ... ..	25	167,844	51,363	219,207	164,540	49,579	214,119	+ 2.0	+ 3.6	+ 2.4
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.—										
Bricklayers and Masons ... ..	4	73,602	...	73,602	69,651	...	69,651	+ 5.7	...	+ 5.7
Carpenters and Joiners ... ..	1	137,853	...	137,853	129,214	...	129,214	+ 6.7	...	+ 6.7
Painters and Decorators ... ..	5	56,290	...	56,290	52,423	...	52,423	+ 7.4	...	+ 7.4
Builders' Labourers† ... ..	4	12,267	...	12,267	11,584	...	11,584	+ 5.9	...	+ 5.9
Other ... ..	17	62,018	...	62,018	58,103	...	58,103	+ 6.7	...	+ 6.7
Transport and General Labour—										
Railway Service ... ..	7	478,723	8,356	487,079	476,215	7,035	483,250	+ 0.5	+18.8	+ 0.8
Water Transport ... ..	11	74,241	927	75,168	72,961	649	73,610	+ 1.8	+42.8	+ 2.1
Other Transport (Road, Dock, etc.) and General Labour ... ..	19	1,118,709	73,589	1,192,298	1,070,725	72,725	1,143,450	+ 4.5	+ 1.2	+ 4.3
Commerce, Distribution and Finance—										
Commerce and Distribution§ ... ..	12	196,794	82,415	279,209	189,169	74,257	263,426	+ 4.0	+11.0	+ 6.0
Banking and Insurance ... ..	20	84,885	10,971	95,856	82,864	10,440	93,304	+ 2.4	+ 5.1	+ 2.7
National Government ... ..	246	319,659	81,273	400,932	303,499	75,863	379,362	+ 5.3	+ 7.1	+ 5.7
Local Government   ... ..	33	173,977	48,079	222,056	161,220	41,050	202,270	+ 7.9	+17.1	+ 9.8
Teaching ... ..	25	88,545	161,814	250,359	85,831	162,259	248,090	+ 3.2	— 0.3	+ 0.9
Entertainments and Sport ... ..	13	26,371	8,255	34,626	23,726	6,627	30,353	+11.1	+24.6	+14.1
All Other ... ..	73	102,500	22,675	125,175	97,791	20,287	118,078	+ 4.8	+11.7	+ 6.0
TOTALS¶ ... ..	1,021	5,128,045	925,579	6,053,624	4,948,393	894,654	5,843,047	+ 3.6	+ 3.5	+ 3.6

## II.—MEMBERSHIP (MALE, FEMALE AND TOTAL) OF ALL UNIONS AT THE END OF 1913, 1920, 1936, 1937 AND 1938.

Group of Unions.*	Males.					Females.					Total.				
	1913.	1920.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1913.	1920.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1913.	1920.	1936.	1937.	1938.
	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc.† ...	20	208	34	40	46	1	3	...	1	1	21	211	34	41	47
Coal Mining ...	885	1,108	672	702	702	...	7	...	2	2	885	1,115	673	704	704
Pottery and Glass ...	17	28	12	16	16	2	28	8	18	17	19	56	20	34	33
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc. ...	559	1,154	678	791	845	1	17	7	8	8	560	1,171	685	799	853
Textile ...	264	333	203	193	187	259	501	227	243	238	523	834	430	436	425
Clothing ...	83	110	92	96	98	25	126	83	98	105	108	236	175	194	203
Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture† ...	45	81	53	59	60	1	6	6	6	6	46	87	59	65	66
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	84	155	159	165	168	7	72	44	49	51	91	227	203	214	219
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	243	563	298	321	342	...	...	...	...	...	243	563	298	321	342
Transport and General Labour—															
Railway Service ...	327	606	446	476	479	...	12	6	7	8	327	618	452	483	487
Water Transport ...	146	193	68	73	74	...	1	...	1	1	146	194	68	74	75
Other Transport (Road, Dock, etc.) and General Labour ...	542	1,512	916	1,071	1,118	24	173	59	73	74	566	1,685	975	1,144	1,192
Commerce, Distribution and Finance—															
Commerce and Distribution§ ...	82	192	171	189	197	20	112	64	74	82	102	304	235	263	279
Banking and Insurance ...	18	87	80	83	85	...	9	9	10	11	18	96	89	93	96
National Government ...	125	228	277	304	320	13	58	67	76	81	138	286	344	380	401
Local Government   ...	86	148	140	161	174	10	37	33	41	48	96	185	173	202	222
Teaching ...	49	64	85	86	88	64	136	161	162	162	113	200	246	248	250
Entertainments and Sport ...	17	40	21	24	27	1	12	6	6	8	18	52	27	30	35
All Other ...	110	196	90	98	102	5	32	19	20	23	115	228	109	118	125
TOTALS¶ ...	3,702	7,006	4,495	4,948	5,128	433	1,342	800	895	926	4,135	8,348	5,295	5,843	6,054

\* The figures for the individual groups are exclusive of the membership of certain large unions, the membership of which is spread over a variety of industries; the whole membership of these unions is included above under "Other Transport and General Labour" or "Commerce and Distribution."  
† The figures for this group are exclusive of considerable numbers of workpeople who are classified under "Other Transport and General Labour." See note \*.

‡ Excluding carpenters and joiners, who are classified under "Building."

§ Including an important union (with a membership of over 180,000 in 1938), which in addition to a large representation in the distributive trades, has members in many other industries, including soap, paint and varnish, fine chemical, seed crushing, clothing, food, tobacco, transport, etc.

|| A considerable proportion of the organised manual workers in both the trading and non-trading services of local authorities are classified under "Other Transport and General Labour."

¶ The total membership shown for all trade unions includes the membership of branches in Eire and overseas (numbering about 72,000 in 1938, of whom 38,000 were engineers and other metal workers, and 9,000 were railway servants), but wholly excludes the membership of unions whose headquarters are situated outside Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The totals include a number of persons who are members of more than one union, and are therefore counted more than once in the figures. The duplication is almost entirely in the "National Government," the "Local Government" and the "Teaching" groups. While precise figures are not ascertainable, it is estimated that the duplication in the total figures amounts to about 25,000.



## CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN AUGUST.

## 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 August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an increase estimated at about £6,890 in the weekly full-time wages of 168,900 workpeople and in a decrease of £26,000 in those of 332,500 workpeople.

The particulars are analysed by industry groups below:—

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ...	31,950	315,500	£ 430	£ 25,290
Metal ...	110,900	8,600	3,850	430
Other ...	26,050	8,400	2,610	280
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>168,900</b>	<b>332,500</b>	<b>6,890</b>	<b>26,000</b>

In the mining and quarrying group there were increases for coal miners in Leicestershire and the Cannock Chase district, and decreases in Northumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, North Staffordshire, the Forest of Dean, and Scotland, the changes being due to fluctuations in the proceeds of the industry as shown by the district ascertainment. Other workpeople whose wages were increased included iron miners and quarrymen in certain districts and cokemen and by-product workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and those whose wages were reduced included cokemen and by-product workers in Durham and West Yorkshire, the changes being due in each case to the operation of sliding scales based on the selling prices of the products.

