

Vol. XLVII.  
No. 11.



NOVEMBER, 1939.  
*Published Monthly.*

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

## Principal Contents

Monthly Statistics: Employment and Unemployment, Changes in Rates of Wages, Cost of Living, Trade Disputes, etc.

Numbers of Persons Insured against Unemployment: Estimates for July, 1939, and Comparisons with Previous Years.

National Joint Advisory Council.

Wages in the Railway Service: Decision of National Tribunal.

Working Conditions and Health of London Omnibus Workers.

War-Time Employment Conditions in Germany.

---

Quarterly Supplement: Statistics relating to the Course of Trade, Output, Prices, Wages, Finance and Employment.

LONDON  
PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.  
To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2: 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2; 26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast; or through any bookseller.

Price Sixpence net.

*Annual Subscription, 7s. net, post free.*



**"MASCO"****MITCHELLS, ASHWORTH,  
STANSFIELD & CO., LTD.***Pioneer Manufacturers of All Classes of***FELT****For All Mechanical, Engineering and  
Upholstery Purposes****SPECIALISTS IN FELTS FOR AIRCRAFT**

**"Mascolite" (Ashworth's Patent)**  
Foundation Felt for elimination  
of shock, vibration and sound.  
Proofed Felts of all types for pro-  
tective purposes

Contractors to Government Depts., Railways,  
Aircraft and Motor Firms

**ENQUIRIES SOLICITED****45, Newton Street, Manchester 1,  
England**

Telephone - CENTRAL 3503 (Private Branch Exchanges)  
Telegrams - "Feltings Manchester"

**A.R.P.  
REINFORCEMENT****FOR DISPOSAL — EX STOCK**

30/40 TONS LIGHT STEEL GLAZING BARS  
STRAIGHT LENGTHS APPROX. 16/17 FT.

50 TONS (APPROX.) STEEL TEES ABOUT  $3\frac{1}{2}" \times 2\frac{1}{2}" \times \frac{3}{8}"$   
SECTION LONG STRAIGHT LENGTHS.

ALL VERY SUITABLE FOR REINFORCING CONCRETE,  
SUPPORTS, ETC.

LARGE QUANTITY SECONDHAND STEEL PLATES  
VARIOUS THICKNESSES AND IN LARGE SIZES.

NEW AND SECONDHAND JOISTS, ANGLES,  
CHANNELS, ETC.

LARGE AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK OF WATER  
STORAGE TANKS, RECTANGULAR AND CYLINDRICAL.

LET US QUOTE FOR YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

**THOS W. WARD LIMITED**  
**THAMES ROAD,**  
**SILVERTOWN, E.16.**

'PHONE : ALBERT Dock 2841  
(5 lines)

'GRAMS : IRONISCH  
VICDOCK  
LONDON

HEAD OFFICE — SHEFFIELD

**A.R.P.**

Expert Construction of  
Underground Shelters fully  
or partially Bomb-proof  
as required.

Shoring up of Basement  
Areas.

**THE FRANCOIS CEMENTATION CO., LTD.**  
**BENTLEY WORKS**  
**DONCASTER**

Tel. Nos. :  
54177/8/39.

Tel. Address :  
"Francois, Doncaster."

**PORTABLE  
BUILDINGS****PRE-FABRICATED TIMBER HUTTING OF ALL TYPES**

EVACUATION BUILDINGS, TEMPORARY OFFICES,  
TEMPORARY WORKSHOPS, TEMPORARY LIVING  
ACCOMMODATION, CANTEENS, HALLS,  
SHELTERS, LATRINES, DORMITORIES, GARAGES,  
CONTRACTORS' OFFICES.



Skilled labour available for any contract. No job too  
large or too small. Our Modern Factory is in the  
Safety Zone in Bucks. Buildings in timber to any  
specification; erection and site work also if required.

Every attention given to urgent contracts anywhere in  
England, Wales or Scotland.

**ASSOCIATED RURAL STRUCTURES LTD.**

Timber Building Factory, AMERSHAM, Bucks.

'Phone: Amersham 504

Sawmills and Assembly Shops, PENN, Bucks.



**BAR-LOCK**TYPEWRITERS  
FOR SPEED AND EFFICIENCY

**THE NEW BAR-LOCK MODEL 20**, the newest standard typewriter on the market. Perfected for lightness of touch, speed and alignment. Redesigned tabulator with a stop for every letter space—totally enclosed mechanism, reducing sound—six interchangeable carriages—unrivalled length of life and lowest rate of depreciation—English manufacture throughout.

**BAR-LOCK FOUR-BANK PORTABLE** 88 character keyboard, automatic ribbon reverse, 8 in. visible writing line. Remarkably compact and efficient. **9 gns.**

**BAR-LET No. 2 PORTABLE** Light, strong, reliable, easy to master and a pleasure to use. **6½ gns.**

"Use a typewriter made in the United Kingdom"



BY APPOINTMENT  
TO THE LATE  
KING GEORGE V.



Manufactured by **BAR-LOCK TYPEWRITER CO. NOTTINGHAM**  
Phone: 75141/2 Grams: Barlock, Nottingham



**TIME**  
*means* **MONEY!**

Of course you know that. But what are you doing about it? Have you assured yourself that every working minute in your office or factory is accurately recorded and utilised? *The best system and equipment is*

**Gledhill-Brook**

British entirely. Specially adapted for every type of business and yours particularly. We can help you.

Write for copy of new book "Time means money"

**GLEDHILL-BROOK TIME RECORDERS LTD.**  
22 Empire Works Huddersfield

**TAYLOR'S for TYPEWRITERS**

ADDERS : CALCULATORS : DUPLICATORS

All makes for Sale, Hire, Repair, Exchanges. Special Terms for C.S.

ASK FOR LIST

**74, CHANCERY LANE (Holborn end), W.C.2.**  
Tel.: HOL 3793

Estimates given for Portland Stone, block, sawn, worked, or fixed complete.

**F. J. BARNES LIMITED**

Stone Quarries and Masonry Works,

PORTLAND :: DORSET

Telephone: Portland 2102.

London Office: 25 NINE ELMS LANE, S.W.8. Tele.: Macaulay 1479

**SAMUEL GILL & SONS**

Designers and Manufacturers of Jigs, Tools,  
Fixtures, Gauges and Special Machines

**LYTHALLS LANE, COVENTRY**

Tel. Cov. 88605.

Air Ministry Authority 707713/37

**A. L. HUGUENIN**

Specialists in the application of Luminous Paint to  
Dials of Scientific Instruments, Watches or Clocks.

Over 20 years' experience.

108 Hatton Garden, E.C.1

Tel.: HOL. 4663

**THE BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL**

costs 30s. per annum from

H. M. STATIONERY OFFICE

YORK HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2



November

1939

**THE MINISTRY OF  
LABOUR GAZETTE****CONTENTS.**

PAGE

**Employment, Wages, Cost of Living, and Trade Disputes in October** .. .. . 381

**Special Articles, Reviews, etc. :—**

Numbers of Persons Insured against Unemployment: Estimates for July, 1939, and Comparison with Previous Years .. .. . 382

Estimated Numbers of Insured Persons, aged 16-64, in Employment in Great Britain .. .. . 384

National Joint Advisory Council .. .. . 385

Wages in the Railway Service: Decision of National Tribunal .. .. . 385

Working Conditions and Health of London Omnibus Workers .. .. . 385

Output, Cost, Proceeds and Wages in the Coal-Mining Industry .. .. . 386

Maximum Retail Prices of Food .. .. . 386

War-Time Employment Conditions in Germany .. .. . 386

**Employment and Unemployment in October :—**

Employment at 16th October, 1939—General Review .. .. . 387

Unemployment Chart.. .. . 388

Composition of Unemployment Statistics: Great Britain .. .. . 389

**Juvenile Unemployment Statistics :—**

Registered Unemployed: Divisional Analysis .. .. . 389

Insured Unemployed: Divisional Analysis .. .. . 389

Numbers on the Registers in the Principal Towns .. .. . 389

Unemployment among Insured Persons: Industrial Analysis .. .. . 390

Principal Changes in Numbers Unemployed .. .. . 393

Unemployment among Boys and Girls, under 16 years of age in Insured Industries .. .. . 394

Unemployment Fund .. .. . 394

Unemployment Allowances .. .. . 394

Employment Overseas .. .. . 394

Retail Prices Overseas .. .. . 395

Changes in Retail Prices and Cost of Living .. .. . 396

Trade Disputes in October.. .. . 397

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in October .. .. . 398

Fatal Industrial Accidents .. .. . 402

Industrial Diseases .. .. . 402

Prices and Wages in the Iron and Steel Industries .. .. . 403

**Official Notices, etc. :—**

Trade Boards Acts and Holidays with Pay Act .. .. . 403

Factories Act, 1937 .. .. . 403

Artists and Designers: Appointment of Committee .. .. . 403

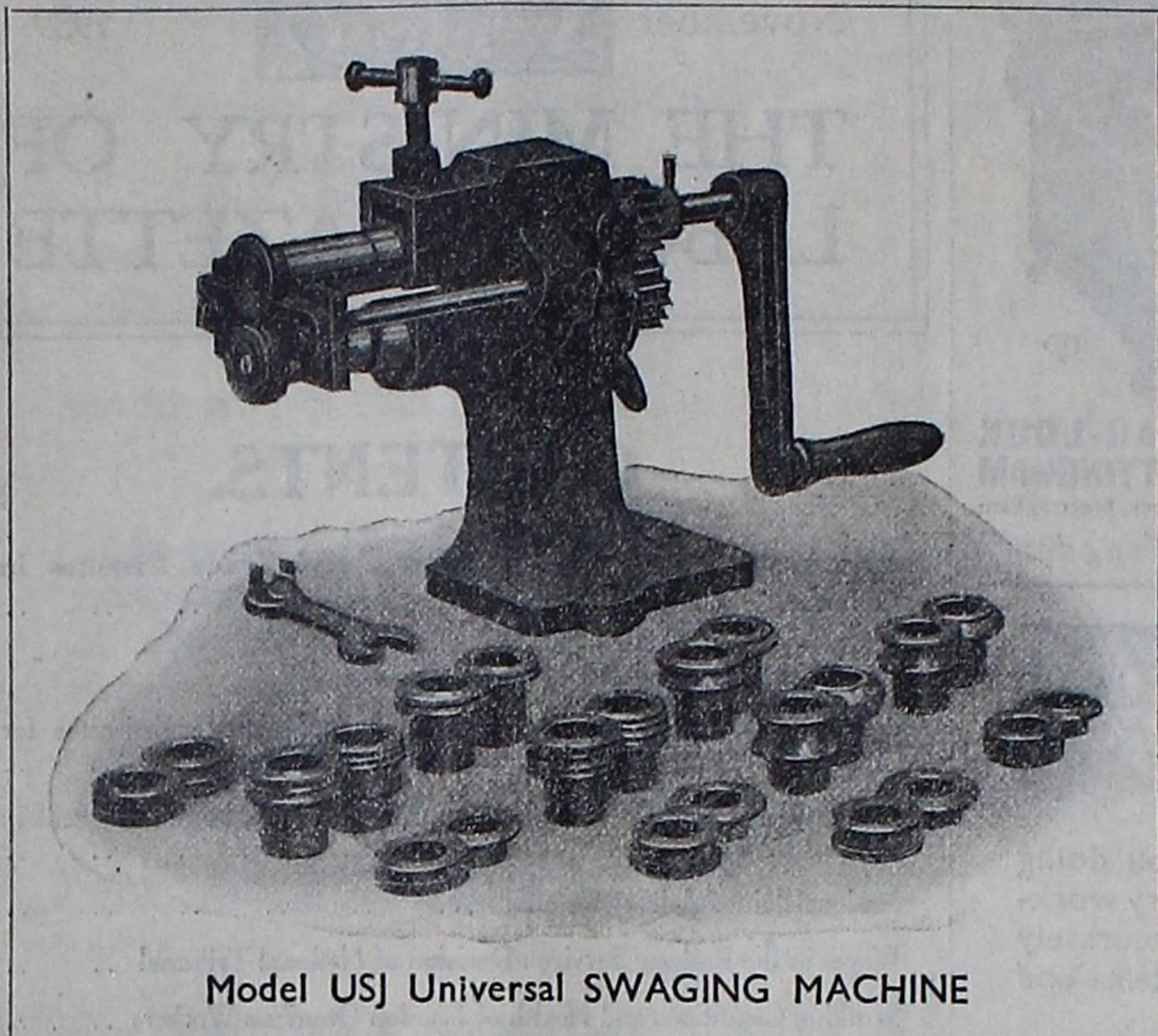
Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee: Notice of Report on Unemployment Fund .. .. . 403

National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939: Regulations .. .. . 403

Official Publications Received .. .. . 404



# SHEET METAL WORKING MACHINERY



Model USJ Universal SWAGING MACHINE

FOOT and POWER GUILLOTINE  
SHEARING MACHINES

□ □ □  
BENDING ROLLS

□ □ □  
FOLDING MACHINES

□ □ □  
HAND, TREADLE and POWER  
PRESSES

□ □ □  
JENNY and SWAGING  
MACHINES

□ □ □  
WHEELING and RAISING  
MACHINES

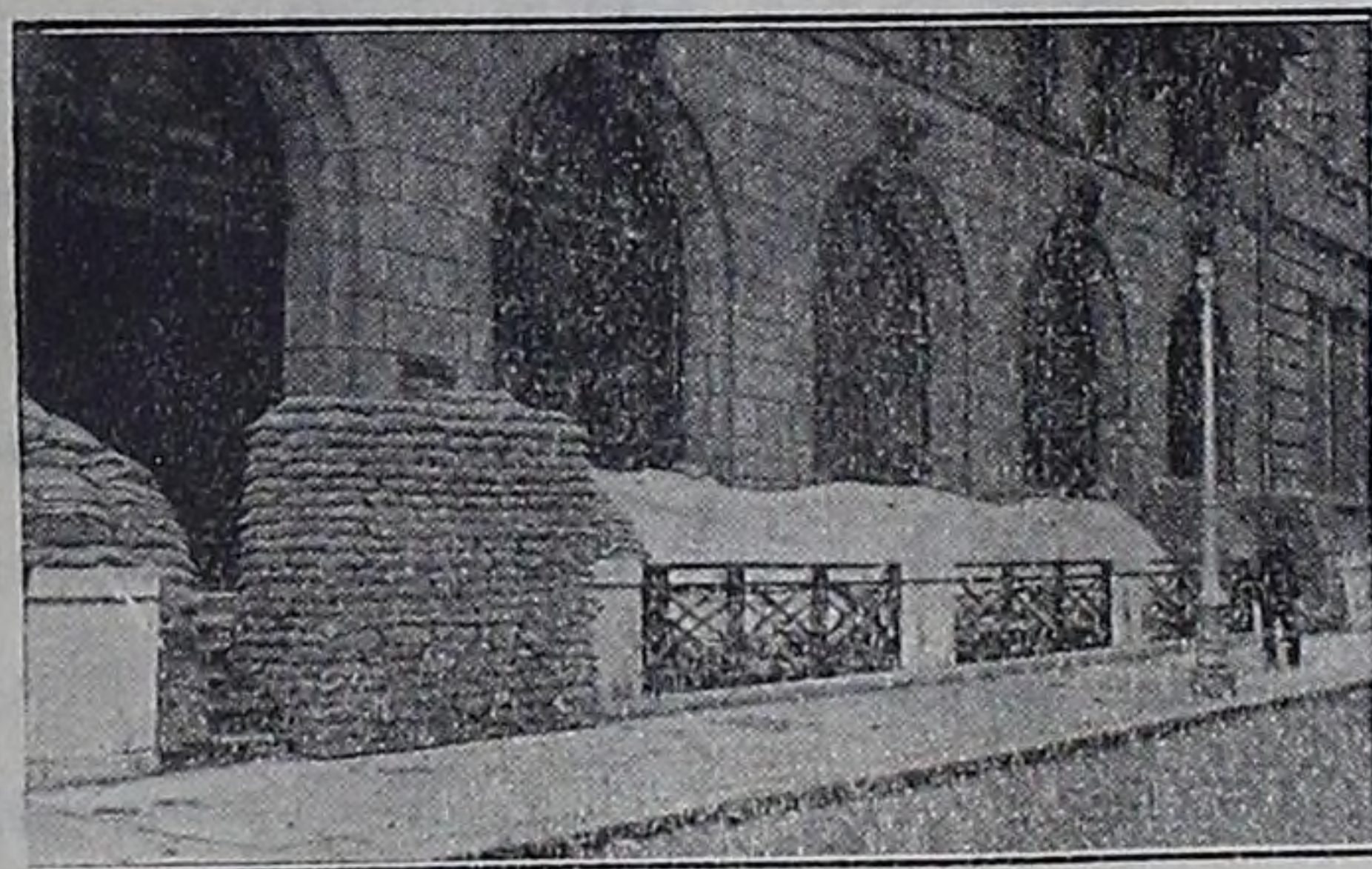
□ □ □  
etc., etc.