In the metal group the principal increase affected workpeople engaged in steel melting and rolling in various districts, whose wages were advanced slightly under the operation of a selling-price sliding scale. Other increases affected tinplate makers, blastfurnacemen in certain areas, workers engaged in wire rope manufacture, and those chain makers whose wages are regulated by Orders under the Trade Boards Acts. There was a decrease in the wages of workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and at iron and steel rolling mills and forges in the Midlands, amounting to about 1½ per cent. on current wages.

In the other industry groups the principal increases affected brush and broom makers and certain classes of jute workers. The decreases concerned mainly waterworks employees in the Midlands.

Of the estimated total increase of £6,890 per week, £3,900 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the coal mining industry; £500 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living; £1,500 was due to arrangements made by joint standing bodies; and the re-

maining £990 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

Of the estimated total decrease of £26,000 per week, £25,725 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the coal mining industry; £135 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living; and the remaining £140 was the result of arrangements made by joint standing bodies.

## SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY–AUGUST, 1939.

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

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople† affected by net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal Mining ...	155,600	202,650	£ 8,160	£ 15,980
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	8,800	10,700	1,640	1,860
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	15,000	5,550	1,450	140
Iron and Steel ...	18,750	126,200	1,950	14,350
Engineering‡ ...	657,000	—	57,100	—
Shipbuilding ...	16,900	—	1,500	—
Other Metal ...	130,250	33,550	10,900	5,450
Textile ...	113,750	4,800	4,850	220
Clothing ...	350	7,000	50	440
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	19,850	—	2,330	—
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	700	—	50	—
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	30,000	—	2,380	—
Building, Public Works	—	—	—	—
Contracting, etc. ...	72,200	—	7,170	—
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply ...	2,000	3,900	200	220
Transport‡ ...	74,550	2,550	9,000	320
Public Administration	—	—	—	—
Services ...	6,800	50	620	5
Other ...	18,500	—	5,000	—
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,341,000</b>	<b>396,950</b>	<b>114,350</b>	<b>38,985</b>

In the corresponding eight months of 1938, there were net increases of £261,900 in the weekly full-time wages of 2,380,200 workpeople, and net decreases of £28,550 in those of 122,800 workpeople.

## Hours of Labour.

There were no important change in hours of labour during August. In the industries covered by the Department's statistics\* the changes reported in the eight completed months of 1939 are estimated to have affected about 367,000 workpeople, who have had their hours reduced, on average, by a little over 3½ hours per week.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Coal Mining	Northumberland ...	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Decrease of 1·93 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages at the minimum of 45 per cent. above the basis rates.§
	Lancashire and Cheshire.	25 Aug.		Decrease of 2·5 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages at the minimum of 6 per cent. above the basis rates.§
	Nottinghamshire ...	1 Aug.		Decrease of 12 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 58 per cent. above the basis rates.§
	Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire).	1 Aug.		Decrease of 0·05 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 2·76 per cent. above the basis rates.§
	South Derbyshire ...	1 Aug.		Decrease of 0·52 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 29 per cent. above the basis rates.§
	Cannock Chase ...	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters.	Increase of 0·77 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 48·38 per cent. above the basis rates for shopmen, mechanics and surface workers not handling coal, and 46·38 per cent. for all other workers.
	North Staffordshire	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than overmen, underground firemen and shot firers.	Decrease of 1 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 46 per cent. above the basis rates.§
	Leicestershire ...	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 0·56 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 51·88 per cent. above the basis rates.§
	Forest of Dean ...	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than master hauliers, underground linesmen and engineers.	Decrease of 0·85 per cent. on basis rates of 1919 (equivalent to 0·63 per cent. on standard rates of 1921) leaving the percentage 82·55 per cent. above the basis rates of 1919 (equivalent to 35·22 per cent. above the standard rates of 1921).
	Scotland ...	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Decrease of 6·33 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 117·20 per cent. above the basis rates, and corresponding decreases for workpeople (e.g., enginemen, boys and girls) in receipt of consolidated rates.§
Coke, etc. Manufacture.	Durham¶ ...	1 Aug.	Cokemen and by-product workers	Decrease** of 1 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 42 per cent. above the basis rates.
	West Yorkshire ...	1st full pay day in Aug.		Decrease** of 4 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 51 per cent. above the basis rates.††
	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1st full pay in Aug.	Cokemen and by-product workers (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in the coal mining industry).	Increase** of 1 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 61 per cent. above the standard rates.

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

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 149,000 workpeople whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

‡ Changes affecting workpeople employed in railway engineering workshops are included under "Engineering" and not under "Transport."

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

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

¶ This reduction affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Durham Coke Owners' Association.

\*\* Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

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



## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Cleveland ... ..	14 Aug.	Ironstone miners ... ..	Increase* of 0.75 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 39.25 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change for labourers: 5s. 9d. to 6s. 1½d. per shift plus 39.25 per cent.†
	Leicestershire and adjoining parts of Lincolnshire.	29 July	Ironstone and limestone quarrymen	<i>Decrease* of 2 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 43 per cent. above the standard rates.</i>
	Corby ... ..	6 Aug.	Certain ironstone miners and quarrymen.	Increase* of 1.25 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 48.75 per cent. above the standard rates.
	North Lincolnshire...	6 Aug.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen...	Increase* of 0.75 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 51 per cent. above the standard rates.
	South and West Durham.	14 Aug.	Limestone quarrymen ... ..	Increase* of 0.75 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 39.25 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change for labourers: 5s. 9d. to 6s. 1½d. per shift plus 39.25 per cent.
	Cleveland and Durham.	6 Aug.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase* of 0.75 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 47.75 per cent. above the standard rates.
	Tees-side ... ..	6 Aug.	Cokemen and by-product workers	<i>Decrease* of 2 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 43 per cent. above the standard rates.</i>
	Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire.	29 July	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase* of 0.75 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 51 per cent. above the standard rates.
	North Lincolnshire	6 Aug.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase* of 1.25 per cent. on basis rate, making wages 48.75 per cent. above the basis rate. Rate after change: 49s. plus 48.75 per cent., plus tonnage bonus.
	Bilston ... ..	6 Aug.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase* of 0.75 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 47.75 per cent. above the standard rates.
	Corby ... ..	6 Aug.	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase* of 1.25 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 48.75 per cent. above the standard rates.
	North-East Coast Area.	6 Aug.	Semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills, whose wages are based on a 47-hour week, also boys under 21 years.	Increase* of 1.25 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 48.75 per cent. above the standard rates.
	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire.	7 Aug.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at iron puddling furnaces and at iron and steel rolling mills and forges.	<i>Decrease* of 2.5 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 60 per cent. above the basis rates.</i>
	Barrow-in-Furness	7 Aug.	Wire and hoop millmen ... ..	<i>Decrease* of 2.5 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 60 per cent. above the basis rates.</i>
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Great Britain† ...	6 Aug.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producers, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.).	Increase* of 1.25 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 48.75 per cent. (basic process) and 23.75 per cent. (acid process) above the standard rates.
	North-East Coast Area (except certain men employed at Gateshead).		Men employed on direct production in steel rolling mills.	
	Barrow-in-Furness		Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemmen, crane-men, etc.	
	Workington ... ..		Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers).	
	Scunthorpe ... ..		Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers.	Increase* of 1.25 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 48.75 per cent. above the standard rates.
	Bilston ... ..		Steel millmen, maintenance men, etc.	
	West of Scotland ...		Millmen, gas producers, enginemmen, crane-men, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed in steel rolling mills.	
	Cleveland, Cumberland and North Lincolnshire.	6 Aug.	Bricklayers employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase* of 1.25 per cent. on the basis rate, making wages 48.75 per cent. above the basis rate. Rate after change: 1s. 1.5d. per hour plus 48.75 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.
	England and Scotland.		Bricklayers employed in iron and steel works in England and steel works in Scotland.	
	North-East Coast Area.		Bricklayers' labourers employed at blastfurnaces and at iron and steel works.	Increase* of 1.25 per cent. on the basis rate, making wages 48.75 per cent. above the basis rate. Rate after change: 10.5d. per hour plus 48.75 per cent.
	North-East Coast Area.		Skilled and semi-skilled craftsmen 21 years and over employed at blastfurnaces and at iron and steel works.	Increase* of 1.25 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 48.75 per cent. above the basis rates. Rate after change for class "A" or skilled men, 1s. 0.25d. per hour plus 48.75 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.
	North-East Coast Area.		Joiners, wagonwrights and wagon repairers employed at certain iron and steel works.	Increase* of 1.25 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 48.75 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change: joiners and wagonwrights, 1s. 0.15d. per hour; wagon repairers, 11.89d. per hour; plus in each case 48.75 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.
	Scotland, North-East Coast, and South Yorkshire district.		Roll turners employed in steel works	Increase* of 1.25 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 48.75 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change: Scotland, 1s. 1.2d. per hour; N.E. Coast and S. Yorkshire, 1s. 0.75d.; plus in each case 48.75 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.
Ship-repairing	Hull ... ..	24 Aug.	Fitters, turners, sheet metal workers, etc., employed on repairs to fishing vessels by members of the Hull Fishing Vessel Owners' Association, Ltd.	Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change include: fitters, turners, brass finishers and blacksmiths, 74s. 6d.; sheet metal workers, 72s. 6d.; machinists, 65s. 6d.; smiths' strikers, 62s. 6d.; engineers' labourers, 58s.
Wire rope Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1st pay in Aug.	Ancillary and ropery workers engaged in the manufacture of wire ropes.	Increase of 2s. per week to adult male workers, with proportionate increases to women and youths.
Chain making	Great Britain ...	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in making hand-hammered chain from iron up to and including ½-in. diameter.	Increase§ in general minimum time rates and general minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts from 15 per cent. below to 10 per cent. below the basis rates. General minimum time rate after change for adult workers, 5½d. per hour.
			Workpeople employed in making drolled and tommyied chain from iron No. 6 I.S.W.G. up to and including ¾-in. diameter, and hand-hammered chain from iron ¾-in. up to and including ½-in. diameter.	Increase§ in general minimum time rates and general minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts from 15 per cent. below to 10 per cent. below the basis rates. General minimum time rate after change for lowest paid adult workers, 1s. 1½d. per hour.
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.	6 Aug.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in tinplate manufacture.	Increase* of 1.75 per cent. on standard basis rates, making wages 7 per cent. above the standard basis rates.

\* Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

† Flat-rate additions are also paid of 4d. per shift to workers 18 years and over and of 2d. per shift to other workers.

‡ 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.

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

|| This increase did not apply to datal workers whose basis rates are 6s. 10½d. per day or less. Such workers continued to receive ex-gratia bonuses, which, together with their sliding-scale percentage, amounted to a total of 22.75 per cent. on basis rates.



## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
Jute Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	21 Aug.	Certain classes of adult timeworkers employed in preparing, spinning or weaving (a) jute or (b) jute and any other fibre except flax and hemp :— Male workers (except loom tenters 21 years and over).  Female workers 18 years and over (except Orre (or spare) spinners, spinning shifting mistresses, other spinners and weaving learners).	Increase of 2s. per week in the general minimum time rate for loom under-tenters 23 years and over (42s. 6d. to 44s. 6d.) and of 3s. 11d. in the general minimum or guaranteed time rate for other workers 21 years and over (39s. 1d. to 43s.).* Increase of 1s. 6d. per week in the general minimum or guaranteed time rate (25s. to 26s. 6d.).*
Textile, Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Macclesfield ...	Pay day in week ending 11 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the silk dyeing and finishing trade.	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 53 to 56 per cent. on basis rates. Minimum weekly rates after change: men 21 years and over, 49s. 11d.; women 18 years and over, 31s. 2d.
	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1st pay day in Sept.‡	Machine calico printers ...	Supplementary wage increased† from 23·85 to 24·75 per cent. on basis wages, the flat-rate bonuses of 18s. and 12s. for journeymen and apprentices respectively remaining unchanged.
	Dundee ...	4 Aug.	Workpeople employed in calendering and dyeing establishments.	Scales of rates of wages adopted for a normal working week of 48 hours involving increases of various amounts. Minimum weekly rates for men 21 years and over: calendering—front calendermen and charge manglemen, 46s., packers, 45s., charge croppersmen, charge lappers and roymen, 44s., other operatives, 43s.; dyeing—dyers' labourers, 43s.; sack sewing—cutters and stamp adjusters, 44s., labourers, 43s.; women 18 years and over machinists and bundlers, 30s., other women, 28s.
Boot Repairing	Brecon, Monmouth and East Glamorgan. Mid - Glamorgan and West Wales.	Pay day in week commencing 17 July.	Boot repairers employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the Brecon, Monmouth and East Glamorgan, Mid-Glamorgan and West Wales District Hours and Wages Boards of the Co-operative Union, Ltd.	Scales of weekly rates adopted involving increases of various amounts. Rates after change: foremen, current Trade Board rates plus 2s.; male adult timeworkers other than juniors and foremen, current Trade Board rates plus 1s. 6d.; pieceworkers, ground work and all extras, current Trade Board rates plus 2½ per cent.; female timeworkers (other than juniors and forewomen), indentured apprentices, learners and junior workers, current Trade Board rates plus 1s.
Building	Elgin, Lossiemouth and Forres.	1 Aug.	Plasterers ...	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.).
Waterworks Undertakings.	Certain Undertakings in the Midland Area.§	1st full pay week in Aug.	Manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Decrease† of ¼d. per hour in the minimum rates. Minimum rates after change in Zone A include: trenchmen, turncocks and stokers, 1s. 2½d.; lead pipe jointers, 1s. 5½d.; meter readers, 1s. 3½d.; labourers, 1s. 1½d. The rates in Zones B and C Areas are 1d. and 1½d. per hour respectively less than in Zone A.
Brush and Broom Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1 Aug.	Male workers 21 years and over with 3 years' experience in certain operations and those of all ages who have served at least 5 years' apprenticeship in one or more of these operations.	Increase† of ¼d. per hour in the minimum time rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts (1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d.) and of ¼d. in the piecework basis time rate (1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3½d.).
			Other male workers except indentured apprentices.	Increase† of ¼d. per hour except for those 18 to 19, 16½ to 17, and under 16 years. Minimum rates after change: 2½d. at under 14½ years increasing to 11½d. at 21 years and over.
			Female pan hands ...	Increase† for certain occupations of ¼d. or ½d. in time rates and of ¼d. per hour in the piecework basis time rates.
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	7 Aug.	Female workers (other than pan hands and learners).	Increase† in time rates of ¼d. per hour for those 16 and under 16½ and those 17 and under 18. Minimum rates after change: 2½d. at under 14½ years increasing to 6½d. at 21 years and over.
			Male and female pieceworkers on certain operations.	Increase† in the minimum piece rates from 22½ to 20 per cent. below the list.
			Apprentices ...	Increase† proportional to the above.
Entertainments	Aberdeen ...	17 July	Skip and basket makers ...	Increase† of 3 per cent. on list prices, making wages 83½ and 73½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.
			Workers employed in cinema theatres.	New scales of minimum weekly rates of wages adopted, according to grade of theatre, involving increases of various amounts for some workers. Minimum weekly rates include: projectionists—chief, 65s. to 90s., second, 45s. to 57s. 6d.; head attendants or foremen, 45s. to 60s.; doormen or assistant foremen, 40s. to 50s.; male attendants, receptionists and boilermen—over 21 years of age, 40s. or 42s. 6d., 18 to 21 years, 25s. to 30s., 16 to 18 years, 15s.; female attendants, 22s. 6d.