## BRADLEY & BURCH (ILFORD) LTD.

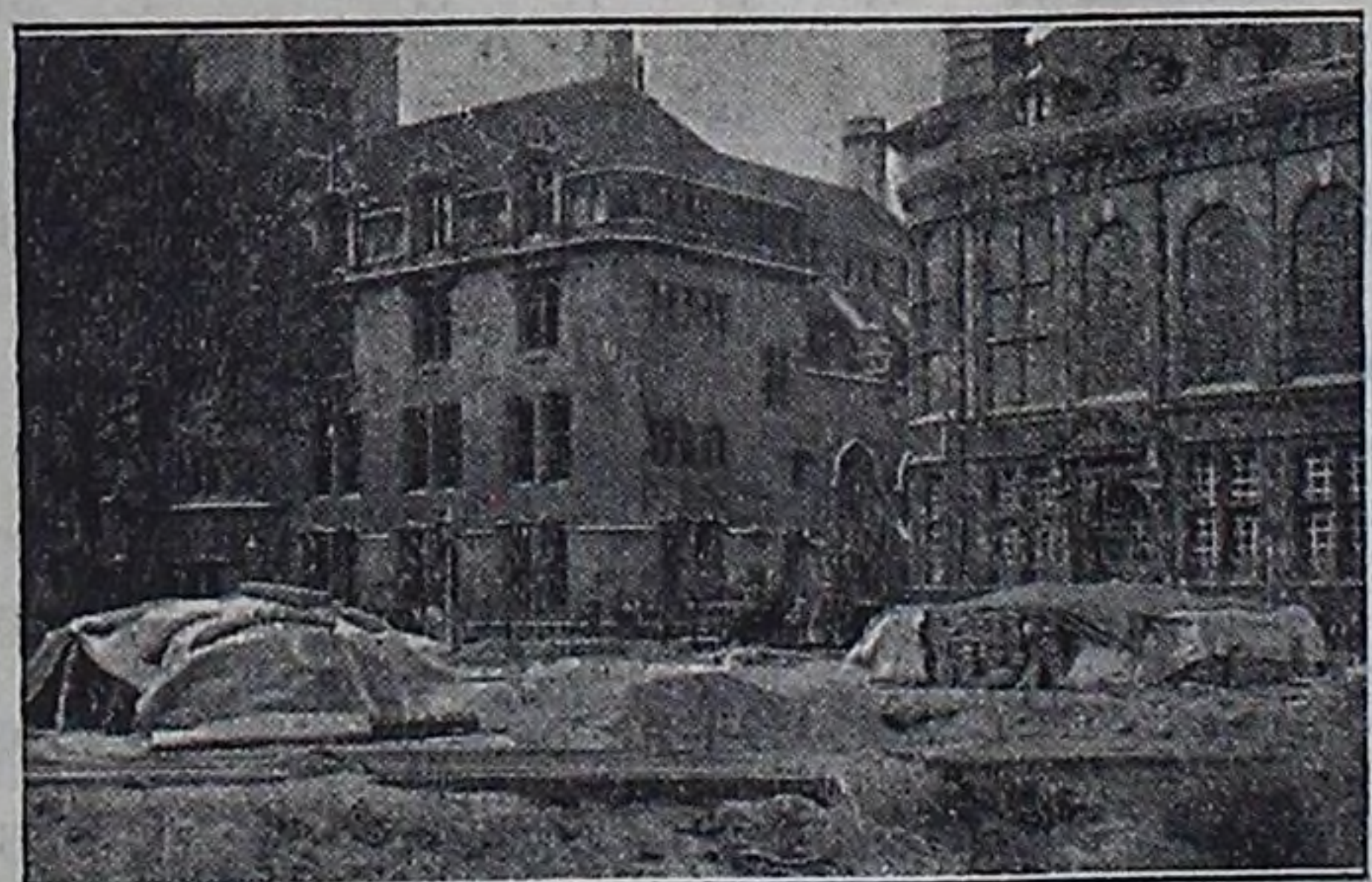
Imperial Works, SUNNYSIDE ROAD, ILFORD

Telephone: Ilford 0091

# Don't let those Sandbags Rot and Burst—protect them with



The protection of sandbagging partially completed  
on a Council Building in London



Protecting stocks of sandbags with Sisalkraft

Photos by kind permission of the Middlesex County Council

## SISALKRAFT

### TOUGH WATERPROOF BUILDING PAPER

SISALKRAFT (Standard grade) will conveniently cover any formation of sandbags, providing weatherproof protection for a considerable time. With the addition of a coat of Tar or Cement "slurry" this protection will be definitely prolonged. SISALKRAFT has an ingenious reinforcement and is very nearly untearable. The purchase of a few rolls NOW will save a lot of unnecessary shovelling and sweeping later on—not to mention re-bagging. A layer of SISALKRAFT will prevent sand filtering through gratings and windows and finding its way into machinery, etc. Also in large demand for lining, partitioning and as a tarpaulin. SISALKRAFT blind material (creped) is ideal for Black-Out roller blinds, North-Light frames, etc.

Please write for full details.

ENGLISH MADE

# SISALKRAFT

is obtainable from

Trade Mark

Sole distributors for British Sisalkraft, Ltd.

## J. H. SANKEY & SON, LTD.

EST. 1857

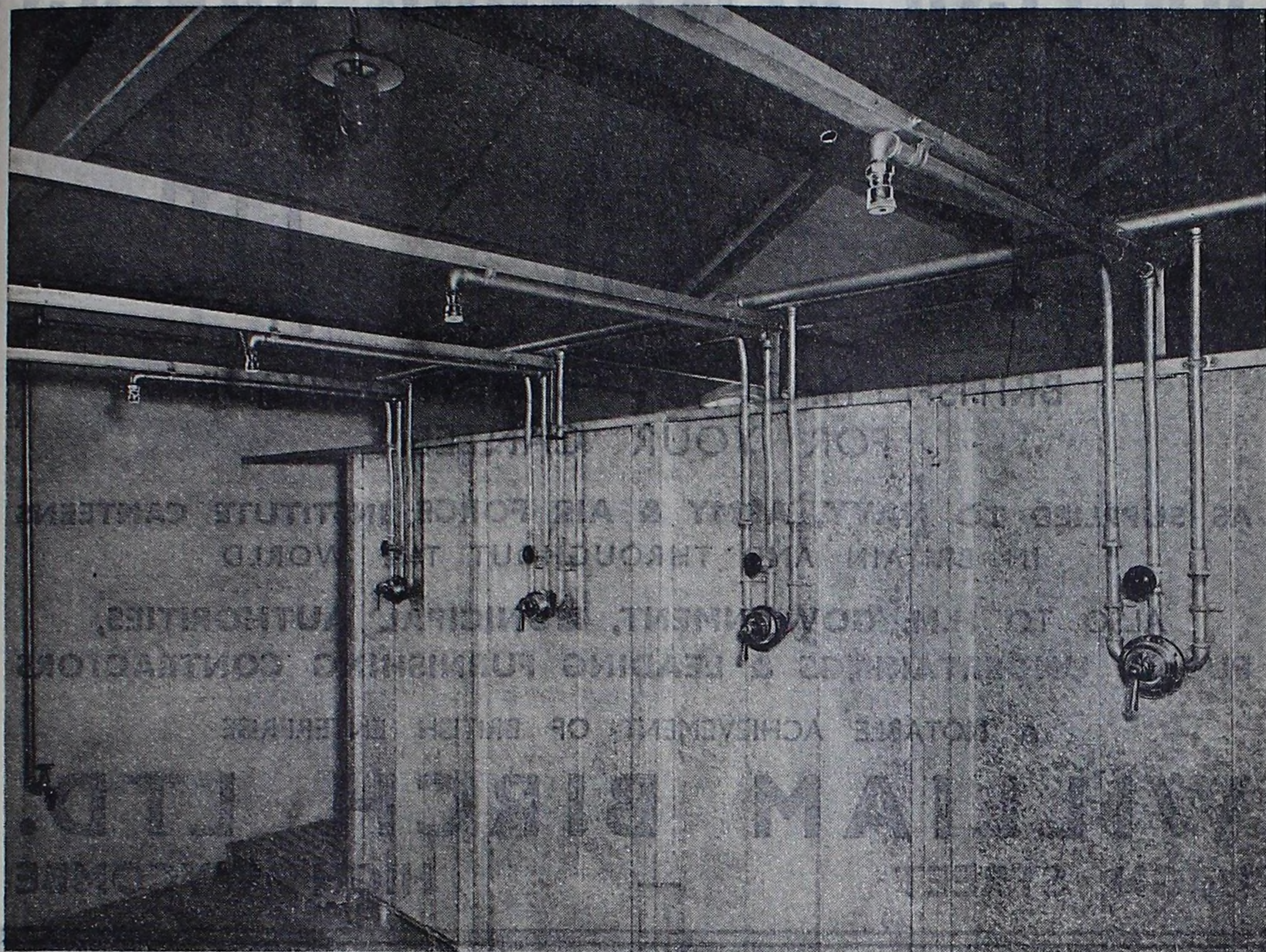
ALDWYCH HOUSE, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C.2

Telephone: HOLBORN 6949 (14 lines)

Telegrams: BRICKWORK, ESTRAND, LONDON



# Thermostatic control doubles capacity



*Courtesy of Messrs. R. E. & C. Marshall Ltd., Cheltenham.*

## Leonard Thermostatic Water Mixing Valves in A.R.P. Cleansing Station.

When a case comes into an A.R.P. cleansing station he should be able to get a shower of warm water at the prescribed temperature at the touch of a valve. It is no occasion for getting the right blend by the ordinary hit-and-miss method of turning first one tap then another, till the water comes through at the right heat.

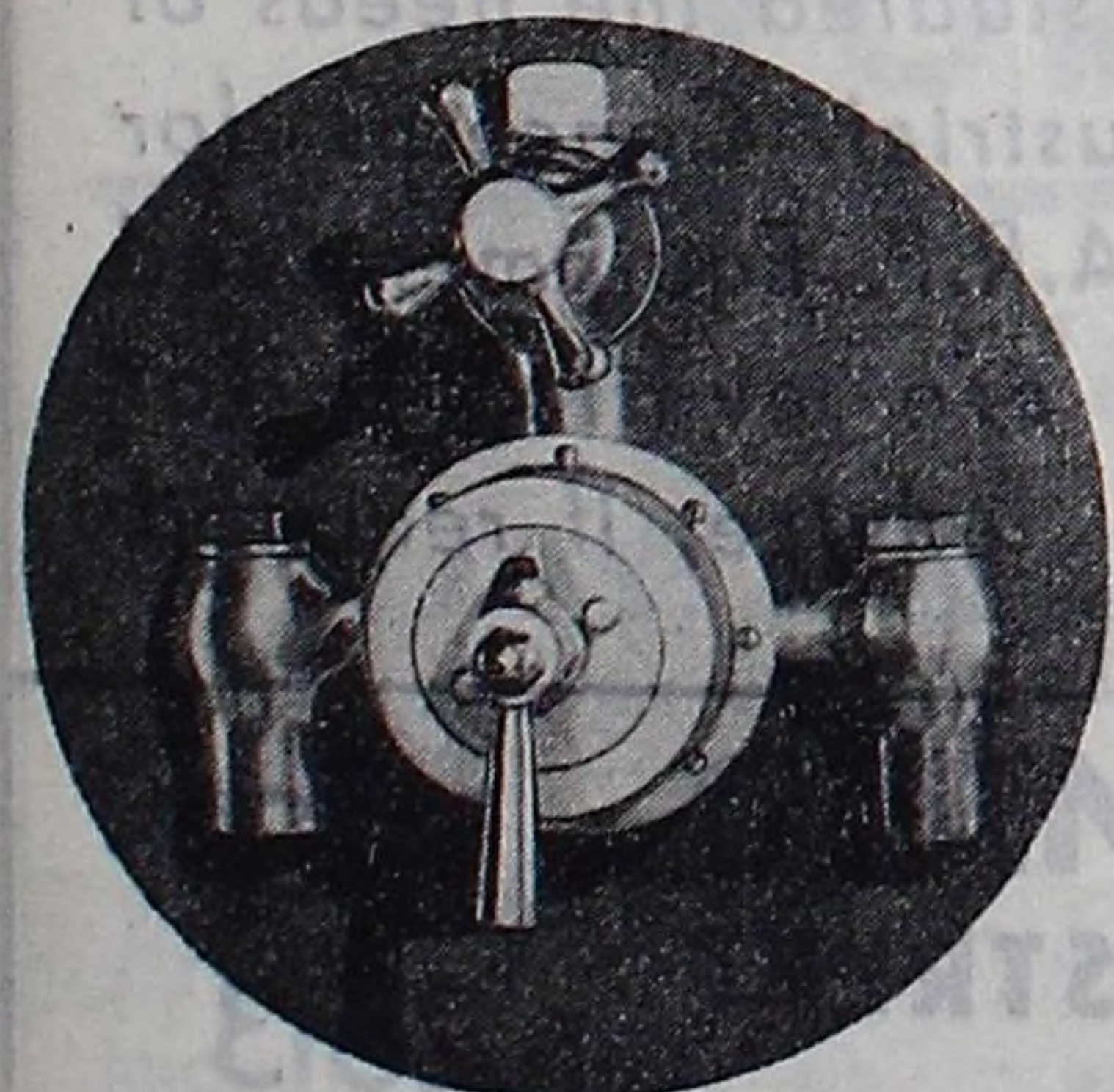
Only a Leonard-Thermostatic Water Mixing Valve can be relied on to do that. The Leonard-Thermostatic Water Mixing Valve can be set to deliver water at the prescribed temperature and will keep it there. The temperature in the tank can go up, the pressure in the supply can vary, the Valve will only pass water at the temperature for which it has been set. Time is saved when seconds count, and precious hot water saved from waste.

Hot water in a heater is usually kept at 120° F., but there is

no reason save fear of scalding why it should not be 200° F. or more. Fear of scalding disappears when a Leonard-Thermostatic Water Mixing Valve is used. The Valve mixes the water and provides it at any temperature you want. The thermostat holds it steady at that temperature no matter what fluctuations occur in the supply.

If the cold fails altogether (and of course it may) the Valve closes down the hot to a trickle that will hurt nobody.

The capacity of a cleansing station depends on the quantity of warm water it can supply in an emergency. That critical volume can be nearly doubled by the use of Leonard Valves. Leonard-Thermostatic Water Mixing Valves have been specified by more than a hundred leading architects. They have been adopted as standard equipment by thirty County Councils and two hundred Municipalities.



SPECIFY

## Leonard-Thermostatic WATER MIXING VALVES

Illustrated pamphlet with full particulars from the manufacturers:—

**WALKER, CROSWELLER**  
AND COMPANY LIMITED  
WHADDON WORKS · CHELTENHAM · GLOS.

TELEPHONE: CHELTENHAM 5172 (3 LINES)

LONDON OFFICE: 6 GORDON SQUARE, W.C.1.

TELEPHONE: MUSEUM 3107-8



# BRITISH BENTWOOD CHAIRS



BRITISH MADE BY BRITISH LABOUR  
FOR YOUR CANTEEN

AS SUPPLIED TO NAVY, ARMY & AIR FORCE INSTITUTE CANTEENS  
IN BRITAIN AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

ALSO TO H.M. GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES,  
PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS & LEADING FURNISHING CONTRACTORS

A NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENT OF BRITISH ENTERPRISE

## WILLIAM BIRCH LTD.

LEIGH STREET

—

HIGH WYCOMBE

## UNIVERSAL

## A-R-P

## SUPPLIES

Chain Slings—Rope Tackles  
—Picks—Timber Dogs—Acetylene  
Flares—Chain Blocks—Shovels—  
Barrows. Tool Boxes—Hacksaws  
—Files—Wire and Manila Rope  
—Chisels—Hose Fittings—Ladders.

Suppliers to:- H.M. Office of Works,  
War Office—Borough Councils  
Municipal Transport—  
Highways Departments—  
Industrial Undertakings.

Jacks — Sylvesters — Crowbars —  
Winches — Iron Shod Levers —  
Axes. Water Containers—  
Stretchers—Hammers—Lifelines—  
Pumps — Scaffold Cords — Shear  
Legs—Straining Screws—Shackles.

We have studied the needs of  
Industrial Concerns for  
A.R.P. Equipment and  
are available for  
advice, if required.

ALL YOU NEED IN  
ONE  
CONSIGNMENT

EAST  
2613

**W. & E. MOORE LIMITED**  
15, 23/31 POPLAR HIGH STREET  
LONDON, E.14

EAST  
2613



**"ACCORD" FIRE PUMPS***Easily worked—Compact***TYPE "B"**

for Institutions, Works and Home, with Dual Purpose Nozzle (Spray or Jet).

**TYPE "A"**

Mines Pattern as illustrated, or converted for Ground use where an instant supply of water is desirable.

**AUTOMATIC SUMP PUMPS**

for keeping Cellars and Shelters free from water and preventing flooding.

We have a LARGE STOCK of Pumps for  
HAND-ELECTRIC or PETROL ENGINE.  
*Best advice freely given*

Write or call **JOBSON & BECKWITH LTD.**

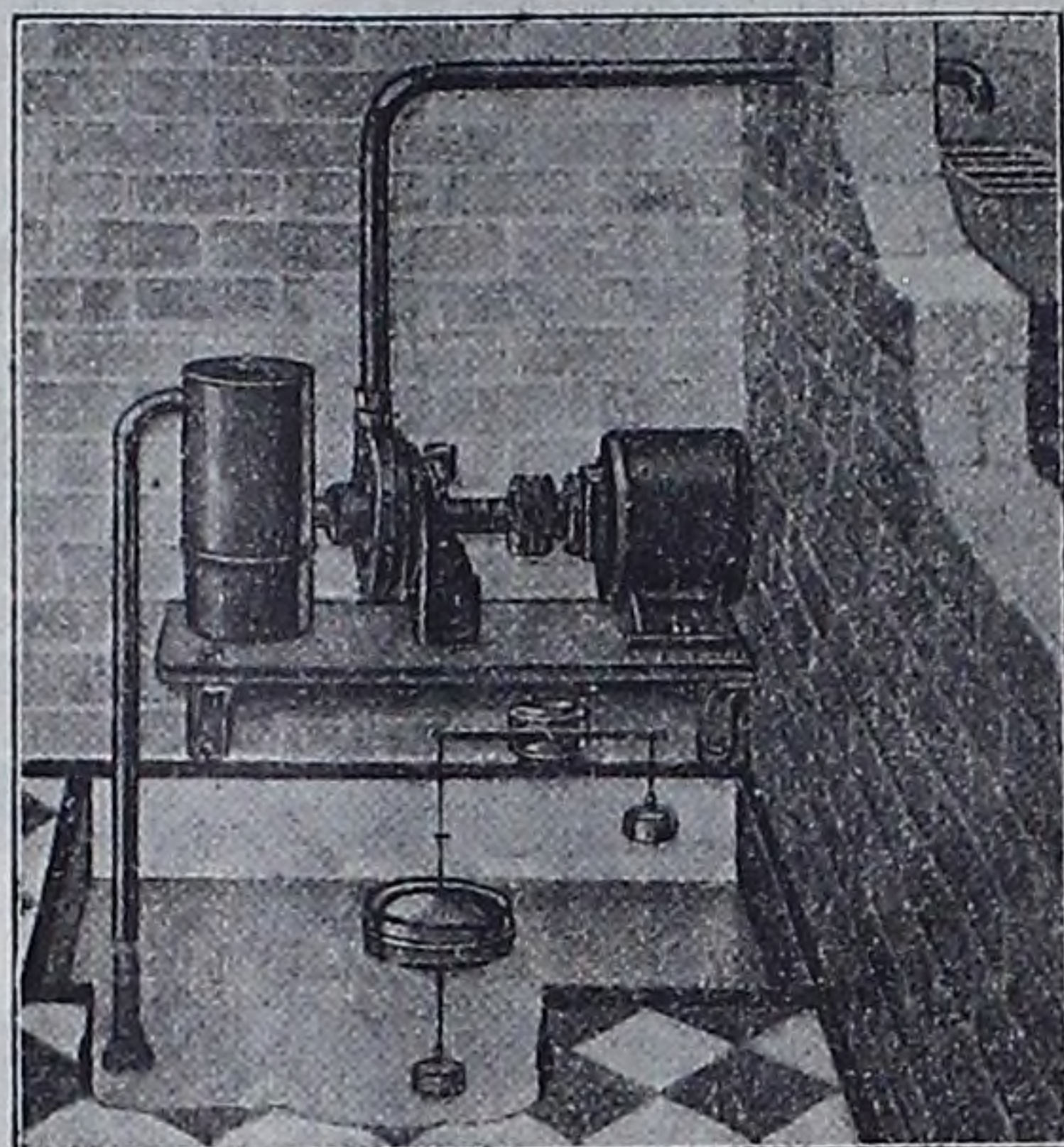
Engineers and Manufacturers

62 Southwark Bridge Road, LONDON, S.E.1

'Phone : Waterloo 7102-3-4

Wire : Jobeclim, Sedist, London.

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT DEPTS.,  
MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, CORPORATIONS, &c.

**TYPE 990**

*Manufacturers of Sewerage  
& Sewage Disposal Fittings*

*for*

**CAMPS, INSTITUTIONS, WORKS,  
ETC.**

**ADAMS-HYDRAULICS LTD.**  
**YORK & LONDON**

*Plants include Pumps, Ejectors,  
Distributors, Penstocks, Valves, etc.*

**ON ADMIRALTY, WAR OFFICE, AIR MINISTRY,  
H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS & LOCAL AUTHORITIES LISTS**

PHONE : YORK 2047-8-9

LONDON OFFICE : 13/15 OLD QUEEN STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1  
PHONE : WHITEHALL 8235-6



# PRINTED GARMENT LABELS

(Holding Lever Bros. Washing Certificate No. B 21696)

for all Services —  
ARMY GREATCOATS, JERKINS, ETC.

SEVEN DAY  
DELIVERY SERVICE

**P. P. PAYNE & SONS Ltd.**  
HAYDN ROAD  
**NOTTINGHAM**

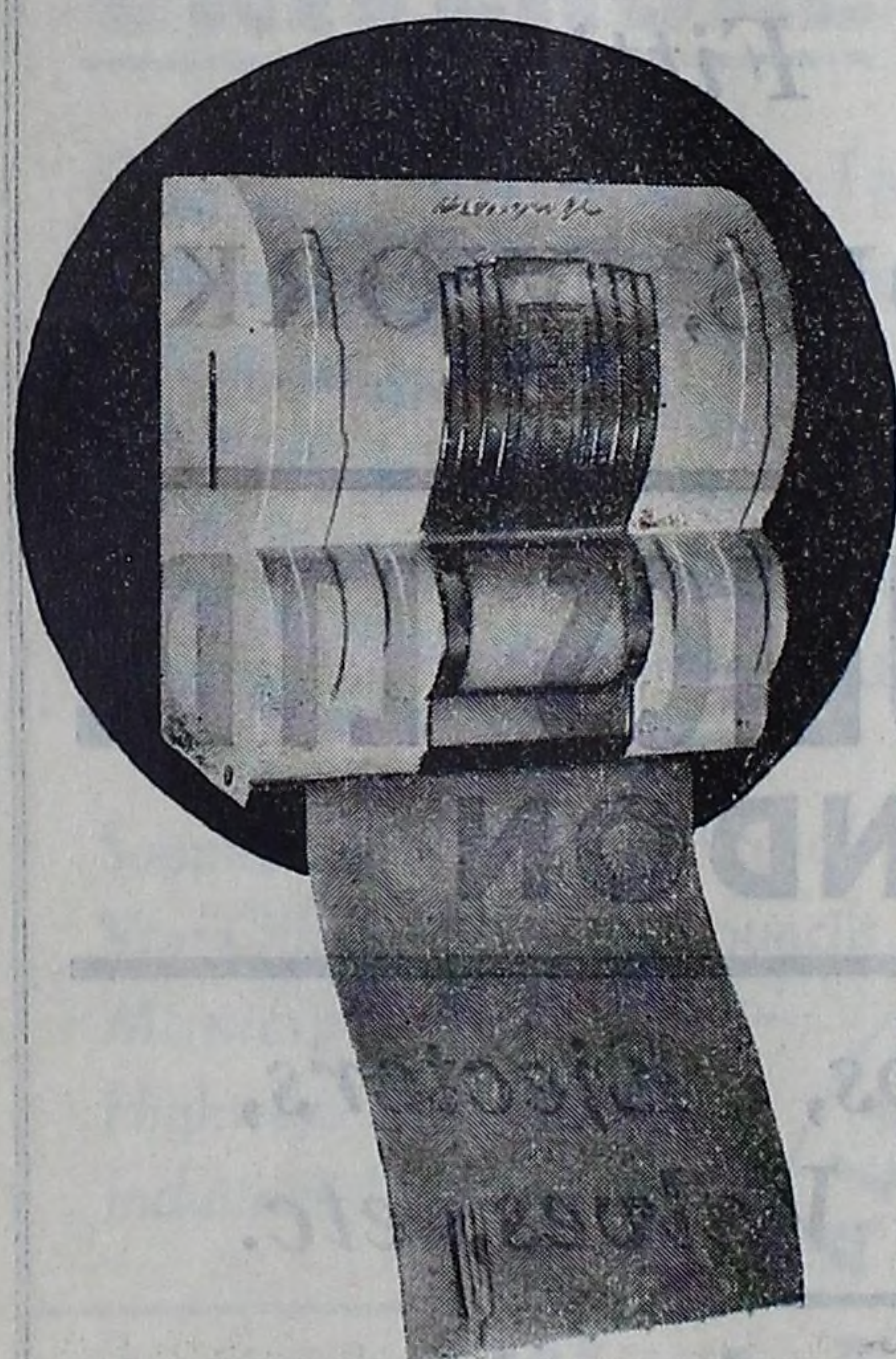


Observe  
KNEEHOLE DRAWER  
pushed INWARD.

**ANGUS Office Equipment**  
maintains the standard essential for public use.  
In invention, precision and range, unsurpassed.  
The inward push locking control on flat-top  
desks saves a busy user many hours.

IN EMERGENCY, THE STOCK  
AVAILABLE FOR DELIVERY  
IS A NATIONAL ASSET.

**Wm. ANGUS & CO., LTD.**  
44-52, PAUL STREET, FINSBURY, LONDON, E.C.2  
and MENSTRIE, SCOTLAND  
*On the King's National Roll*



## HARCRAFT WILL EFFECT 'TOWELLING' ECONOMIES

and improve the facilities  
for your staff

Harcraft Paper Towels eliminate the necessity for laundering, and avoid the already increasing costs and the servicing problems which must be anticipated with ordinary linen towels.

In evacuation areas and 'out-of-the-way' districts they offer the only practical, economical method of providing the necessary drying facilities for your staff.

**Harcraft 'Controlled-delivery' Cabinets** deter wasteful use and need less than half the usual attention for refilling.

**Harcraft Towels** do not 'fluff' and are so absorbent that only one towel is needed to dry the hands. They are pleasant to use and, because each person has a new clean towel on every occasion, the service is 100% hygienic. Infection cannot spread by Harcraft Towels.

Some of the largest industrial concerns have chosen Harcraft service **after exhaustive comparative tests**. That is experience from which you can benefit; write for fuller information now.

**HARCRAFT LTD.**

GIPSY CORNER, VICTORIA ROAD,  
LONDON, W.3  
Tel. ACOrn 2379/4177

# HARCRAFT



# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. XLVII.—No. 11.]

NOVEMBER, 1939.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.]

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

### EMPLOYMENT\* AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT at 16th October, 1939, showed some decline, on the whole, as compared with 11th September. The decline occurred largely in certain industries which usually experience a seasonal recession at this period of the year, but the increases in unemployment this year were greater than those which normally occur between September and October in those industries. The total of the registered unemployed in Great Britain increased by 99,710 between 11th September and 16th October, 1939; part of this increase, however, was due to the registration of women offering their services for work in connection with the war.

*Numbers Wholly Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—*At 16th October, 1939, there were 1,221,655 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 169,437 more than at 11th September, 1939, but 187,277 less than at 17th October, 1938.

*Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—*At 16th October, 1939, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 146,451 persons who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. This was 80,648 less than at 11th September, 1939, and 161,496 less than at 17th October, 1938.

*Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—*At 16th October, 1939, there were on the registers in Great Britain, 62,532 unemployed persons who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. This was 10,921 more than at 11th September, 1939, but 1,816 less than at 17th October, 1938.

*Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.—*The total of 1,430,638 persons on the registers at 16th October, 1939, included 1,214,562 applicants for benefit or allowances and 216,076 non-claimants. The latter figure showed an increase of 29,552 as compared with 11th September, 1939, and this increase consisted mainly of women and girls registering as applicants for work.

*Percentages Unemployed.—*Among insured persons, aged 16–64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 16th October, 1939, was 9·4 as compared with 9·0 at 11th September, 1939, and 12·3 at 17th October, 1938. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 9·7 at 16th October, 1939, 9·2 at 11th September, 1939, and 12·7 at 17th October, 1938. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 3·9, 3·4 and 4·3 respectively.

*Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.—*The industries showing the most marked increases in the numbers unemployed included building, public works contracting, hotel and boarding house service, the distributive trades, the printing industry, laundry

service, local government service, road transport, dock and harbour service, and agriculture, horticulture, etc. On the other hand, there were substantial decreases in unemployment in coal mining, the textile and clothing industries, metal goods manufacture, the furniture trade, the fishing industry and the entertainments, sport, etc., industries.

### WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in October are estimated to have resulted in an increase of about £86,000 in the weekly full-time wages of over 600,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £2,300 in those of 40,000 workpeople.

The principal increases in rates of wages affected workpeople in the cotton spinning and the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing industries, felt hat makers in certain districts, women and girls employed in engineering establishments, and coal miners in Nottinghamshire, North Derbyshire, and Warwickshire. The decreases mainly affected coal miners in the Forest of Dean, blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire, and workpeople employed by electrical contractors in various districts.

The changes so far reported in the ten completed months of 1939 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about £300,000 a week in the full-time wages of over 2,100,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of £26,000 in those of about 330,000 workpeople.

### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st November 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 69 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 65 per cent. at 30th September, 1939. The rise of 4 points (i.e. from 165 to 169, the figure for July, 1914, being 100) is equivalent to about 2½ per cent.

For food alone, the index figure at 1st November was 54 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, showing a rise of 4 points or about 2½ per cent. since 30th September, when the figure was 50 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

The rise in the index figure for food was due largely to increases in the prices of bacon and eggs. Among items other than food, the principal change was an increase, on average, in the prices of clothing.

Further particulars are given on page 396.

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in October was 80. In addition, 10 disputes which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workpeople involved in these 90 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was 38,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in October was about 102,000 working days.

\* The information required for compiling monthly statistics of the numbers of insured persons in employment is no longer available and this series of figures is therefore discontinued for the present.



## NUMBERS OF PERSONS INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT.

## ESTIMATES FOR JULY, 1939, AND COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

THE number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts is estimated once a year, on the basis mainly of information derived from the annual exchange of unemployment books in the early part of the insurance year. Each insurance year normally begins on the first Monday in July. The classes of persons who are within the scope of the Acts are indicated in the introduction to the unemployment Tables on page 390.

For the purpose of the statistics compiled from the working of the Acts, "insured" persons include (1) persons in respect of whom unemployment books have been issued by the Ministry of Labour, and who are either in insured employment, or, if unemployed, are maintaining contact with Employment Exchanges, or have ceased to do so within a limited period, and (2) persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries. Certain classes of persons to whom special types of unemployment books are issued (e.g., Irish migratory labourers in agriculture), are excluded from the figures.

It is estimated that at 3rd July, 1939, approximately 14,838,000 persons aged 14 and under 65 in Great Britain were insured under the General Scheme (including Special Schemes), and 710,000 under the Agricultural Scheme. For Great Britain and Northern Ireland the corresponding totals were 15,157,400 and 740,900, respectively. The following Table gives an analysis of these totals according to age and sex:—

Estimated Numbers of Insured Persons at 3rd July, 1939.

	Great Britain.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	
	General Scheme (including Special Schemes).	Agricultural Scheme.	General Scheme (including Special Schemes).	Agricultural Scheme.
<b>Males:—</b>				
Aged 21-64 ...	8,588,000	547,000	8,747,700	570,500
18-20 ...	897,000	50,000	914,700	53,300
16 & 17 ...	605,000	37,000	617,700	39,200
14 & 15 ...	448,000	27,000	456,500	27,900
<b>Total—</b>				
16-64 ...	10,090,000	634,000	10,280,100	663,000
14-64 ...	10,538,000	661,000	10,736,600	690,900
<b>Females:—</b>				
Aged 21-64 ...	2,650,000	36,000	2,730,300	36,800
18-20 ...	752,000	6,000	770,600	6,150
16 & 17 ...	528,000	4,000	541,000	4,050
14 & 15 ...	370,000	3,000	378,900	3,000
<b>Total—</b>				
16-64 ...	3,930,000	46,000	4,041,900	47,000
14-64 ...	4,300,000	49,000	4,420,800	50,000
<b>Grand Totals—</b>				
Aged 16-64 ...	14,020,000	680,000	14,322,000	710,000
14-64 ...	14,838,000	710,000	15,157,400	740,900

Comparisons between the figures for 1939 and those for earlier years, for the General Scheme (including the Special Schemes) and the Agricultural Scheme, respectively, by age and sex are given in the paragraphs below. Corresponding details for individual industries and geographical areas are not yet available, but will be given in next month's issue of this GAZETTE.