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

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

‡ In respect of the preceding pay period.

§ The Undertakings affected are mainly those affiliated to the Midland District Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry.

## PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

The following Table shows the results of recent ascertainties of selling prices of pig iron and of manufactured iron and steel, upon which are based changes in the rates of wages of certain classes of iron and steel and other workers in particular districts :—

Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average Selling Price per ton* according to last Audit.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) compared with	
			Previous Audit.	A Year ago.
Pig-iron :	1939.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cumberland ...	Apr.–June	106 9	–0 2½	–10 7
Lincolnshire ...	Apr.–June	85 10½	+0 7½	–17 1½
Nottingham District ...	Apr.–June	83 2½	–2 0	–12 0½
Northamptonshire ...	Apr.–June	82 0½	+0 2½	–8 8½
North Staffordshire ...	Apr.–June	83 2½	†	–7 4½
Manufactured Iron :				
West of Scotland ...	May–June	247 11½	–1 0½	–21 5
Steel :				
South-West Wales ...	Apr.–June	140 10	+0 8½	–9 3½

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which wages are regulated, the ascertainties resulted in increases in the wages of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in North Lincolnshire and of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen in Northamptonshire (excluding Corby); and decreases in the wages of blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire, blastfurnacemen in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire, and ironstone and limestone quarrymen in Leicestershire and adjoining parts of Lincolnshire.

The ascertainties did not warrant a change in wages in the cases of iron ore miners and limestone quarrymen in Cumberland, iron ore miners in the Furness district, blastfurnacemen in North Staffordshire, Siemens Steel workers in South-West Wales, and iron puddlers and millmen and sheet millmen in the West of Scotland.

For details of the changes in wages, reference should be made to page 310 of the August issue of this GAZETTE and to page 353 of this issue.

\* Stated to the nearest farthing.

† The exact decrease was 0·052d.



## TRADE DISPUTES IN AUGUST.\*

*Number, Magnitude and Duration.*—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 85, as compared with 74 in the previous month and 77 in August, 1938. In these 85 new disputes about 23,800 workpeople were directly involved, and 8,900 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 4,500 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 21 disputes which began before August and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 106, involving 37,200 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during August, estimated at 118,000 working days.

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

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying ...	4	35	39	26,700	80,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	2	15	17	1,800	6,000
Textile ...	5	11	16	2,200	16,000
Building, etc. ...	3	13	16	5,800	11,000
Other ...	7	11	18	700	5,000
<b>Total, August, 1939 ...</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>37,200</b>	<b>118,000</b>
<b>Total, July, 1939 ...</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>34,000</b>	<b>134,000</b>
<b>Total, August, 1938 ...</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>22,700</b>	<b>86,000</b>

*Causes.*—Of the 85 disputes beginning in August, 23, directly involving 4,900 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 5, directly involving 300 workpeople, out of proposed wage reductions, and 29, directly involving 9,300 workpeople, on other wage questions; 15, directly involving 3,100 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 5, directly involving 500 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 7, directly involving 5,700 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle. One small dispute was due to sympathetic action.

*Results.*—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during August have been effected in the case of 78 new disputes, directly involving 22,800 workpeople, and 16 old disputes, directly involving 2,600 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 24, directly involving 9,100 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 53, directly involving 13,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 17, directly involving 3,300 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 3 other disputes, directly involving 300 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR JANUARY–AUGUST, 1939 AND 1938.†

Industry Group.	January to August, 1939.			January to August, 1938.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Fishing and Agriculture...	7	1,000	41,000	...	...	...
Coal Mining ...	231	115,600†	295,000	246	124,900†	573,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	9	1,300	45,000	8	500	3,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	6	900	8,000	18	2,600	18,000
Engineering ...	51	27,800	154,000	27	17,600	68,000
Shipbuilding ...	28	3,800	33,000	24	2,200	23,000
Other Metal ...	53	11,200	68,000	39	7,400	69,000
Textile ...	45	6,200	92,000	34	5,300	60,000
Clothing ...	19	4,000	10,000	30	6,300	28,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	8	1,000	10,000	14	3,000	10,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	15	2,500	22,000	20	1,300	28,000
Building, etc. ...	93	28,000	113,000	74	8,000	84,000
Transport ...	23	8,900	44,000	35	7,600	23,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	6	700	1,000	13	1,000	12,000
Other ...	18	2,100	13,000	24	3,000	34,000
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>215,000†</b>	<b>949,000</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>190,700†</b>	<b>1,033,000</b>

## PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING AUGUST.

Occupations‡ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Work-people Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.†	Began.	Ended.		
<b>COAL MINING :—</b>			1939.	1939.		
Colliery workpeople—near Pontefract (one colliery).	931	1,183	24 July	5 Aug.§	Workpeople's refusal to accept employers' proposals for alterations in "dirt agreement."	Conditions agreed upon for a new agreement.
Colliery workpeople—Ferryhill, Co. Durham (one colliery).	673	723	16 Aug.	16 Aug.	For payment of wages to two putters who had been suspended.	Work resumed to permit of negotiations.
Colliery workpeople—Pontypool, Mon. (one colliery).	1,000	...	17 Aug.	19 Aug.	Dispute respecting bonus payment to workpeople who were absent from work on the day preceding a holiday.	Work resumed pending reference of dispute to arbitrators, who subsequently decided in favour of workpeople.
Colliery workpeople—Bargoed, Glam. (certain collieries of one firm).	2,200		22 Aug.	22 Aug.	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Non-unionists joined trade union.
Colliery workpeople—Abertridwr, Glam. (one colliery).	1,250		22 Aug.	26 Aug.	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Non-unionists joined trade union.
Hauliers and other colliery workpeople—Wrexham (four collieries).	5,000		22 Aug.¶	28 Aug.¶	For advance in wages.	Work resumed on terms in operation prior to stoppage.
Colliery workpeople—Hirwaun, Glam. (one colliery).	1,100		28 Aug.	30 Aug.	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Non-unionists joined trade union.
<b>ENGINEERING :—</b>						
Workpeople employed in machine tool manufacture—Manchester (one firm).	799	...	15 Aug.	17 Aug.	For dismissal of an alleged non-unionist.	Employee in question proved that he was a trade unionist.
<b>COTTON WEAVING :—</b>						
Cotton weavers, winders, warpers, etc.—Accrington (one firm).	253	111	18 July	17 Aug.**	Against proposed introduction of eight-loom-per-weaver system.	Eight-loom-per-weaver system introduced for an experimental period.
<b>BUILDING :—</b>						
Bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers and labourers—Bridgend, Glam. (two firms).	577	318	26 July	5 Aug.††	For subsistence allowance of 3s. 6d. per day.	Work resumed on terms in operation prior to stoppage.
Building trade operatives—Devizes (one firm).	1,350	...	11 Aug.	15 Aug.	For advance of 3d. in hourly rates of wages, in view of effect of reduced working hours on weekly earnings.	Work resumed, by majority of workpeople involved, at rates of wages in operation prior to stoppage.
Building trade operatives—Hereford (one firm).	1,772	311	10 Aug.	10 Aug.	For the payment of four hours travelling time on completion of contract.	Four hours travelling time to be paid.

\* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced, etc.) exceeded 100 days.

† In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication, however, is slight, except in coal mining, in which the net number of workpeople involved was approximately 91,000 in 1939, and 92,000 in 1938. For all industries combined the net totals were approximately 188,000 in 1939, and 156,000 in 1938.

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

§ Work was resumed on 15th August.

|| Estimated number.

¶ The stoppage began and ended on different dates at the different collieries involved.

\*\* Work was resumed on 21st August.

†† Work was resumed on 9th August.



## CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 1st SEPTEMBER.

## Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	...	...	55%
Food only	...	...	38%

## FOOD.

At 1st September the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was slightly higher than at 1st August. This was mainly due to increases in the prices of eggs and of fish, but these increases were partly counterbalanced by decreases in the prices of potatoes.

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 38 per cent. at 1st September, 1939, as compared with 37 per cent. at 1st August, 1939, and 40 per cent. at 1st September, 1938.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices in July, 1914, and at 1st August and 1st September, 1939:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest ½d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) at 1st September, 1939, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Aug., 1939.	1st Sept., 1939.	July, 1914.	1st Aug., 1939.
Beef, British—					
Ribs ...	s. d. 0 10	s. d. 1 2½	s. d. 1 2½	d. + 4½	—
Thin Flank ...	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 1	—
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ...	0 7½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 2½	—
Thin Flank ...	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	—	—
Mutton, British—					
Legs ...	0 10½	1 3½	1 3½	+ 5	—
Breast ...	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 1	—
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ...	0 6½	0 10½	0 10½	+ 3½	—
Breast ...	0 4	0 4	0 4	—	—
Bacon (streaky)*	0 11½	1 3	1 3	+ 3½	—
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 1½	1 1½	+ 3	—
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 8½	0 8½	+ 2½	—
Tea ...	1 6½	2 4	2 4	+ 9½	—
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 3	0 3	+ 1	—
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 6½	0 6½	+ 3½	—
Butter—					
Fresh ...	1 2½	1 4½	1 4½	+ 2	+ 0½
Salt ...	1 2½	1 3½	1 3½	+ 1	—
Cheese† ...	0 8½	0 10	0 10	+ 1½	—
Margarine ...	0 7	0 6½	0 6½	— 0½	—
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 1½	0 2	+ 0½	+ 0½
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 7½	0 6½	+ 1½	— 0½

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (–) at 1st September, 1939, as compared with July, 1914.			Corre- sponding General Average Inc. or Dec. (–) for 1st Aug., 1939.
	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs ...	44	44	44	43
Thin Flank ...	14	16	15	15
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs ...	31	33	32	31
Thin Flank ...	– 3	5	1	1
Mutton, British—				
Legs ...	45	51	48	48
Breast ...	12	16	14	14
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs ...	55	47	51	50
Breast ...	– 7	2	– 3	– 4
Bacon (streaky)*	34	35	35	33
Fish ...	128	104	116	106
Flour ...	24	28	26	27
Bread ...	42	42	42	43
Tea ...	50	54	52	53
Sugar (granulated) ...	51	42	46	46
Milk ...	89	95	92	91
Butter—				
Fresh ...	10	16	13	12
Salt ...	6	9	7	7
Cheese† ...	14	18	16	15
Margarine ...	– 7	– 9	– 8	– 8
Eggs (fresh) ...	55	60	58	56
Potatoes ...	44	23	33	51
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	38	38	38	37

\* If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.

† The description of cheese for which prices are quoted is in most cases Canadian or New Zealand, but in some districts the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.

## 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 September, 1939, was approximately 54 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 62 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase shown below for "all items."

As regards *clothing*, owing to the wide range of quotations, to changes in qualities 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 there was little change in retail prices, on average, during August, and for articles of, as far as possible, similar quality at each date, the average increase in retail prices between July, 1914, and 1st September, 1939, was between 105 and 110 per cent.

In the *fuel and light* group the prices of coal in some districts were higher at 1st September than at 1st August, and averaged about 95 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 90 per cent. a month ago. In the prices of gas the average increase remained at about 55 per cent. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st September, 1939, as compared with July, 1914, was between 80 and 85 per cent.

## ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in working-class family expenditure in 1914, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging approximately 80 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st September, 1939, is approximately **55 per cent.** over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 55 per cent. at 1st August, 1939, and 56 per cent. at 1st September, 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 standard of living prevailing in working-class families prior to August, 1914, no allowance being made for the effect of any changes in the standard of living that may have occurred since that date.