## GENERAL SCHEME (INCLUDING SPECIAL SCHEMES).

The total of 15,157,400 persons, aged 14-64, insured under the General Scheme (including the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance industries) in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 3rd July, 1939, compares with a total of 14,992,500 at 4th July, 1938, thus showing an increase of 164,900 or 1.1 per cent. An analysis of this increase for males and females, distinguishing the age-groups for which separate figures are available, is given in the following Table:—

Increase (+) or Decrease (—) between July, 1938, and July, 1939.

Age Group.	Males.		Females.	
	Number.	Per cent. of number insured at July, 1938.	Number.	Per cent. of number insured at July, 1938.
21-64 ...	+ 70,200	+ 0.8	+ 24,800	+ 0.9
18-20 ...	+ 83,900	+ 10.1	+ 98,500	+ 14.7
16 & 17 ...	— 52,100	— 7.8	— 23,300	— 4.1
14 & 15 ...	— 21,000	— 4.4	— 16,100	— 4.1
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>+ 81,000</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>+ 83,900</b>	<b>+ 1.9</b>

The variations in the numbers under 21 years of age, in the age groups shown in the Table, are necessarily influenced by the changes in the birth rate between 1917 and 1925. Those who were aged 18 to 20 at July, 1939, were born between July, 1918, and June, 1921, and the increase in the numbers in this group, for both males and females, during the insurance year 1938-39 (following a similar increase in the previous year), reflects the rise in the birth rate which began about the middle of the year 1919.

The decreases during the insurance year 1938-39 in the numbers aged 16 and 17 and the numbers aged 14 and 15 have resulted from the decline in the birth rate which set in after the post-war rise.

If the age group 14 to 20 is considered as a whole it will be seen that the numbers insured have shown an increase during the insurance year 1938-39. This increase followed a movement in the same direction, although of larger dimensions, in the previous insurance year. Between July, 1938, and July, 1939, the numbers aged 14-20 increased by nearly 70,000. During the previous insurance year the increase (excluding the classes which first became insurable in April, 1938) amounted to 92,000. The increase during the insurance year 1938-9 in the numbers of insured persons under 21 years of age was more marked, both absolutely and relatively, among females than among males.

The increase between July, 1938, and July, 1939, in the number of insured men aged 21-64 was about the same as in the previous year. Among women of these ages there was this year an increase of nearly 25,000, whereas last year there was a decrease of nearly 3,000.

The numbers of each sex insured in each age group for which separate figures are available at July of the years 1935 to 1939 are given in the following Table:—

Year (July).	Estimated Numbers Insured.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as compared with year before.	
	Great Britain.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Number.	Per cent.
<b>Men (21 to 64 years).</b>				
1935 ...	8,076,000	8,226,800	+ 149,800	+ 1.9
1936 ...	8,218,000	8,375,100	+ 148,300	+ 1.8
1937 ...	8,360,000	8,518,550	+ 143,450	+ 1.7
1938* {a}	8,431,000	8,589,910	+ 71,360	+ 0.8
1938* {b}	8,518,000	8,677,500	—	—
1939 ...	8,588,000	8,747,700	+ 70,200	+ 0.8
<b>Young Men (18 to 20 years).</b>				
1935 ...	827,000	842,400	— 37,700	— 4.3
1936 ...	756,000	770,400	— 72,000	— 8.5
1937 ...	718,000	732,600	— 37,800	— 4.9
1938* {a}	811,000	827,760	+ 95,160	+ 13.0
1938* {b}	814,000	830,800	—	—
1939 ...	897,000	914,700	+ 83,900	+ 10.1
<b>Boys (16 and 17 years).</b>				
1935 ...	453,000	461,800	— 16,300	— 3.4
1936 ...	564,000	575,200	+ 113,400	+ 24.6
1937 ...	683,000	696,150	+ 120,950	+ 21.0
1938* {a}	655,000	667,780	— 28,370	— 4.1
1938* {b}	657,000	669,800	—	—
1939 ...	605,000	617,700	— 52,100	— 7.8
<b>Boys (14 and 15 years).</b>				
1935 ...	517,000	524,350	— 7,350	— 1.4
1936 ...	515,000	522,500	— 1,850	— 0.4
1937 ...	493,000	501,200	— 21,300	— 4.1
1938* {a}	467,000	475,490	— 25,710	— 5.1
1938* {b}	469,000	477,500	—	—
1939 ...	448,000	456,500	— 21,000	— 4.4
<b>Women (21 to 64 years).</b>				
1935 ...	2,432,000	2,510,500	+ 43,200	+ 1.8
1936 ...	2,476,000	2,556,200	+ 45,700	+ 1.8
1937 ...	2,526,000	2,609,000	+ 52,800	+ 2.1
1938* {a}	2,526,000	2,606,020	— 2,980	— 0.1
1938* {b}	2,625,000	2,705,500	—	—
1939 ...	2,650,000	2,730,300	+ 24,800	+ 0.9
<b>Young Women (18 to 20 years).</b>				
1935 ...	633,000	648,400	— 30,300	— 4.5
1936 ...	585,000	599,550	— 48,850	— 7.5
1937 ...	557,000	571,450	— 28,100	— 4.7
1938* {a}	641,000	658,000	+ 86,550	+ 15.1
1938* {b}	655,000	672,100	—	—
1939 ...	752,000	770,600	+ 98,500	+ 14.7
<b>Girls (16 and 17 years).</b>				
1935 ...	359,000	368,100	— 10,700	— 2.8
1936 ...	451,000	462,250	+ 94,150	+ 25.6
1937 ...	556,000	569,250	+ 107,000	+ 23.1
1938* {a}	542,000	555,280	— 13,970	— 2.5
1938* {b}	551,000	564,300	—	—
1939 ...	528,000	541,000	— 23,300	— 4.1
<b>Girls (14 and 15 years).</b>				
1935 ...	411,000	420,150	— 9,150	— 2.2
1936 ...	415,000	423,800	+ 3,650	+ 0.9
1937 ...	403,000	412,800	— 11,000	— 2.6
1938* {a}	382,000	390,990	— 21,810	— 5.3
1938* {b}	386,000	395,000	—	—
1939 ...	370,000	378,900	— 16,100	— 4.1
<b>Totals (14 to 64 years).</b>				
1935 ...	13,708,000	14,002,500	+ 294,500	+ 2.0
1936 ...	13,980,000	14,285,000	+ 326,000	+ 2.3
1937 ...	14,296,000	14,611,000	+ 160,230	+ 1.1
1938* {a}	14,455,000	14,771,230	—	—
1938* {b}	14,675,000	14,992,500	—	—
1939 ...	14,838,000	15,157,400	+ 164,900	+ 1.1

\* The figures on line (a) for 1938 exclude insured persons in those domestic employments which first became insurable on 4th April, 1938, while the figures on line (b) and those for 1939 include them.

† Figures not available. Juveniles under 16 years of age first became insurable in September, 1934.



The following Table shows the estimated numbers insured, exclusive of agricultural workers, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at July of each year since 1923, distinguishing males and females:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aged 16 and over.			
1923 ... ..	8,492,900	2,992,900	11,485,800
1924 ... ..	8,585,800	3,078,200	11,664,000
1925 ... ..	8,717,400	3,174,600	11,892,000
1926 ... ..	8,843,900	3,197,200	12,041,000
1927 ... ..	8,899,000	3,232,000	12,131,000
Aged 16-64.			
1928 ... ..	8,621,900	3,259,600	11,881,500
1929 ... ..	8,755,350	3,338,650	12,094,000
1930 ... ..	8,931,530	3,474,170	12,405,700
1931 ... ..	9,188,400	3,583,400	12,771,800
1932 ... ..	9,303,700	3,506,100	12,809,800
1933 ... ..	9,346,000	3,539,000	12,885,000
1934 ... ..	9,435,200	3,524,800	12,960,000
Aged 14-64.			
1935 ... ..	10,055,350	3,947,150	14,002,500
1936 ... ..	10,243,200	4,041,800	14,285,000
1937 ... ..	10,448,500	4,162,500	14,611,000
1938* ... ..	10,560,940	4,210,290	14,771,230
1939 ... ..	10,655,600	4,336,900	14,992,500
1939 ... ..	10,736,600	4,420,800	15,157,400

The foregoing figures relate to *all* insured persons, other than agricultural workers, and are affected by the changes which have been made in the scope of the unemployment insurance scheme. The Table below shows the estimated total numbers of persons aged 16 and over insured under the General Scheme (including the Special Schemes) at July of each year since 1923, together with index numbers indicating the percentage changes since that year. For the years 1923-27 the available figures relate to persons aged 16 and over (including those over 65 years of age), while for 1928-39 they relate to persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive. From information which was available as to the approximate proportions over 65 years of age, estimates have been made of the numbers aged 16-64 in 1927, and these estimates have been used to provide a means of linking up the index numbers on a comparable basis. Separate figures of the numbers of persons in the classes of domestic employment which were brought within insurance in April, 1938, were obtained at June, 1938, and these provided the means of linking the index numbers for 1939 with earlier years. Juveniles under 14 years of age, who first became insurable in September, 1934, have been excluded.

*Estimated numbers insured aged 16 and over (excluding Agriculture).*

Year (July).	Great Britain.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	
	Estimated number insured.	Index Number (1923=100).	Estimated number insured.	Index Number (1923=100).
Aged 16 years and over.				
1923 ... ..	11,232,000	100.0	11,485,800	100.0
1924 ... ..	11,403,500	101.5	11,664,000	101.6
1925 ... ..	11,623,200	103.5	11,892,000	103.5
1926 ... ..	11,773,700	104.8	12,041,000	104.8
1927 ... ..	11,875,600	105.7	12,131,000	105.6
Aged 16-64 years.				
1927 ... ..	11,533,600	105.7	11,784,000	105.6
1928 ... ..	11,629,000	106.6	11,881,500	106.5
1929 ... ..	11,834,000	108.5	12,094,000	108.4
1930 ... ..	12,138,000	111.2	12,405,700	111.2
1931 ... ..	12,500,000	114.6	12,771,800	114.5
1932 ... ..	12,543,000	115.0	12,809,800	114.8
1933 ... ..	12,620,000	115.7	12,885,000	115.5
1934 ... ..	12,690,000	116.3	12,960,000	116.1
1935 ... ..	12,780,000	117.1	13,058,000	117.0
1936 ... ..	13,050,000	119.6	13,338,700	119.5
1937 ... ..	13,400,000	122.8	13,697,000	122.7
1938* ... ..	13,606,000	124.7	13,905,000	124.6
1939 ... ..	13,820,000	124.7	14,120,000	124.6
1939 ... ..	14,020,000	126.5	14,322,000	126.4

#### AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.

The estimated total number of persons, aged 14-64, insured under the Agricultural Scheme in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at July, 1939, was 740,900, as compared with 750,350 at July, 1938, showing a decrease of 9,450, or nearly 1.3 per cent. The following Table analyses the changes between July, 1938, and July, 1939, for males and females in each age group for which figures are available:—

*Increase (+) or Decrease (—) between July, 1938, and July, 1939.*

Age Group.	Males.		Females.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
21-64 ...	— 12,000	— 2.1	+ 2,000	+ 5.7
18-20 ...	+ 3,300	+ 6.6	+ 450	+ 7.9
16 & 17 ...	— 2,700	— 6.4	— 550	— 12.0
14 & 15 ...	+ 100	+ 0.4	— 50	— 1.6
TOTAL ...	— 11,300	— 1.6	+ 1,850	+ 3.8

\* The figures on line (a) for 1938 exclude insured persons in those domestic employments which first became insurable on 4th April, 1938, while the figures on line (b) and the figures for 1939, include them.

If these figures are compared with those for the General Scheme given in the first column on page 382, it will be seen that while the total number of men insured under the Agricultural Scheme has decreased (notwithstanding an increase among those aged 18-20), for men within the General Scheme there has been a substantial increase. In the case of boys, however, the numbers within the Agricultural Scheme show a smaller decrease than those within the General Scheme, and boys under 16 actually show a small increase. Among females, women aged 21-64 within the Agricultural Scheme show a greater proportional increase than those within the General Scheme, and girls under 16 a smaller decrease, but young women aged 18-20 within the Agricultural Scheme show a smaller increase, and girls aged 16-17 a greater proportional decrease than in the corresponding classes within the General Scheme.

The Table below shows the total number of persons insured under the Agricultural Scheme in Great Britain and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at July of the years 1937, 1938 and 1939, distinguishing each age-group for which separate figures are available. The Agricultural Scheme of unemployment insurance did not come into operation until May, 1936, and figures on a strictly comparable basis are not available for July, 1936, but it is estimated that the total numbers insured (or insurable) at that date were about 600,000 in Great Britain and 24,000 in Northern Ireland.

In comparing the changes in the numbers insured during the period shown in the Table, it should be borne in mind that two alterations have been made in the scope of the Agricultural Scheme. As from 1st February, 1937, the scheme was extended to include private gardening; the figures on line (a) for 1937 in the Table exclude private gardeners, while those on line (b) and the figures for 1938 and 1939 include them. On 4th April, 1938, certain classes of domestic employments (e.g., grooms, gamekeepers) were brought within the Scheme, and the figures on line (c) for 1938 exclude these classes, while the figures on line (d) and those for 1939 include them.

Year (July).	Estimated Numbers Insured.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as compared with the year before.	
	Great Britain.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Number.	Per cent.
Men (21 to 64 years).				
1937* ... ..	446,500	466,510	†	†
1938* ... ..	540,000	561,600	†	†
1938* ... ..	540,860	563,870	+ 2,270	+ 0.4
1939 ... ..	559,400	582,500	—	—
1939 ... ..	547,000	570,500	— 12,000	— 2.1
Young Men (18 to 20 years).				
1937* ... ..	38,820	41,450	†	†
1938* ... ..	43,000	45,700	†	†
1938* ... ..	46,020	49,210	+ 3,510	+ 7.7
1939 ... ..	46,800	50,000	—	—
1939 ... ..	50,000	53,300	+ 3,300	+ 6.6
Boys (16 and 17 years).				
1937* ... ..	37,570	39,320	†	†
1938* ... ..	42,000	43,800	†	†
1938* ... ..	39,200	41,300	— 2,500	— 5.7
1939 ... ..	39,800	41,900	—	—
1939 ... ..	37,000	39,200	+ 2,700	+ 6.4
Boys (14 and 15 years).				
1937* ... ..	25,850	26,770	†	†
1938* ... ..	29,000	29,950	†	†
1938* ... ..	26,610	27,410	— 2,540	— 8.5
1939 ... ..	27,000	27,800	—	—
1939 ... ..	27,000	27,900	+ 100	+ 0.4
Women (21 to 64 years).				
1937* ... ..	28,640	29,240	†	†
1938* ... ..	29,000	29,600	†	†
1938* ... ..	33,840	34,640	+ 5,040	+ 17.0
1939 ... ..	34,000	34,800	—	—
1939 ... ..	36,000	36,800	+ 2,000	+ 5.7
Young Women (18 to 20 years).				
1937* ... ..	4,480	4,680	†	†
1938* ... ..	4,500	4,700	†	†
1938* ... ..	5,470	5,670	+ 970	+ 20.6
1939 ... ..	5,500	5,700	—	—
1939 ... ..	6,000	6,150	+ 450	+ 7.9
Girls (16 and 17 years).				
1937* ... ..	4,470	4,570	†	†
1938* ... ..	4,500	4,600	†	†
1938* ... ..	4,490	4,590	— 10	— 0.2
1939 ... ..	4,500	4,600	—	—
1939 ... ..	4,000	4,050	+ 550	+ 12.0
Girls (14 and 15 years).				
1937* ... ..	2,970	3,020	†	†
1938* ... ..	3,000	3,050	†	†
1938* ... ..	2,990	3,040	— 10	— 0.3
1939 ... ..	3,000	3,050	—	—
1939 ... ..	3,000	3,000	— 50	— 1.6
Totals (14 to 64 years).				
1937* ... ..	589,300	615,560	†	†
1938* ... ..	695,000	723,000	†	†
1938* ... ..	699,480	729,730	+ 6,730	+ 0.9
1939 ... ..	720,000	750,350	—	—
1939 ... ..	710,000	740,900	— 9,450	— 1.3

NOTE.—Industrial and geographical analyses of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1939, together with comparisons with previous years will be given in next month's issue of this GAZETTE. Revised percentage rates of unemployment for the period since July, 1938, will also be published next month.

\* See last paragraph of text preceding the Table.

† Figures on a strictly comparable basis are not available.



## ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, IN EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

ESTIMATES of the numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain have been regularly compiled by the Department and published in this GAZETTE (see, for example, the Table on page 244 of the issue for July, 1939). These estimates have been discontinued since the outbreak of war, as some of the information necessary for compiling the figures at monthly intervals is no longer available. The figures were obtained by deducting the numbers recorded as unemployed from the estimated total numbers insured, allowance being also made for workers absent from work owing to sickness or to trade disputes.

The estimates of the total numbers of insured persons were based on the numbers of unemployment books exchanged by such persons at the general exchange of books in July of each year. Between one July and the next, estimates had to be made of the monthly changes in the numbers insured, and these figures were checked and revised in November of each year from the ascertained figures of books exchanged in the previous July. The information now available as to the total number of persons insured against unemployment at July, 1939, shows that the increase since July, 1938, in the number of such persons, was larger than had been estimated. In consequence, increases are required in the figures of the numbers of such persons in employment for each month since July, 1938, which have been published in previous issues of this GAZETTE. Final figures for the old series (i.e., excluding agriculture and the newly insured domestic workers) and the new series, which includes these classes, are given below, together with comparative figures for earlier dates.

### OLD SERIES.

Prior to October, 1938, the monthly estimates of the numbers of insured persons in employment excluded persons insured under the Agricultural Scheme, which came into operation in May, 1936, and persons engaged in certain classes of domestic employments which first became insurable in April, 1938. The following Table gives comparable figures in this series up to and including July, 1939:—

Date.	Estimated Total Insured, aged 16-64 (excluding agriculture, etc.).	Number Unemployed.	Number not recorded as unemployed.	Estimated Number in Employment after allowance for Sickness, etc.— (A) including persons directly involved in Trade Disputes; (B) excluding such persons.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	A.	B.
Numbers. (Thousands.)					
1924 (average for year)	11,073	1,125	9,948	9,560	9,526
1925 " "	11,272	1,236	10,036	9,642	9,611
1926 " "	11,423	1,401	10,022	9,623	9,062
1927 " "	11,529	1,108	10,421	10,018	10,015
1928 " "	11,667	1,235	10,432	10,023	10,019
1929 " "	11,850	1,212	10,638	10,223	10,220
1930 " "	12,149	1,915	10,234	9,809	9,797
1931 " "	12,504	2,630	9,874	9,437	9,421
1932 " "	12,562	2,756	9,806	9,367	9,348
1933 " "	12,622	2,496	10,126	9,684	9,681
1934 " "	12,693	2,107	10,586	10,142	10,139
1935 " "	12,792	1,958	10,834	10,386	10,377
1936 " "	13,058	1,684	11,374	10,917	10,912
1937* " "	13,388	1,413	11,975	11,506	11,497
1938:—					
17th January ...	13,522	1,729	11,793	11,320	11,319
14th February ...	13,537	1,720	11,817	11,343	11,338
14th March ...	13,551	1,677	11,874	11,400	11,399
4th April ...	13,562	1,673	11,889	11,414	11,412
16th May ...	13,583	1,696	11,887	11,412	11,406
13th June ...	13,596	1,744	11,852	11,376	11,369
18th July ...	13,614	1,721	11,893	11,417	11,415
15th August ...	13,630	1,698	11,932	11,455	11,453
12th September ...	13,646	1,728	11,918	11,440	11,438
17th October ...	13,662	1,716	11,946	11,468	11,466
14th November ...	13,676	1,754	11,922	11,443	11,441
12th December ...	13,689	1,742	11,947	11,468	11,466
Average for 1938 ...	13,606	1,717	11,889	11,413	11,410
1939:—					
16th January ...	13,706	1,925	11,781	11,301	11,299
13th February ...	13,718	1,799	11,919	11,439	11,435
13th March ...	13,735	1,646	12,089	11,608	11,606
17th April ...	13,756	1,557	12,199	11,718	11,712
15th May ...	13,774	1,419	12,355	11,873	11,870
12th June ...	13,791	1,299	12,492	12,009	12,005
10th July ...	13,807	1,210	12,597	12,114	12,112

\* A revised procedure for counting the unemployed was introduced in September, 1937, under which persons subsequently found to be in employment at the date of the count are excluded from the figures. At 13th September, 1937, the count of the unemployed was made on both the original and the revised bases, and the figures so obtained have been utilised for the purposes of linking the index numbers for September, 1937, and later dates, and the averages of the index numbers for the year 1937, with those for earlier dates, in order to obtain a continuous and comparable series of index numbers. The averages for 1937 of the actual numbers in cols. (3) to (6), of the first part of the Table, however, are computed from the figures (a) on the old basis for January to August, and (b) on the new basis for later months, and they are not strictly comparable with those given for previous years. It is estimated that on the old basis the average numbers in employment in 1937, shown in column (6) would be about 11,480,000. If the new procedure had been in operation throughout that year, the average would have been about 11,530,000, and this figure is comparable with the average of 11,410,000 for 1938.

Index Numbers. (Average 1924 = 100.)					
1924 (average for year)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1925 " "	101.8	109.9	100.9	100.9	100.9
1926 " "	103.2	124.5	100.7	100.7	95.1
1927 " "	104.1	98.5	104.8	104.8	105.1
1928 " "	105.4	109.8	104.9	104.8	105.2
1929 " "	107.0	107.7	106.9	106.9	107.3
1930 " "	109.7	170.2	102.9	102.6	102.8
1931 " "	112.9	233.8	99.3	98.7	98.9
1932 " "	113.4	245.0	98.6	98.0	98.1
1933 " "	114.0	221.9	101.8	101.3	101.6
1934 " "	114.6	187.3	106.4	106.1	106.4
1935 " "	115.5	174.1	108.9	108.6	108.9
1936 " "	117.9	149.7	114.3	114.2	114.5
1937* " "	120.9	127.0	120.2	120.2	120.5
1938:—					
17th January ...	122.1	159.0	117.9	117.8	118.2
14th February ...	122.3	158.2	118.2	118.0	118.4
14th March ...	122.4	154.2	118.8	118.6	119.1
4th April ...	122.5	153.9	118.9	118.8	119.2
16th May ...	122.7	156.0	118.9	118.8	119.1
13th June ...	122.8	160.4	118.5	118.4	118.7
18th July ...	122.9	158.3	118.9	118.8	119.2
15th August ...	123.1	156.2	119.4	119.2	119.6
12th September ...	123.2	158.9	119.2	119.0	119.4
17th October ...	123.4	157.8	119.5	119.3	119.7
14th November ...	123.5	161.3	119.2	119.1	119.5
12th December ...	123.6	160.2	119.5	119.3	119.7
Average for 1938 ...	122.9	157.9	118.9	118.8	119.2
1939					
16th January ...	123.8	177.1	117.8	117.5	117.9
13th February ...	123.9	165.4	119.2	119.0	119.4
13th March ...	124.0	151.4	120.9	120.8	121.2
17th April ...	124.2	143.2	122.1	122.0	122.4
15th May ...	124.4	130.5	123.7	123.7	124.1
12th June ...	124.5	119.5	125.1	125.1	125.6
10th July ...	124.7	111.3	126.2	126.3	126.7

The figures in the last column have been obtained by deducting, from the estimated numbers insured, the numbers recorded as unemployed and the numbers directly involved in trade disputes, together with an allowance of 3½ per cent. of the numbers insured in respect of absences from work through sickness and other forms of unrecorded non-employment, apart from "recognised" holidays.

### NEW SERIES.

The following Table, which has been compiled on the same lines as that given above, includes not only persons insured under the General Scheme and the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries, but also persons insured under the Agricultural Scheme and the domestic employments that were brought into insurance in April, 1938. As comparable figures on this basis are not available for dates prior to July, 1938, the series starts with that date. In compiling the index numbers, the figures for July, 1938, have been equated to 100.

Date.	Estimated Total Insured, aged 16-64.	Number Unemployed.	Number not recorded as unemployed.	Estimated Number in Employment after allowance for Sickness, etc.— (A) including persons directly involved in Trade Disputes; (B) excluding such persons.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	A.	B.
Numbers. (Thousands.)					
1938:—					
18th July ...	14,519	1,751	12,768	12,261	12,259
15th August ...	14,535	1,729	12,806	12,298	12,296
12th September ...	14,551	1,759	12,792	12,283	12,281
17th October ...	14,566	1,750	12,816	12,307	12,305
14th November ...	14,578	1,797	12,781	12,271	12,269
12th December ...	14,589	1,804	12,785	12,275	12,273
1939:—					
16th January ...	14,604	2,003	12,601	12,090	12,088
13th February ...	14,615	1,869	12,746	12,235	12,231
13th March ...	14,630	1,702	12,928	12,416	12,414
17th April ...	14,651	1,604	13,047	12,535	12,529
15th May ...	14,669	1,463	13,206	12,693	12,690
12th June ...	14,687	1,331	13,356	12,842	12,838
10th July ...	14,704	1,240	13,464	12,950	12,948
Index Numbers. (18th July, 1938 = 100.)					
1938:—					
18th July ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15th August ...	100.1	98.7	100.3	100.3	100.3
12th September ...	100.2	100.5	100.2	100.2	100.2
17th October ...	100.3	99.9	100.4	100.4	100.4
14th November ...	100.4	102.6	100.1	100.1	100.1
12th December ...	100.5	103.0	100.1	100.1	100.1
1939:—					
16th January ...	100.6	114.4	98.7	98.6	98.6
13th February ...	100.7	106.7	99.8	99.8	99.8
13th March ...	100.8	97.2	101.3	101.3	101.3
17th April ...	100.9	91.6	102.2	102.2	102.2
15th May ...	101.0	83.6	103.4	103.5	103.5
12th June ...	101.2	76.0	104.6	104.7	104.7
10th July ...	101.3	70.8	105.5	105.6	105.6

The figures for August, 1939, were affected by the calling up of men for training under the Military Training Act and the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces Act, 1939. It is estimated that the total number of insured persons aged 16-64 in employment in Great Britain at 14th August, 1939, exclusive of approximately 50,000 militiamen and reservists under training, was probably about 12,940,000.

\* See footnote \* in previous column.



## NATIONAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL.

A NATIONAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL has been established, by agreement with the British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress General Council, to advise the Government on matters in which employers and workers have a common interest. The Council is to operate purely as an advisory body and will not encroach on the jurisdiction of the organisations in the respective industries.

The Council includes 15 representatives nominated by the British Employers' Confederation and 15 representatives nominated by the Trades Union Congress General Council, whose names are as follows:—

*Representatives nominated by British Employers' Confederation*—Mr. W. M. Wiggins, J.P. (President of Confederation), Mr. H. F. Brand (Vice-President of Confederation), Mr. Basil Sanderson (Past President of Confederation), Mr. John S. Boyd (Vice-President of Shipbuilding Employers' Federation), Mr. G. L. Darbyshire (Chief Officer for Labour and Establishment, L.M.S. Railway), Mr. Lewis Jones, M.P. (Secretary of South Wales Siemens Steel Association), Mr. Herbert Kay, C.B.E. (Secretary of Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain), Mr. W. A. Lee, C.B.E. (Director of Mining Association of Great Britain), Mr. Leonard Lyle (Chairman of Employers' Side of Retail Distributive Trades Conference), Mr. S. S. Ogilvie (Joint Manager of Federation of Gas Employers), Sir Alexander Ramsay (Director of Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation), Mr. Richard Snedden (General Manager of Shipping Federation, Ltd.), Sir Jonah Walker-Smith, M.P. (Director of National Federation of Building Trades Employers), Sir John Forbes Watson (Director of Confederation), Mr. L. G. Wilson (Wool and Allied Textile Employers' Council).

*Representatives nominated by General Council of Trades Union Congress*—Mr. J. Bell (Weavers Association, Oldham), Mr. J. Brown (Iron and Steel Trades Confederation), Mr. G. Chester (National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives), Sir Walter Citrine (Trades Union Congress), Mr. A. Conley (Tailors and Garment Workers Union), Mr. E. Edwards (Mineworkers Federation of Great Britain), Mr. W. J. Farthing (Transport and General Workers Union), Mr. J. Hallsworth (National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers), Mr. H. N. Harrison (National Union of General and Municipal Workers), Mr. G. Hicks, M.P. (Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers), Mr. M. Hodgson, J.P. (Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders), Mr. W. Holmes (National Union of Agricultural Workers), Mr. J. Kaylor (Amalgamated Engineering Union), Mr. J. Marchbank (National Union of Railwaymen), Mr. G. W. Thomson (Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen).

At the first meeting of the Council, which was held on 1st November, 1939, with the Minister of Labour and National Service in the Chair, the subjects under consideration included the Schedule of Reserved Occupations, the Control of Employment Act, the question of the cost-of-living index-figure, and the possibility of reducing the black-out period. Upon the subject of the Schedule of Reserved Occupations, the Council decided to draw public attention to the fact that the Schedule merely places certain restrictions upon enlistment or enrolment in the Defence Services. Nothing in the Schedule affects the freedom of any person to change his civil occupation.

The next meeting of the Council has been arranged for 6th December.

## WAGES IN THE RAILWAY SERVICE. DECISION OF NATIONAL TRIBUNAL.

THE Railway Staff National Tribunal, which forms part of the machinery of negotiation\* established by agreement between the four main line railway companies, the National Union of Railwaymen, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and the Railway Clerks' Association, has recently issued its sixth decision on claims presented by the unions to the companies. The Tribunal heard the parties on the 19th and 20th September, 1939.

The staff coming within the scope of the machinery of negotiation comprises: (a) the "Conciliation Grades", including engine drivers, firemen, cleaners and locomotive shed grades, all the traffic grades, permanentwaymen, signalmen and telegraph staff, dock porters and cranemen and certain staff afloat and staff employed on the canals; and (b) the "Salaried Grades", including stationmasters, agents, yard-masters, controllers and inspectors and clerical staff.

The claims presented before the Tribunal were:—

*By the National Union of Railwaymen*—That the minimum rate of pay of any adult Conciliation Grade employee (male or female) shall be not less than 50s. per week.

*By the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen*, in regard to drivers, motormen, firemen and engine cleaners—(a) for increased rates of wages; (b) after twelve months' service two weeks' holiday—twelve weekdays—with full pay to be given annually; (c) all time worked between midnight Saturday and midnight Sunday to receive payment of a minimum of eight hours' pay, plus half time for all time worked, for each time of signing on duty: turns commencing on Sunday and extending into Monday to receive payment of a minimum of eight hours' pay, plus half time for all time worked, and to be exclusive of the Guaranteed week; (d) cancellation of the provision for an extension of rosters, where economy will accrue, up to nine hours a day.

*By the Railway Clerks' Association*, on behalf of the Clerical and other Salaried Staff—in the case of those not in receipt of the Aggregation Allowance, all time worked between 10 p.m. and 4 a.m.

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

to be paid for at the rate of time-and-a-quarter, it being understood that the night off in ten for continuous night duty should continue, but that the night off in fifteen for intermittent night duty should be discontinued.

The decision of the Tribunal is unanimous except as regards the claim of the National Union of Railwaymen for a 50s. minimum. In a majority report on this claim, the Chairman of the Tribunal (Sir Arthur Salter) and Mr. H. J. May recommend that the minimum base and current rates of pay (at the "governing" cost of living figure of 55) for adult male staff in the Conciliation Grades shall be increased from the existing figure of 45s. to 50s., 48s., and 47s. per week in the London area, industrial areas and rural areas respectively. In a separate report Mr. H. E. Parkes recommends that these rates shall be 48s., 46s. 6d. and 45s. respectively. As regards adult female staff in the Conciliation Grades the Tribunal unanimously recommend that the rates (at the "governing" cost of living figure of 55) shall be increased from 33s. to 38s., 36s. 6d. and 35s. in London, industrial areas and rural areas respectively.

The decision concedes the claim made on behalf of Clerical and other Salaried Staff for payment for night duty at the rate of time-and-a-quarter.

With regard to the claim made in respect of Sunday Duty, while finding against the claim as presented, the decision recommends that the provisions contained in the National Agreement as to the minimum payments for Sunday Duty shall be restored. Briefly, the recommendation is that the minimum payments in respect of Sunday Duty shall be, in the case of—(a) trainmen, a standard day's pay, i.e., eight hours at ordinary rate (instead of four hours at the Sunday rate of time-and-a-half), for each time of signing on; (b) other Conciliation Grades, of four hours (instead of two hours for each time of signing on) at Sunday rate, or if the turn of duty exceeds three hours or a man is required to book on twice on a Sunday, of eight hours at the Sunday rate; and (c) Salaried Staff, of four hours at the Sunday rate, or if the turn of duty exceeds four hours or the man is required to book on twice on a Sunday, of eight hours at the Sunday rate (instead of three, five and eight hours at the Sunday rate for one, two, or more than two times of signing on, respectively).