## 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	169
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	99
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	80
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	77
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	77
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	66	66	67	68
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	67
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	55
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	48
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	43
1933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	43
1934	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	43	44	44
1935	43	42	41	39	39	40	43	43	43	45	47	47
1936	47	47	46	44	44	44	46	46	47	48	51	51
1937	51	51	51	51	52	52	55	55	55	58	60	60
1938	59	57	56	54	56	55	59	56	56	55	56	56
1939	55	55	53	53	53	53	56	55	55			

## NOTE.

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



## RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

## I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*				Latest figures available.	
	July, 1935.	July, 1936.	July, 1937.	July, 1938.	Else.	Date.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1939.
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...</b>	26	29	40	46	38	Sept.
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES.</b>						
Egypt (Cairo)†	19	14	10	...	11	May
Finland†	809	792	870	865	887	July
France (Paris)...	325	362	500	588	665	Aug.
" (other towns)...	305§	352§	477§	554§	597	May
Germany ...	23	24	25	24	25	July
Netherlands (Amsterdam)¶	18¶	19¶	30	30	24	June
Norway ...	40	45	61	68	66	July
Portugal†	1,899	1,963	1,998§§	1,928	1,806	July
Sweden†	32	35	41	45	49	July
Switzerland ...	15	20	31	29	32	July
<b>BRITISH DOMINIONS, &amp;C.</b>						
Australia††	25	27	31	39	41	June
Canada...	3	9	17	17	10	July
Éire ...	40§	45§	54§	59§	57	May
New Zealand ...	18	25	36	41	49	July
South Africa ...	2	1	2	7	8	June

## II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Country.	Items on which Computation is based.**	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*				Latest figures available.	
		July, 1935.	July, 1936.	July, 1937.	July, 1938.	Else.	Date.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1939.
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...</b>	A.B.C.D.E	43	46	55	59	55	Sept.
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES.</b>							
Denmark ...	A.B.C.D.E	73	74	80	82	83	July
Egypt (Cairo)...	A.B.C.D.E	30	30	28	31	28	May
Finland†	A.B.C.D.E	896	888	952	961	983	July
Germany ...	A.B.C.D.E	24	25	26	27	27	July
Netherlands (Amsterdam)¶	A.B.C.D.E	36¶	31¶	39	39	36	June
Italy (Rome) ...	A.B.C.D.E	300	324	363	399	416	May
Norway ...	A.B.C.D.E	51	55	68	73	73	July
Sweden ...	A.B.C.D.E	56	58	62	66	69	July
Switzerland ...	A.B.C.D	28	30	37	37	38	July
<b>BRITISH DOMINIONS, &amp;C.</b>							
Australia ...	A.B.C.D.E	22††	25††	28††	31††	34	2nd Qr.
Canada ...	A.B.C.D.E	23	26	30	32	30	July
Éire ...	A.B.C.D.E	56§	59§	70§	73§	73	Aug.
New Zealand ...	A.B.C.D.E	33	37	47	51	57	July
South Africa ...	A.B.C.D.E	16	16	18	23	23	June

\* Exceptions to this are: Finland, Italy (Rome), January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June 1914; Portugal, South Africa, 1914; Egypt, Germany, 1913-1914; Netherlands, 1911-1913; Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all items are weighted averages for the six capital cities. The percentages are calculated on prices in the ordinary currency.

† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

‡ The method of calculation was revised in 1937.

§ Figure for August.

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

¶ Figure for June.

\*\* A = Food; B = House-rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light; E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.

†† Figure for 3rd Quarter.

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

§§ Revised figure.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in August\*, was 195, as compared with 140† in the previous month, and with 184‡ in August, 1938. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in August numbered 34, as compared with 30 in the previous month, and with 40 in August, 1938.

## MINES AND QUARRIES.\*

Under Coal Mines Acts:—

Underground ...	61
Surface ...	6
Metalliferous Mines ...	...
Quarries ...	14

TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES 81

## FACTORIES.

Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass ... 6

Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.... 4

Metal Extracting and Refining ... 1

Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) ... 11

Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. ... 4

Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles, and Aircraft Manufacture ... 6

Shipbuilding ... 5

Other Metal Trades ... 4

Cotton ... 3

Wool, Worsted, Shoddy ... 2

Other Textile Manufacture ... 1

Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing ... 1

Tanning, Currying, etc. ... 3

Food and Drink ... 3

General Woodwork and Furniture ... 2

Paper, Printing, etc. ... 3

Rubber ... 1

Gas Works ... 1

Electrical Stations ... 1

Other Industries ...

## WORKS AND PLACES UNDER ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships ... 11

Building Operations ... 22

Works of Engineering Construction ... 3

TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT... 95

## RAILWAY SERVICE.

Brakesmen, Goods Guards ...

Engine Drivers, Motormen ... 2

Firemen ... 1

Guards (Passenger)...

Permanent Way Men ... 4

Porters ... 2

Shunters ... 2

Mechanics ...

Labourers ... 2

Other Grades ... 6

Contractors' Servants ...

TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 19

**Total (excluding Seamen) 195**

## SEAMEN.

Trading Vessels—

Steam and Motor ... 33

Fishing Vessels—

Steam and Motor ... 1

TOTAL, SEAMEN ... 34

**Total (including Seamen) 229**

## INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

## I. Cases.

## LEAD POISONING.

Among Operatives engaged in—

Smelting of Metals ... 1

Plumbing and Soldering ...

Shipbreaking ...

Printing ...

Tinning of Metals ...

Other Contact with Molten Lead ...

White and Red Lead Works ...

Pottery ... 3

Vitreous Enamelling ... 1

Electric Accumulator Works ...

Paint and Colour Works ... 5

India-rubber Works ...

Coach and Car Painting ... 1

Shipbuilding ...

Other Industries ... 2

Painting of Buildings ... 1

TOTAL ... 14

## OTHER POISONING

Aniline ... 3

## ANTHRAX.

Wool ... 1

Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ... 1

TOTAL ... 2

## I. Cases—continued.

## EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION

Pitch... ... 14

Tar ... ... 1

Oil ... ... 11

TOTAL ... 26

## CHROME ULCERATION.

Manufacture of Bichromates ...

Dyeing and Finishing ...

Chrome Tanning ... 2

Chromium Plating ... 16

Other Industries ... 3

TOTAL ... 21

**Total, Cases ... 66**

## II. Deaths.

## LEAD POISONING.

Coach and Car Painting ... 1

## ANTHRAX.

Wool ... ... 1

## EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION

Tar ... ... 1

Oil ... ... 4

TOTAL ... 5

**Total, Deaths... 7**

\* For mines and quarries the figures (calculated weekly since August, 1938) cover the 5 weeks ended 2nd September, and comparison is with the 4 weeks ended 29th July, 1939, and the calendar month of August, 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.



## TRADE BOARDS ACTS AND HOLIDAYS WITH PAY ACT.

### NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

#### Paper Box Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.B. (N. 18), dated 23rd August, 1939, to vary the general minimum time rates and general overtime rates for male workers.

#### Paper Box Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.B. (N. 19), dated 23rd August, 1939, relating to Holidays with Pay. Objection period expires 23rd September, 1939.