The decision is against the other claims presented, except that in the case of the claim for increased rates of pay for engine drivers, firemen and cleaners, it recommends that the existing minimum rate of 12s. per day for drivers and motormen shall be increased to 13s. per day. It provides, however, that in the case of firemen with ten years' service who under existing arrangements receive the drivers' minimum rate when firing, the rate is to continue at the present figure of 12s.

## WORKING CONDITIONS AND HEALTH OF LONDON OMNIBUS WORKERS.

A REPORT of conferences between representatives of the London Passenger Transport Board, the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Medical Research Council, under the chairmanship of Sir John Forster, has recently been issued.\*

The subject of the health of London central omnibus workers was raised in connection with the stoppage of the London central omnibus service in 1937,† and was discussed in the Interim Report of a Court of Inquiry appointed by the Minister of Labour to inquire into the stoppage, and in the Court's Final Report (Cmd. 5454 and Cmd. 5464). Briefly, the Court of Inquiry reported that there was a widespread feeling among the omnibus workers concerned that their work was unduly exacting in its conditions and injurious to their health in its effect. The Court found that the evidence submitted could not be regarded as affording conclusive proof that the busman's occupation is injurious to health but that a prima facie case had been made out for further investigation of this important matter.

After consultation with the London Passenger Transport Board, the Transport and General Workers' Union, and the Medical Research Council, the Minister of Labour arranged for conferences to be held between representatives of those three bodies to review the position dealt with in the above-mentioned Reports of the Court of Inquiry. The Report of the conferences contains a review of statistical evidence of sickness and mortality relating to the occupation and of the conditions of employment of London central omnibus workers and an account of expert medical opinion obtained in the course of the conferences.

The parties to the conferences found that the slender statistical data available provide no evidence that the busman's occupation has become a less healthy one since 1931, but that the evidence relating to the incidence of gastric illness justified a search for possible influences which are likely to be productive of gastric illness. The medical views obtained laid stress upon two general factors important in the causation of gastric disease, namely (a) irregularity of hours of work and meal-times, which is inherent in and admittedly a marked feature of employment in services such as passenger transport, and (b) nervous anxiety and temperament.

After co-ordinating and reviewing the evidence obtained as a whole, the Report suggests that consideration should be given to (i) the desirability of introducing a system which would provide a longer interval between changes of shifts of work, (ii) the question of easement in regard to certain spells of duty which appear to be too long in their duration before a meal relief, (iii) a reduction in the number of periods of meal relief which are of less than 40 minutes' duration, and (iv) the question of stand time between journeys, which should be kept under constant review in the construction and revision of schedules of duties.

\* *The Health of London Central Busmen.* H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net.

† See pages 173 and 217 of this GAZETTE for May and June, 1937, respectively.



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

A STATISTICAL summary\* of the output, costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended 30th June, 1939,† prepared by the Mines Department, has recently been published. This summary is based partly upon returns made for the purpose of wages ascertainment for certain districts and partly upon other returns supplied by individual colliery owners.

The return relates to undertakings which produced 55,304,315 tons of saleable coal, or about 97 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the quarter, of which 51,392,526 tons were disposable commercially, 2,878,302 tons were for mine consumption and 1,033,487 tons were miners' coal.

The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £42,220,737, equivalent to 16s. 5.17d. per ton, of which 10s. 10.80d.† per ton represented wages costs. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £44,566,430, equivalent to 17s. 4.12d. per ton. There was thus a credit balance of £2,345,693 or 10.95d. per ton.

The average number of workpeople employed was 739,621, and the number of man-shifts worked was 48,626,938. The average output per man-shift worked was 22.75 cwt. and the average earnings per man-shift worked were 11s. 6.24d.† The average value of allowances in kind was 4.94d. per shift.

The following Table shows the average earnings in each of the principal districts, and average value of allowances in kind, in the second quarter of 1939, in comparison with the corresponding figures for the second quarter of 1938:—

District.	April-June, 1939.		April-June, 1938.	
	Average earnings per shift.†	Average value of allowances in kind per shift.	Average earnings per shift.	Average value of allowances in kind per shift.
	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.
Scotland ... ..	11 2.50	0.39	11 2.04	0.44
Northumberland ... ..	9 11.46	14.12	9 7.58	14.26
Durham ... ..	9 8.96	14.24	9 10.18	14.70
South Wales and Mon.† ...	11 0.52	2.59	11 0.29	2.85
Yorkshire ... ..	12 8.64	4.12	12 7.26	4.17
North Derbyshire and Notts.	14 0.54	3.73	13 5.51	4.03
South Derbyshire, Leicester-shire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire ... ..	12 4.09	4.84	11 10.24	4.97
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Staffs. ... ..	11 8.35	0.35	10 10.04	0.38
Cumberland, North Wales, South Staffs., Shropshire, Bristol, Forest of Dean, Somerset and Kent ...	10 7.87	3.00	10 5.98	2.70
All Districts ... ..	11 6.24	4.94	11 3.44	5.19

\* Cmd. 6104. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net. (1½d. post free).

† In the case of South Wales and Monmouthshire, the period covered is the quarter ended 31st July.

‡ In districts where allowances in respect of holidays with pay are counted as items of cost in the wages ascertainment they are included in this figure.

## MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

IN the issue of this GAZETTE for October, particulars were given of a number of Orders issued by the Ministry of Food prescribing maximum prices for eggs, potatoes, sugar, butter, canned salmon, condensed milk, dried fruits, and imported lard. Subsequent Orders have been made amending certain of these Orders, and an Order has been made relating to the price of herrings.

The Eggs (Maximum Prices) (No. 3) Order, dated 20th October, raised the maximum retail price of home-produced and near-European fresh eggs by 3d. per dozen, the maximum price being 2s. 9d. per dozen eggs, of a minimum weight of 15 lb. per 120 eggs, produced in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Eggs (Maximum Prices) (No. 4) Order, dated 3rd November, raised maximum prices further, the maximum of 2s. 9d. (referred to in the previous sentence) being increased to 3s. These advances in the prices of eggs were mainly seasonal.

The Potatoes (Provisional Prices) (No. 3) Order, dated 25th October, by amending the Schedule to the previous Order, prescribed maximum retail prices as follows, the varieties of potatoes within each grade being specified in the Order:—

	Grade.	Per 14 lb.	Per 7 lb.	Per lb.
England and Wales	A, A(1), A(2)	1s. 3d.	8d.	1½d.
	B	1s. 1d.	7d.	1d.
Scotland* ... ..	A(1)	1s. 3d.	8d.	Per 3½ lb.
	A(2)	1s. 1d.	7d.	4d.
	B	11½d.	6d.	3½d.

Maximum prices were also fixed for retail sales by the cwt.

The Sugar (Maximum Prices) (No. 4) Order, dated 9th November, retained the general range of prices of sugar prescribed by previous Orders, but removed from their operation icing sugar and certain recognised trade brands of castor sugar.

The Dried Fruits (Maximum Prices) (No. 2) Order, dated 20th October, with a further amending Order dated 10th November, and the Condensed Milk (Provisional Prices) (No. 3) Order,

dated 9th November, amended the Schedules of maximum prices for dried fruits and condensed milk respectively.

The Herrings (Maximum Prices) Order, dated 14th October, fixed maximum retail prices in Great Britain as follows: fresh herrings, 6d. per lb.; bloaters and smoked and red herrings, 8d. per lb.; kippers, 10d. per lb.

### RETAIL PRICES AT 1ST NOVEMBER.

Statistics relating to the retail prices of food at 1st November are given on page 396 of this issue.

## WAR-TIME EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

By a Decree dated 30th August, 1939, a Ministerial Council for National Defence, with power to promulgate Orders having the force of law during the present emergency, was set up in Germany under the presidency of Field-Marshal Goering. In the exercise of its powers, the Council has issued Orders amending existing provisions for the regulation of working conditions (in particular, wages and hours), and imposing further restrictions on changes of employment. The main provisions of these Orders are summarised below.

*Regulation of Working Conditions.*—By an Order dated 1st September, 1939, male manual and non-manual workers 18 years of age and over are excluded from the scope of the hours provisions of the Working Hours Order fixing the normal working hours at eight a day (of which a revised text was promulgated on 30th April, 1938—see this GAZETTE for July, 1938), and of the legislation relating to hours of work in bakeries, pastrycooks' establishments and hospitals and to employment in unhealthy conditions. The effect of this measure is to remove all limitation of the working hours of adult male workers. The Order also empowers the higher administrative authorities to suspend (for individual undertakings and either wholly or in part) other legislative provisions restricting the employment of male and female workers of all ages, in so far as the Federal Minister of Labour may not have issued more general instructions of this nature.

In the exercise of the powers conferred by the above Order, the Federal Minister of Labour gave permission on 11th September, 1939, for the extension, in cases of urgency, of the working time of workers between 16 and 18 years of age and of women workers to not more than 10 hours a day, exclusive of the time occupied by young workers in attending a technical school, subject to a maximum working time of 56 hours a week. Permission was also granted for the extension, in similar circumstances, of the working time of workers under 16 years to not more than 10 hours a day, inclusive of the time occupied in attending a technical school, subject to a maximum, exclusive of such time of attendance, of 48 working hours a week. The length of the rest intervals granted to young workers and women workers has been reduced, and certain other restrictions on the employment of these classes of workers have been relaxed.

By a further provision of the Order dated 1st September, 1939, Orders regulating working conditions (*Tarifordnungen*) may be issued by the Labour Executors under the Regulation of National Labour Act, dated 20th January, 1934 (see this GAZETTE for February, 1934), not only, as heretofore, for groups of undertakings, but also in respect of individual undertakings. In the drawing up of such Orders and in laying down guiding principles to govern the provisions of Works Regulations and individual labour contracts, the Labour Executors are no longer required to consult a Statutory Committee of Experts.

A War Economy Order dated 4th September, 1939, is designed by the Council to effect a stringent control of working conditions and prices. Labour Executors are required by this Order immediately to adjust earnings to war conditions by the issue of collective regulations fixing binding maximum limits for wages and salaries, in accordance with detailed instructions to be issued by the Federal Minister of Labour. The Order abolishes supplementary payments for overtime, night work, Sunday work and work performed on holidays, and suspends, for the present, provisions and agreements relating to paid holidays. The Federal Minister of Labour is empowered to vary existing regulations concerning the drawing up and contents of Orders Regulating Working Conditions, and concerning hours of work and other conditions of employment. In so far as savings in wage costs result from the application of the provisions of the War Economy Order, the prices of goods and services are to be correspondingly reduced.

*Restrictions on Changes of Employment.*—In accordance with an Order dated 1st September, 1939, and administrative regulations issued thereunder, the consent of the employment exchange authorities is required for the engagement of all workers or apprentices except for employment in agriculture or (unless the person to be engaged was last employed in agriculture) for employment in mining or in domestic service in houses in which children under 14 years are living. Similar consent is required for the termination by either the employer or the worker of a contract of employment or apprenticeship, except where the termination is effected by agreement or by the suspension of work in the undertaking, or where the worker has been employed for less than one month as a probationer or substitute. Exceptions from the foregoing restrictions on the free right to engage workers or to terminate their employment may be authorised by the Federal Minister of Labour for particular branches of economic activity, households or persons; and official consent to terminate the employment is not required in cases of casual employment not covered by the sickness insurance system. Workers whose dismissal is not subject to the consent of the employment exchange authorities must register at their employment exchange immediately on quitting employment.

\* Prices in Dumfries and Kirkcudbright as in England.



## EMPLOYMENT AT 16th OCTOBER, 1939—GENERAL REVIEW.

EMPLOYMENT at 16th October, 1939, showed some decline, on the whole, as compared with 11th September. The decline occurred largely in certain industries which normally experience a seasonal recession at this period of the year, but the increases in unemployment this year were greater than those which normally occur between September and October in those industries. At 16th October, 1939, the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain showed an increase of 99,710 as compared with 11th September. Part of this increase, however, was due to the registration of women offering their services for work in connection with the war; a large proportion of these women had not previously been in insured employment.

The following Table gives an analysis of the numbers\* of persons on the registers at 16th October, 1939, with comparative figures for 11th September, 1939, and 17th October, 1938:—

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).	Temporarily Stopped.	Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with 11th Sept., 1939.
GREAT BRITAIN.				
Men ... ..	819,053	84,074	903,127	+ 76,316
Boys ... ..	42,070	1,850	43,920	— 623
Women ... ..	360,372	57,426	417,798	+ 22,555
Girls ... ..	62,692	3,101	65,793	+ 1,462
Total ... ..	1,284,187	146,451	1,430,638	+ 99,710
Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with 11th September, 1939	+ 180,358	— 80,648	+ 99,710	—
17th October, 1938 ...	— 189,093	— 161,496	— 350,589	—

## GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Men ... ..	864,051	85,278	949,329	+ 80,712
Boys ... ..	44,619	1,867	46,486	— 263
Women ... ..	376,934	59,522	436,456	+ 22,096
Girls ... ..	64,410	3,212	67,622	+ 1,798
Total ... ..	1,350,014	149,879	1,499,893	+ 104,343
Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with 11th September, 1939	+ 185,910	— 81,567	+ 104,343	—
17th October, 1938 ...	— 198,429	— 164,340	— 362,769	—

Of the total increase in October, much the greater part occurred in the London and Southern Divisions. There were decreases in unemployment in the Midlands and North Midlands Divisions; in the East and North of England, Scotland and Wales the increases in unemployment were smaller than in London and the South of England.

The industries showing the most marked increases in the numbers unemployed included building, public works contracting, hotel and boarding house service, the distributive trades, the printing industry, laundry service, local government service, road transport, dock and harbour service, and agriculture, horticulture, etc. On the other hand there were substantial decreases in unemployment in coal mining, the textile and clothing industries, metal goods manufacture, the furniture trade, the fishing industry and the entertainments, sport, etc., industries.

Among insured persons, aged 16–64, the percentage unemployed\* in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 16th October, 1939, was 9·4, as compared with 9·0 at 11th September, 1939, and 12·3 at 17th October, 1938. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 9·7 at 16th October, 1939, 9·2 at 11th September, 1939, and 12·7 at 17th October, 1938. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 3·9, 3·4 and 4·3 respectively.

## CHANGES IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

**Mining and Quarrying.**—In the coal mining industry there was a further decrease in unemployment. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 7·5 at 16th October, 1939, as compared with 8·9 at 11th September, 1939, and 14·2 at 17th October, 1938.

In the iron mining industry employment showed some further improvement. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) was 5·1 at 16th October, 1939, compared with 5·6 at 11th September, 1939, and with 20·1 at 17th October, 1938. Employment in the other mining and quarrying industries showed a decline, especially at slate quarries and stone quarries.

**Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.**—There was little change in the pig iron industry; the percentage unemployed at 16th October, 1939 was 6·3 as compared with 6·8 at 11th September, 1939, and 22·4 at 17th October, 1938.

In iron and steel manufacture also, little change occurred in the numbers unemployed. At 16th October the percentage unemployed among insured persons was 6·0, as compared with 5·7 at 11th September, 1939, and 20·9 at 17th October, 1938.

\* The numbers and percentages unemployed have probably been affected to some extent by the withdrawal of men from the industrial field owing to the recent expansion of H.M. Forces, but the information necessary for making an estimate of the effect of this factor is not available.  
The percentages unemployed among insured workpeople at 16th October and 11th September, 1939, quoted in this issue have been computed on the basis of the numbers insured at July, 1938. Revised percentages for Great Britain and for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, based on the numbers insured at July, 1939, will be published in the December issue of this GAZETTE.

There was a further increase in unemployment in the tinplate industry. The percentage rate of unemployment among insured persons was 11·2 at 16th October, 1939, as compared with 8·6 at 11th September, 1939, and 33·7 at 17th October, 1938.

**Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.**—In the engineering industry the numbers unemployed showed little change on the whole. In general engineering an increase in unemployment in London was offset by decreases in the North of England. There was a further slight improvement in marine engineering in Scotland. In constructional and electrical engineering employment showed little change. An improvement occurred in the motor vehicle, etc., industry in the Midlands, but this was more than counter-balanced by a decline in certain other areas. The percentage unemployed among insured persons in the engineering industries as a whole (excluding motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture) was 3·8 at 16th October, 1939, the same as at 11th September, 1939, as compared with 8·0 at 17th October, 1938. At these dates the corresponding percentages in the motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft industry were 6·1, 5·7 and 6·5, respectively.

There was little change in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry. The percentage unemployed among insured persons was 10·5 at 16th October, 1939, as compared with 10·0 at 11th September, 1939, and 22·7 at 17th October, 1938.

There was a further decrease in the numbers unemployed in most of the other metal industries, especially in the manufacture of stoves, grates, pipes, etc., iron and steel tubes and hand tools, cutlery, saws and files.

**Textile Industries.**—At 16th October there was a substantial reduction in the numbers unemployed in the cotton industry; the reduction was most marked in the manufacturing department. The percentage unemployed among insured persons in the cotton industry as a whole was 8·7 at 16th October, 1939, as compared with 13·1 at 11th September, 1939, and with 24·0 at 17th October, 1938. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were 7·9, 10·5 and 21·5, and in the manufacturing department they were 9·7, 15·7 and 26·6.

In the wool textile industry there was a further improvement in employment; the percentage unemployed at 16th October, 1939, was 4·2, compared with 5·7 at 11th September, 1939, and with 15·8 at 17th October, 1938. In the carpet industry the percentage unemployed fell from 21·5 at 11th September to 17·0 at 16th October; the corresponding figure for 17th October, 1938, was 9·2.

There was a decrease in unemployment in the other textile industries apart from the jute trade, in which there was little change. The decrease in the numbers unemployed was most marked in the silk manufacturing and artificial silk weaving industry, in the hosiery industry, and in textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc.

**Clothing Trades.**—In the tailoring trades the numbers unemployed showed a marked decrease, especially in the London, North Eastern and North Western Divisions. In the dressmaking and millinery and hat and cap trades there was also a considerable improvement in employment as compared with September. Employment also improved in the other dress industries. In the clothing trades as a whole (exclusive of the boot and shoe industry) the percentage rate of unemployment among insured workers at 16th October was 10·1 as compared with 17·7 at 11th September, 1939, and 12·4 at 17th October, 1938.

In the boot and shoe industry the numbers unemployed showed a decrease, particularly in London and the Eastern and North Midlands Divisions. At 16th October, 1939, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 5·8, as compared with 7·5 at 11th September, 1939, and with 10·7 at 17th October, 1938.

**Leather Trades.**—In the tanning, currying and leather dressing sections of the leather trades the numbers unemployed again showed a marked decrease, chiefly in London. In other sections of the industry a slight decrease in unemployment also occurred in London. For Great Britain and Northern Ireland the percentage rate of unemployment in the leather trades as a whole decreased from 9·1 at 11th September, 1939, to 6·0 at 16th October, 1939; at 17th October, 1938, the corresponding figure was 8·9.

**Building, Woodworking, etc.**—There was an increase in the numbers unemployed in the building industry at 16th October, as compared with 11th September, 1939. The increase affected all occupations, both skilled and unskilled, and was particularly marked with carpenters, bricklayers and painters. In the building industry as a whole the percentage unemployed at 16th October, 1939, was 13·1, as compared with 9·5 at 11th September, 1939, and 16·0 at 17th October, 1938.

In brick manufacture the numbers unemployed again increased. For the country as a whole the percentage unemployed rose from 7·9 at 11th September, 1939, to 9·3 at 16th October, 1939; the figure for 17th October, 1938, was 11·0.

Employment in the furniture trade improved, but in the saw-milling, machined woodwork and coachbuilding trades it declined slightly.

**Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.**—Employment in the paper-making industry showed a decline as compared with the previous month. There was also a marked increase in unemployment in the printing and bookbinding industries, and short-time working continued. The percentage unemployed in the paper and paper-board industries was 4·4 at 16th October, 1939, compared with 3·2 at 11th September, 1939, and with 7·4 at 17th October,







COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT  
STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYSIS FOR 16TH OCTOBER, 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. Claimants to Benefit and applicants for Un- employment Allowances	834,821	18,754	303,020	24,125	1,180,720
<b>2. Non-claimants:—</b>					
(a) Aged 16-64 ...	22,394	2,169	27,104	4,382	56,049
(b) Aged 14 and 15 ...	—	9,966	—	12,798	22,764
<b>B. Others on Register:—</b>					
3. Applicants for unem- ployment allowances ...	18,355	235	14,295	957	33,842
<b>4. Persons without appli- cations:</b>					
(a) Aged 16-64 ...	27,557	4,589	73,379	8,126	113,651
(b) Aged 14 and 15 ...	—	8,207	—	15,405	23,612
<b>C. Total on Register ...</b>	<b>903,127</b>	<b>43,920</b>	<b>417,798</b>	<b>65,793</b>	<b>1,430,638</b>
<b>D. Insured Unemployed:—</b>					
Aged 16-64:					
5. Number on Register (items 1 and 2 (a))...	857,215	20,923	330,124	28,507	1,236,769
6. Two months' file* ...	44,952	1,961	44,002	2,641	93,556
7. Special Schemes — Claimants to Benefit	1,526	34	720	135	2,415
<b>Total aged 16-64 ...</b>	<b>903,693</b>	<b>22,918</b>	<b>374,846</b>	<b>31,283</b>	<b>1,332,740</b>
<b>8. Aged 14 and 15:</b>					
(a) Item 2 (b) ...	—	9,966	—	12,798	22,764
(b) Two months' file	—	3,881	—	5,744	9,625
<b>Total aged 14-64 ...</b>	<b>903,693</b>	<b>36,765</b>	<b>374,846</b>	<b>49,825</b>	<b>1,365,129</b>

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT  
STATISTICS.JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, ON THE REGISTERS OF  
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT  
BUREAUX AT 16TH OCTOBER, 1939.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	3,538	5,581	9,119	4,856	7,940	12,796
Eastern ...	715	1,326	2,041	894	1,715	2,609
South-Eastern ...	592	829	1,421	1,238	1,735	2,973
Southern ...	541	915	1,456	1,199	1,428	2,627
South-Western ...	446	943	1,389	776	1,340	2,116
Midlands ...	401	1,103	1,504	678	1,306	1,984
North Midlands ...	442	890	1,332	809	1,006	1,815
North-Eastern ...	981	1,460	2,441	1,904	2,232	4,136
North-Western ...	2,845	4,093	6,938	3,656	5,484	9,140
Northern ...	3,222	2,573	5,795	5,087	4,383	9,470
Scotland ...	2,517	3,633	6,150	3,713	5,045	8,758
Wales ...	1,933	2,401	4,334	3,393	3,976	7,369
<b>Great Britain ...</b>	<b>18,173</b>	<b>25,747</b>	<b>43,920</b>	<b>28,203</b>	<b>37,590</b>	<b>65,793</b>
<b>N. Ireland ...</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>1,884</b>	<b>2,566</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>1,428</b>	<b>1,829</b>
<b>Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...</b>	<b>18,855</b>	<b>27,631</b>	<b>46,486</b>	<b>28,604</b>	<b>39,018</b>	<b>67,622</b>

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

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	4,082	5,486	9,568	5,563	7,135	12,698
Eastern ...	629	1,203	1,832	706	1,465	2,171
South-Eastern ...	436	680	1,116	733	1,351	2,084
Southern ...	410	811	1,221	711	1,174	1,885
South-Western ...	347	784	1,131	474	1,068	1,542
Midlands ...	457	876	1,333	650	1,152	1,802
North Midlands ...	462	806	1,268	562	860	1,422
North-Eastern ...	576	1,168	1,744	974	1,833	2,807
North-Western ...	2,135	3,646	5,781	2,716	4,759	7,475
Northern ...	1,643	2,268	3,911	2,114	3,447	5,561
Scotland ...	2,009	3,403	5,412	2,455	4,461	6,916
Wales ...	661	1,753	2,414	884	2,443	3,327
Special Schemes ...	—	34	34	—	135	135
<b>Great Britain ...</b>	<b>13,847</b>	<b>22,918</b>	<b>36,765</b>	<b>18,542</b>	<b>31,283</b>	<b>49,825</b>
<b>N. Ireland ...</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>2,374</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>1,233</b>	<b>1,587</b>
<b>Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...</b>	<b>14,440</b>	<b>24,699</b>	<b>39,139</b>	<b>18,896</b>	<b>32,516</b>	<b>51,412</b>

Note:—These figures include not only insured juveniles on the register, but also those whose unemployment books are in the "two-months' file." (See paragraph below Table in first column on page 394). The effect of the inclusion of the two-months' file is especially marked in the case of the London Division.

\* See explanation on page 390.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN  
THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The Table below shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 16th October, 1939.

Divisions* (in italics) and Towns.	Number of Persons on Register at 16th October, 1939.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in Totals as compared with	
	Men.	Wo- men.	Juven- iles.	Total.	11th Sept., 1939.	17th Oct., 1938.
<i>London</i> ... ..	164,803	111,125	21,915	297,843	+ 54,840	+ 67,172
<i>Eastern</i> ... ..	34,917	16,801	4,650	56,368	+ 3,611	+ 1,772
Ipswich ... ..	1,472	439	121	2,032	— 36	— 983
Norwich ... ..	3,309	1,708	214	5,231	+ 363	+ 1,956
Rest of Division	30,136	14,654	4,315	49,105	+ 3,284	+ 4,711
<i>South-Eastern</i> ...	24,177	12,418	4,394	40,989	+ 13,736	+ 2,641
Brighton ... ..	4,533	2,767	592	7,892	+ 2,038	+ 1,097
Chatham ... ..	1,109	951	516	2,576	+ 1,263	— 192
Rest of Division	18,535	8,700	3,286	30,521	+ 10,435	+ 1,736
<i>Southern</i> ... ..	24,952	11,869	4,083	40,904	+ 12,328	+ 3,072
Portsmouth ... ..	2,254	2,097	805	5,156	+ 1,355	+ 1,158
Reading ... ..	1,021	707	99	1,827	— 12	— 721
Southampton ...	4,094	1,174	515	5,783	+ 2,576	+ 3,108
Rest of Division	17,583	7,891	2,664	28,138	+ 8,409	+ 1,915
<i>South-Western</i> ...	31,249	12,893	3,505	47,647	+ 8,649	+ 9,993
Bristol ... ..	6,960	2,549	665	10,174	+ 1,497	+ 2,393
Plymouth ... ..	2,550	1,763	305	4,618	+ 843	+ 1,352
Swindon ... ..	452	243	77	772	+ 90	— 516
Rest of Division	21,287	8,338	2,458	32,083	+ 6,219	+ 5,732
<i>Midlands</i> ... ..	48,806	29,682	3,488	81,976	+ 9,207	+ 48,108
Birmingham ...	10,433	7,264	630	18,327	+ 4,264	+ 16,431
Coventry ... ..	3,587	1,278	182	5,047	— 1,840	— 475
Cradley Heath & Halesowen ... ..	841	586	38	1,465	— 261	— 1,694
Smethwick ... ..	597	752	22	1,371	+ 89	+ 1,533
Stoke-on-Trent ...	10,682	7,798	675	19,155	+ 1,940	+ 2,034
Walsall ... ..	1,942	719	151	2,812	— 59	+ 4,117
West Bromwich ...	545	180	32	757	— 20	+ 1,335
Wolverhampton ...	2,068	1,078	171	3,317	+ 171	+ 2,486
Rest of Division	18,111	10,027	1,587	29,725	+ 1,083	+ 18,003
<i>North Midlands</i> ...	39,534	11,218	3,147	53,899	+ 5,900	+ 38,882
Derby ... ..	1,458	771	132	2,361	+ 65	+ 2,884
Grimsby ... ..	5,021	1,001	790	6,812	+ 2,435	+ 609
Leicester ... ..	4,271	1,267	55	5,593	+ 1,289	+ 3,951
Lincoln ... ..	711	351	79	1,141	— 154	+ 1,247
Northampton ...	1,745	516	60	2,321	+ 465	+ 1,744
Nottingham ... ..	5,752	1,910	283	7,945	+ 1,356	+ 6,988
Rest of Division	20,576	5,402	1,748	27,726	+ 1,196	+ 22,677
<i>North-Eastern</i> ...	76,694	28,733	6,577	112,004	+ 784	+ 66,378
Barnsley ... ..	4,620	596	394	5,610	— 65	+ 2,172
Bradford ... ..	5,472	2,866	234	8,572	+ 1,174	+ 9,388
Dewsbury ... ..	1,039	509	54	1,602	+ 106	+ 1,938
Doncaster ... ..	2,269	961	752	3,982	+ 868	+ 472
Halifax ... ..	1,367	509	47	1,923	+ 68	+ 2,085
Huddersfield ...	1,249	1,103	76	2,428	— 644	+ 3,060
Hull ... ..	11,613	2,797	1,439	15,849	+ 3,212	+ 351
Leeds ... ..	11,680	5,558	338	17,576	+ 428	+ 6,825
Rotherham ... ..	2,621	988	333	3,942	+ 635	+ 2,475
Sheffield ... ..	8,028	4,462	334	12,824	+ 823	+ 10,790
Wakefield ... ..	1,782	621	145	2,548	+ 282	+ 1,424
York ... ..	899	681	73	1,653	+ 167	+ 1,064
Rest of Division	24,055	7,082	2,358	33,495	+ 1,942	+ 25,036
<i>North-Western</i> ...	169,278	91,815	16,078	277,171	+ 1,644	+ 116,288
Accrington ... ..	1,486	1,538	60	3,084	— 757	+ 3,334
Ashton-u-Lyne ...	1,852	936	94	2,882	+ 112	+ 2,448
Barrow ... ..	933	546	201	1,680	+ 211	+ 1,264
Birkenhead ... ..	4,726	2,357	689	7,772	+ 393	+ 166
Blackburn ... ..	4,887	5,404	273	10,564	+ 358	+ 5,513
Blackpool ... ..	6,837	4,641	646	12,124	+ 3,842	+ 5,966
Bolton ... ..	3,792	2,318	139	6,249	+ 980	+ 6,285
Burnley ... ..	3,075	3,130	179	6,384	— 846	+ 4,491
Bury ... ..	1,044	1,046	75	2,165	— 215	+ 2,429
Chorley ... ..	1,236	876	67	2,179	+ 370	+ 1,301
Liverpool ... ..	44,369	17,898	6,376	68,643	+ 5,181	+ 8,523
Manchester ... ..	18,795	10,230	779	29,804	+ 806	+ 12,822
Nelson ... ..	1,037	480	51	1,568	+ 4,875	+ 3,369
Oldham ... ..	5,125	2,380	101	7,606	— 561	+ 9,385
Preston ... ..	4,076	2,961	243	7,280	+ 1,371	+ 1,382
Rochdale ... ..	1,945	843	49	2,837	— 217	+ 3,959
St. Helens ... ..	3,551	1,187	439	5,177	+ 211	+ 1,917
Salford ... ..	5,310	2,433	183	7,926	+ 1,090	+ 5,159
Stockport ... ..	2,904	2,540	148	5,592	+ 204	+ 2,772
Warrington ... ..	1,820	771	158	2,749	— 196	+ 2,222
Wigan ... ..	5,223	1,742	205	7,170	— 183	+ 3,025
Rest of Division	45,255	25,558	4,923	75,736	+ 2,289	+ 40,488
<i>Northern</i> ... ..	84,810	19,566	15,265	119,641	+ 6,290	+ 38,110
Darlington ... ..	1,093	493	254	1,840	+ 292	+ 931
Gateshead ... ..	4,320	1,342	540	6,202	+ 337	+ 2,009
Hartlepool ... ..	3,635	752	696	5,083	+ 719	+ 1,763
Middlesbrough ...	4,138	1,302	1,147	6,587	— 17	+ 7,511
Newcastle-on- Tyne ... ..	10,296	3,916	1,525	15,737	+ 2,018	+ 2,072
South Shields ...	5,594	922	772	7,288	+ 597	+ 2,629
Stockton-on-Tees ...	2,691	777	651	4,119	+ 377	+ 2,364
Sunderland ... ..	8,537	1,913	1,547	11,997	+ 146	+ 4,835
Rest of Division	44,506	8,149	8,133	60,788	+ 1,821	+ 13,996
<i>Scotland</i> ... ..	123,148	55,582	14,908	193,638	+ 5,395	+ 50,596
Aberdeen ... ..	4,053	1,435	296	5,784	+ 1,828	+ 2,352
Clydebank ... ..	839	608	250	1,697	+ 41	+ 2,018
Dundee ... ..	4,343	4,236	358	8,937	+ 620	+ 4,133
Edinburgh ... ..	11,282	3,995	1,204	16,481	+ 1,162	+ 2,890
Glasgow† ... ..	41,837	22,669	4,192	68,698	+ 3,876	+ 10,745
Greenock ... ..	2,652	1,431	542	4,625	+ 243	+ 1,913
Motherwell ... ..	3,114	917	646	4,677	+ 404	+ 1,353
Paisley ... ..	1,706	1,116	148	2,970	— 2	+ 1,721
Port Glasgow ...	879	308	133	1,320	— 264	+ 1,209
Rest of Division	52,443	18,867	7,139	78,449	+ 1,143	+ 22,262
<i>Wales</i> ... ..	80,759	16,096	11,703	108,558	+ 7,540	+ 50,747
Cardiff ... ..	6,322	2,264	940	9,526	+ 45	+ 4,158
Llanelli ... ..	1,109	343	264	1,716	+ 258	+ 2,909
Newport ... ..	2,272	1,016	438	3,726	+ 650	+ 2,831
Swansea ... ..	6,239	1,556	1,135	8,930	— 77	+ 4,965
Rest of Division	64,817	10,917	8,926	84,660	+ 6,664	+ 35,884
<i>Northern Ireland</i> ...	46,202	18,658	4,395	69,255	+ 4,633	+ 12,180
Belfast ... ..	19,291	9,617	2,376	31,284	+ 76	+ 10,246
Londonderry ...	3,438	1,118	463	5,019	+ 556	+ 171
Lurgan ... ..	1,128	919	102	2,149	— 285	+ 693
Lisburn ... ..	920	409	66	1,395	— 246	+ 675
Newry ... ..	2,072	533	141	2,746	+ 584	+ 122
Rest of Northern Ireland ... ..	19,353	6,062	1,247	26,662	+ 3,948	— 517
<i>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> }	949,329	436,456	114,108	1,499,893	+ 104,343	+ 362,769



## UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 16th OCTOBER, 1939.

## INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment at July, 1938, and the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 16th October, 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. Some persons employed in agricultural occupations are outside the scope of the agricultural scheme. These include sons, daughters, and other near relatives of the employer, persons not working under a contract of service, and persons engaged in such casual harvesting work as hop-picking, or gathering flowers, fruit, peas or potatoes (unless they normally undertake other insurable work). Persons not domiciled in Great Britain, such as Irish migratory labourers, are not included in the figures. Prior to September, 1934, juveniles under 16 years of age were also excepted, and they are excluded from the statistics in these Tables; particulars of the numbers of these juveniles recorded as unemployed at 16th October, 1939, are, however, given on pages 389 and 394.