### CONFIRMING ORDERS.

#### General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.W.R. (12), dated 2nd August, 1939, confirming a direction for Holidays with Pay under the Holidays with Pay Act (Northern Ireland), 1938, and specifying 7th August, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

#### Laundry Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.L. (12), dated 11th August, 1939, confirming a direction for Holidays with Pay under the Holidays with Pay Act (Northern Ireland), 1938, and specifying 21st August, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

#### Wholesale Mantle and Costume Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.W.M. (15), dated 11th August, 1939, confirming a direction for Holidays with Pay under the Holidays with Pay Act (Northern Ireland), 1938, and specifying 21st August, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

#### Jute Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order J. (61) dated 11th August, 1939, confirming a variation of guaranteed time rates, general minimum time rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and specifying 21st August, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The Home Secretary has made the following Draft Regulations :  
Weekly Hours of Young Persons under 16 in Factories (Printing and Bookbinding) Regulations, 1939;

Weekly Hours of Young Persons under 16 in Factories (various Textile and Allied Industries) Regulations, 1939. These Draft Regulations are in substitution for the Draft Factories Act (Weekly Hours of Young Persons under 16) (No. 1) Regulations, which applied only to the cotton, woollen and carpet industries.

Copies of the Regulations can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE.

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

### SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

**IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.**—A difference having arisen between the Associated Society of Moulders and Guest Keen Baldwins Iron and Steel Company Limited regarding a claim by the Society for an increase in wages to certain grades employed at the Company's foundry at Dowlais Iron Works, Dowlais, the matter was referred for determination to a Board of Arbitration appointed by the Minister of Labour under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, consisting of Sir John Forster (Chairman), Mr. F. Stuart Hall (employers' representative) and Mr. David Evans, J.P. (workpeople's representative).

The award of the Board, issued on 12th August, 1939, provided for increases in wages, ranging from 4s. 3d. to 5s. per week of 47 hours to all the grades concerned with the exception of general labourers, whose wages, the Board awarded, should for the present remain unchanged.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

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

**FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.**—*Annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1938.* Home Office. [Cmd. 6081; price 2s.]

**LABOUR INSPECTION.**—*International Labour Conference, twenty-sixth session, Geneva, 1940. The organisation of labour inspection in industrial and commercial undertakings. Preliminary report.* International Labour Office. [Geneva 1939; price 8s.]

**TRADE UNIONS.**—*Registered Trade Unions: Statistical Summary, 1928-38.* Registry of Friendly Societies. [S.O. publication; price 2d.]

**UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.**—*Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of June, 1939.* U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet No. 6/1939. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 2d.]

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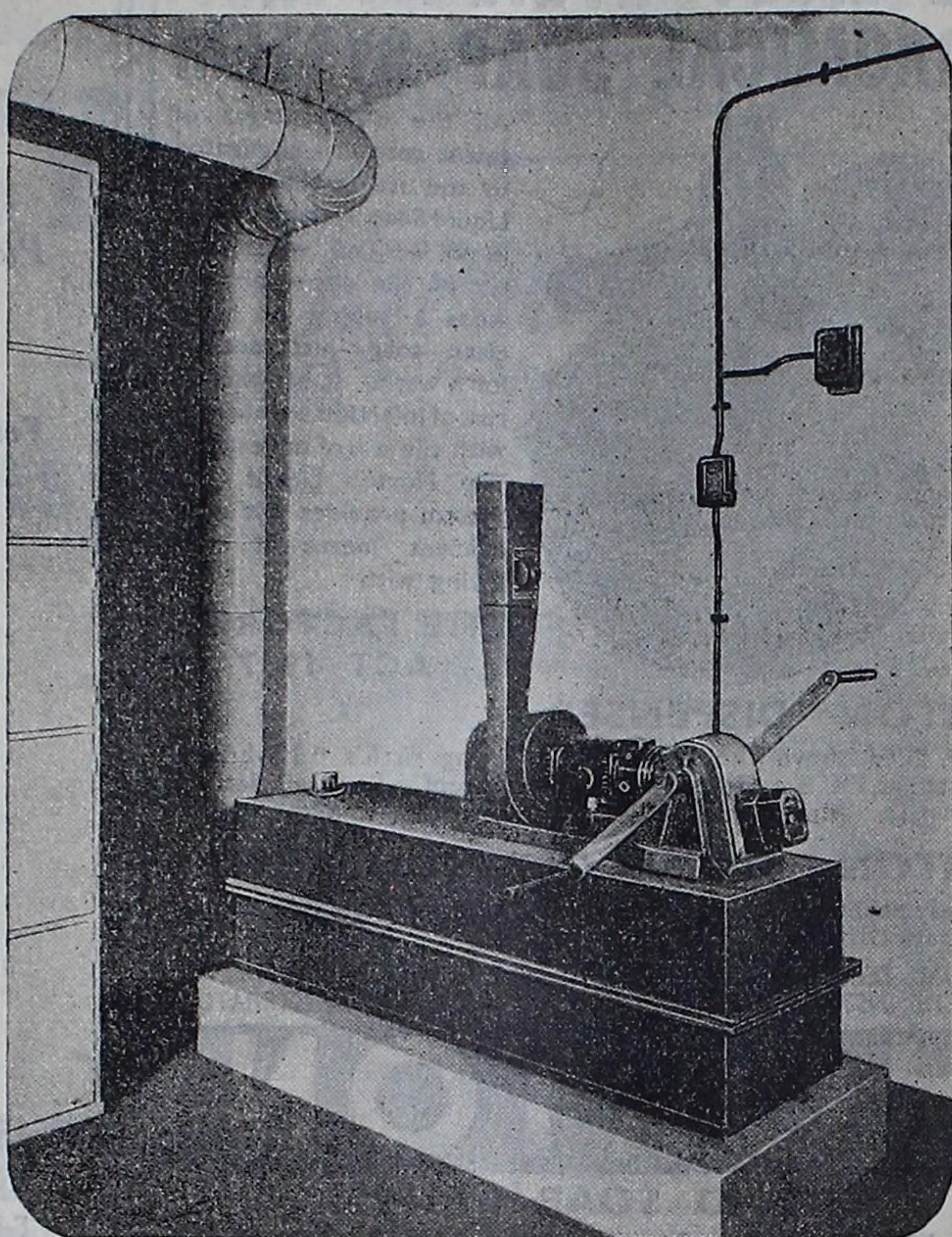
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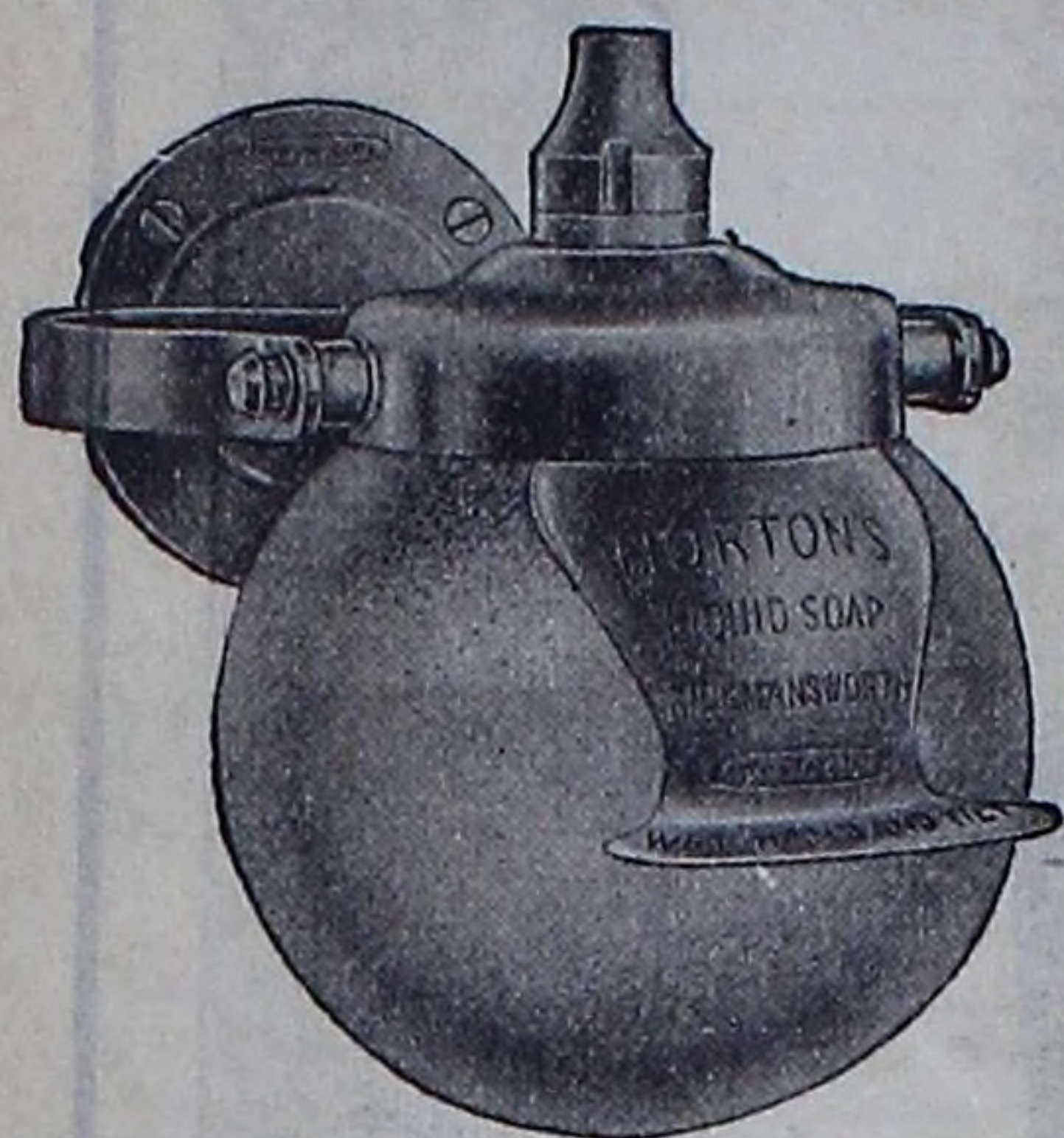
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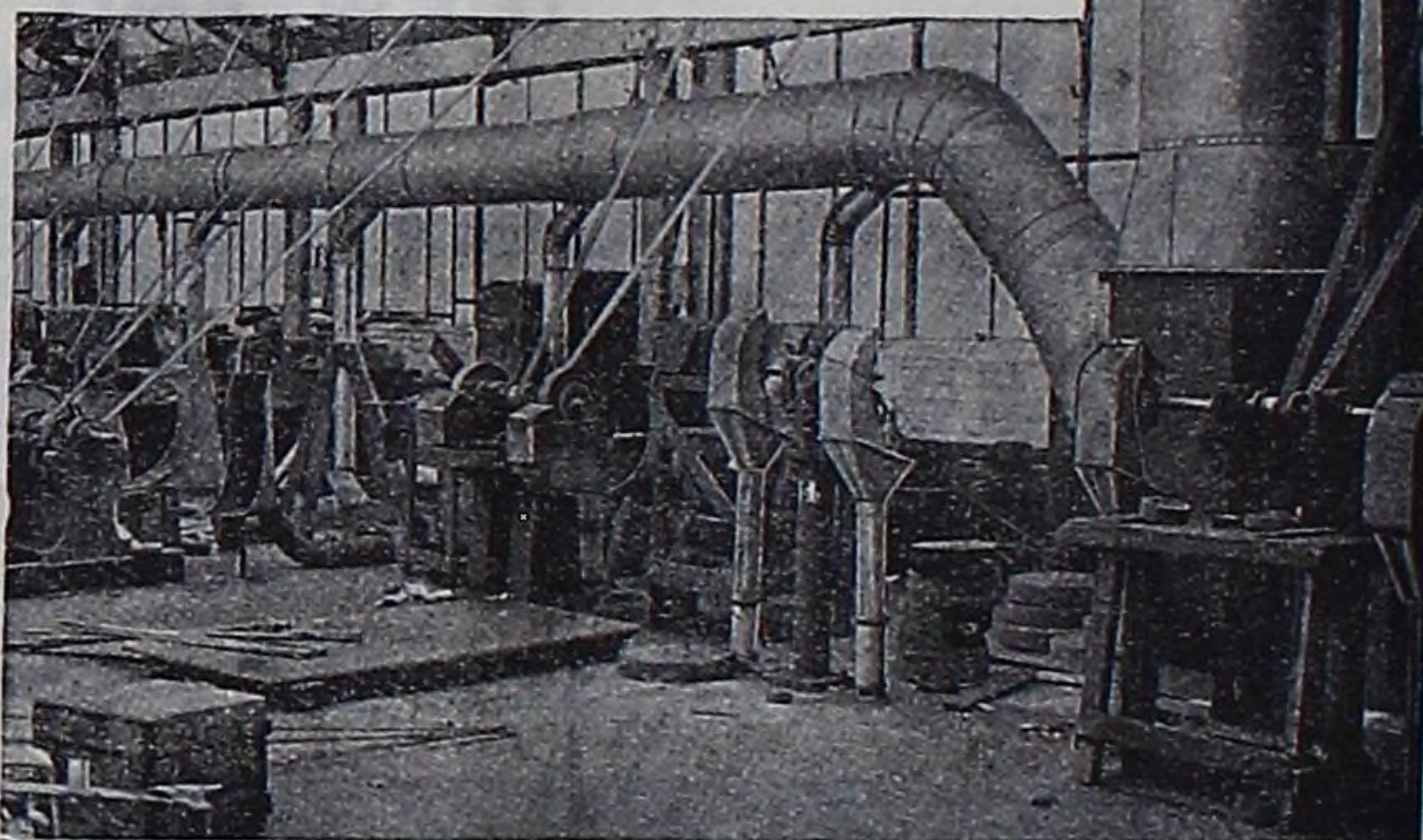
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