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 387, 388 and 389 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 389.

The estimated numbers of insured persons in each industry are computed once a year, about 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 392 and 393 it should be borne in mind that the percentage rates of unemployment at September and October, 1939, and those for October, 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 September and October, 1939, based on the numbers insured at the beginning of July, 1939, will be published in next month's issue of this GAZETTE.

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. ....	15,231	1,525	16,756	250	126	376	15,481	1,651	17,132	11,185	1,429	12,614
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc. ....	2,870	1,790	4,660	101	141	242	2,971	1,931	4,902	2,819	1,928	4,747
Private Gardening ... ..	3,425	26	3,451	186	2	188	3,611	28	3,639	3,356	28	3,384
Other Employments ... ..	2,386	96	2,482	73	2	75	2,459	98	2,557	2,384	97	2,481
<b>TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME ...</b>	<b>23,912</b>	<b>3,437</b>	<b>27,349</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>24,522</b>	<b>3,708</b>	<b>28,230</b>	<b>19,744</b>	<b>3,482</b>	<b>23,226</b>
<b>Fishing ... ..</b>	<b>8,766</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>9,004</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>8,953</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>9,218</b>	<b>8,881</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>9,146</b>
<b>Mining:—</b>												
Coal Mining ... ..	51,526	281	51,807	12,537	24	12,561	64,063	305	64,368	64,045	304	64,349
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. ....	558	1	559	23	—	23	581	1	582	576	1	577
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ... ..	600	2	602	23	—	23	623	2	625	621	2	623
Stone Quarrying and Mining ... ..	5,214	9	5,223	2,046	1	2,047	7,260	10	7,270	5,963	8	5,971
Slate Quarrying and Mining ... ..	823	2	825	1,120	—	1,120	1,943	2	1,945	1,941	2	1,943
Other Mining and Quarrying ... ..	381	121	502	203	8	211	584	129	713	561	129	690
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits ... ..	950	9	959	104	8	112	1,054	17	1,071	883	17	900
<b>Total, Mining ... ..</b>	<b>60,052</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>60,477</b>	<b>16,056</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>16,097</b>	<b>76,108</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>76,574</b>	<b>74,590</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>75,053</b>
<b>Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—</b>												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ... ..	934	22	956	115	3	118	1,049	25	1,074	1,046	25	1,071
Artificial Stone, Concrete, etc. ....	1,919	132	2,051	305	16	321	2,224	148	2,372	2,182	147	2,329
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ... ..	526	35	561	23	5	28	549	40	589	483	40	523
<b>Total, N.-M. Mining Products ...</b>	<b>3,379</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>3,568</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>3,822</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>4,035</b>	<b>3,711</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>3,923</b>
<b>Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...</b>	<b>6,724</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>7,638</b>	<b>2,038</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>2,402</b>	<b>8,762</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>10,040</b>	<b>8,444</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>9,720</b>
<b>Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...</b>	<b>2,411</b>	<b>3,532</b>	<b>5,943</b>	<b>1,877</b>	<b>4,841</b>	<b>6,718</b>	<b>4,288</b>	<b>8,373</b>	<b>12,661</b>	<b>4,266</b>	<b>8,368</b>	<b>12,634</b>
<b>Glass:—</b>												
Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical Glass, Lenses, Prisms, etc.) ... ..	1,521	471	1,992	430	171	601	1,951	642	2,593	1,936	642	2,578
Glass Bottles ... ..	1,218	218	1,436	231	10	241	1,449	228	1,677	1,447	227	1,674
<b>Total, Glass ... ..</b>	<b>2,739</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>3,428</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>4,270</b>	<b>3,383</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>4,252</b>
<b>Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.:—</b>												
Chemicals ... ..	3,232	1,537	4,769	104	65	169	3,336	1,602	4,938	3,225	1,593	4,818
Explosives ... ..	425	410	835	17	144	161	442	554	996	437	551	988
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ....	690	318	1,008	31	41	72	721	359	1,080	707	359	1,066
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ....	2,350	1,044	3,394	370	71	441	2,720	1,115	3,835	2,686	1,098	3,784
<b>Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.</b>	<b>6,697</b>	<b>3,309</b>	<b>10,006</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>7,219</b>	<b>3,630</b>	<b>10,849</b>	<b>7,055</b>	<b>3,601</b>	<b>10,656</b>
<b>Metal Manufacture:—</b>												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ... ..	880	5	885	196	—	196	1,076	5	1,081	1,064	5	1,069
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ....	6,209	132	6,341	4,565	10	4,575	10,774	142	10,916	10,755	142	10,897
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. ....	1,409	169	1,578	179	61	240	1,588	230	1,818	1,534	230	1,764
Tin Plates ... ..	611	118	729	2,210	123	2,333	2,821	241	3,062	2,816	241	3,057
Iron and Steel Tubes ... ..	1,215	78	1,293	793	9	802	2,008	87	2,095	1,975	87	2,062
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ... ..	753	162	915	305	30	335	1,058	192	1,250	1,037	191	1,228
<b>Total, Metal Manufacture ...</b>	<b>11,077</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>11,741</b>	<b>8,248</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>8,481</b>	<b>19,325</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>20,222</b>	<b>19,181</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>20,077</b>
<b>Engineering, etc.:—</b>												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	17,859	3,222	21,081	2,510	499	3,009	20,369	3,721	24,090	19,630	3,709	23,339
Electrical Engineering ... ..	2,114	978	3,092	134	90	224	2,248	1,068	3,316	2,183	1,063	3,246
Marine Engineering, etc. ....	2,101	18	2,119	88	2	90	2,189	20	2,209	1,928	18	1,946
Constructional Engineering ... ..	2,566	45	2,611	295	1	296	2,861	46	2,907	2,794	46	2,840
<b>Total, Engineering ... ..</b>	<b>24,640</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>28,903</b>	<b>3,027</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>3,619</b>	<b>27,667</b>	<b>4,855</b>	<b>32,522</b>	<b>26,535</b>	<b>4,836</b>	<b>31,371</b>

\* The numbers and percentages unemployed have probably been affected to some extent by the withdrawal of men from the industrial field owing to the recent expansion of H.M. Forces, but the information necessary for making an estimate of this effect is not available.



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	13,859	2,111	15,970	7,056	629	7,685	20,915	2,740	23,655	20,192	2,709	22,901
Carriages, Carts, etc. ...	993	136	1,129	92	12	104	1,085	148	1,233	1,015	148	1,163
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	1,230	46	1,276	576	5	581	1,806	51	1,857	1,782	51	1,833
<i>Total, Vehicles</i> ...	16,082	2,293	18,375	7,724	646	8,370	23,806	2,939	26,745	22,989	2,908	25,897
<b>Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing</b> ...	17,014	297	17,311	966	36	1,002	17,980	333	18,313	17,016	330	17,346
<b>Other Metal Industries :—</b>												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General												
Iron Founding ...	3,160	454	3,614	2,005	162	2,167	5,165	616	5,781	5,101	615	5,716
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	3,232	137	3,369	121	5	126	3,353	142	3,495	3,157	141	3,298
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	3,580	5,267	8,847	232	327	559	3,812	5,594	9,406	3,749	5,577	9,326
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	779	632	1,411	290	108	398	1,069	740	1,809	1,060	739	1,799
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	471	635	1,106	77	73	150	548	708	1,256	539	702	1,241
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	554	485	1,039	107	92	199	661	577	1,238	635	572	1,207
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	849	43	892	26	3	29	875	46	921	810	46	856
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	1,163	904	2,067	390	223	613	1,553	1,127	2,680	1,539	1,123	2,662
Metal Industries not separately specified	7,019	5,102	12,121	1,623	1,678	3,301	8,642	6,780	15,422	8,340	6,758	15,098
<i>Total, Other Metals</i> ...	20,807	13,659	34,466	4,871	2,671	7,542	25,678	16,330	42,008	24,930	16,273	41,203
<b>Textiles :—</b>												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	4,234	7,702	11,936	1,258	2,644	3,902	5,492	10,346	15,838	5,490	10,343	15,833
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	3,250	11,684	14,934	909	2,707	3,616	4,159	14,391	18,550	4,159	14,381	18,540
<i>Total, Cotton</i> ...	7,484	19,386	26,870	2,167	5,351	7,518	9,651	24,737	34,388	9,649	24,724	34,373
Woolen and Worsted ...	2,103	3,447	5,550	1,184	2,228	3,412	3,287	5,675	8,962	3,221	5,583	8,804
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and												
Artificial Silk Weaving, etc. ...	497	1,532	2,029	518	1,261	1,779	1,015	2,793	3,808	1,014	2,773	3,787
Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture ...	359	366	725	69	52	121	428	418	846	426	413	839
Linen ...	3,455	8,177	11,632	331	778	1,109	3,786	8,955	12,741	191	923	1,114
Jute ...	910	2,666	3,576	49	292	341	959	2,958	3,917	959	2,958	3,917
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	437	1,248	1,685	39	220	259	476	1,468	1,944	394	1,190	1,584
Hosiery ...	506	2,545	3,051	268	1,104	1,372	774	3,649	4,423	747	3,593	4,340
Lace ...	202	338	540	556	548	1,104	758	886	1,644	757	885	1,642
Carpets ...	273	747	1,020	1,133	3,181	4,314	1,406	3,928	5,334	1,392	3,921	5,313
Other Textiles ...	938	2,517	3,455	134	661	795	1,072	3,178	4,250	967	2,596	3,563
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	2,742	1,632	4,374	2,881	1,321	4,202	5,623	2,953	8,576	4,737	2,692	7,429
<i>Total, Textiles</i> ...	19,906	44,601	64,507	9,329	16,997	26,326	29,235	61,598	90,833	24,454	52,251	76,705
<b>Leather and Leather Goods :—</b>												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	1,503	1,068	2,571	206	141	347	1,709	1,209	2,918	1,696	1,209	2,905
Leather Goods ...	571	730	1,301	42	93	135	613	823	1,436	594	818	1,412
<i>Total, Leather</i> ...	2,074	1,798	3,872	248	234	482	2,322	2,032	4,354	2,290	2,027	4,317
<b>Clothing :—</b>												
Tailoring ...	6,757	7,975	14,732	696	3,571	4,267	7,453	11,546	18,999	6,945	11,012	17,957
Dress Making and Millinery ...	727	12,832	13,559	22	2,885	2,907	749	15,717	16,466	747	15,574	16,321
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	616	1,561	2,177	339	1,318	1,657	955	2,879	3,834	953	2,876	3,829
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	439	6,038	6,477	35	2,209	2,244	474	8,247	8,721	314	4,781	5,095
Other Dress Industries ...	298	844	1,142	85	199	284	383	1,043	1,426	375	1,029	1,404
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	3,591	2,096	5,687	1,168	1,000	2,168	4,759	3,096	7,855	4,570	3,081	7,651
<i>Total, Clothing</i> ...	12,428	31,346	43,774	2,345	11,182	13,527	14,773	42,528	57,301	13,904	38,353	52,257
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco :—</b>												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	7,421	5,498	12,919	483	516	999	7,904	6,014	13,918	7,323	5,817	13,140
Grain Milling ...	1,164	154	1,318	78	13	91	1,242	167	1,409	1,078	156	1,234
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-												
fectionery ...	1,534	3,903	5,437	77	539	616	1,611	4,442	6,053	1,583	4,431	6,014
Other Food Industries ...	5,154	8,943	14,097	342	762	1,104	5,496	9,705	15,201	5,303	9,617	14,920
Drink Industries ...	3,930	2,555	6,485	179	412	591	4,109	2,967	7,076	3,766	2,922	6,688
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	404	1,112	1,516	18	168	186	422	1,280	1,702	399	1,100	1,499
<i>Total, Food, Drink, etc.</i> ...	19,607	22,165	41,772	1,177	2,410	3,587	20,784	24,575	45,359	19,452	24,043	43,495
<b>Woodworking, etc. :—</b>												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	4,819	159	4,978	234	25	259	5,053	184	5,237	4,712	183	4,895
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	725	209	934	48	33	81	773	242	1,015	724	242	966
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	12,600	2,570	15,170	1,402	522	1,924	14,002	3,092	17,094	13,727	3,062	16,789
Other Woodworking ...	1,473	508	1,981	280	173	453	1					



GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND															
INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1938.			PERCENTAGES* AT 16TH OCTOBER, 1939.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH		GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGE* AT 16TH OCT., 1939.
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	11TH SEPT., 1939.	17TH OCT., 1938.	
<b>Agricultural Scheme :—</b>															
Farming, Forestry, etc. ....	453,050	29,450	482,500	3.4	5.2	3.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	3.4	5.6	3.6	+ 0.2	- 0.6	2.8
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	63,360	14,380	77,740	4.5	12.4	6.0	0.2	1.0	0.3	4.7	13.4	6.3	+ 1.6	...	6.2
Private Gardening ...	107,600	530	108,130	3.2	4.9	3.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	3.4	5.3	3.4	+ 0.9	...	3.2
Other Employments ...	50,390	740	51,130	4.7	13.0	4.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	4.9	13.2	5.0	+ 1.8	+ 0.4	4.9
TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME ...	674,400	45,100	719,500	3.5	7.6	3.8	0.1	0.6	0.1	3.6	8.2	3.9	+ 0.5	- 0.4	3.4
<b>Fishing ...</b>															
Fishing ...	32,910	770	33,680	26.6	30.9	26.7	0.6	3.5	0.7	27.2	34.4	27.4	- 21.0	+ 7.9	27.4
<b>Mining :—</b>															
Coal Mining ...	854,500	3,640	858,140	6.0	7.7	6.0	1.5	0.7	1.5	7.5	8.4	7.5	- 1.4	- 6.7	7.5
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	11,350	10	11,360	4.9	10.0	4.9	0.2	—	0.2	5.1	10.0	5.1	- 0.5	- 15.0	5.1
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	4,480	10	4,490	13.4	20.0	13.4	0.5	—	0.5	13.9	20.0	13.9	+ 0.9	- 6.7	13.9
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	50,570	500	51,070	10.3	1.8	10.2	4.1	0.2	4.0	14.4	2.0	14.2	+ 3.5	- 1.5	12.6
Slate Quarrying and Mining...	9,650	10	9,660	8.5	20.0	8.5	11.6	—	11.6	20.1	20.0	20.1	+ 4.4	+ 14.6	20.1
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	9,660	1,180	10,840	3.9	10.3	4.6	2.1	0.6	2.0	6.0	10.9	6.6	+ 0.2	- 4.3	6.4
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	18,500	240	18,740	5.1	3.8	5.1	0.6	3.3	0.6	5.7	7.1	5.7	+ 0.6	- 5.0	4.9
Total, Mining ...	958,710	5,590	964,300	6.3	7.6	6.3	1.6	0.7	1.6	7.9	8.3	7.9	- 1.1	- 6.3	7.8
<b>Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—</b>															
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	14,200	130	14,330	6.6	16.9	6.7	0.8	2.3	0.8	7.4	19.2	7.5	- 0.1	- 9.1	7.5
Artificial Stone, Concrete, etc. ...	28,210	2,280	30,490	6.8	5.8	6.7	1.1	0.7	1.1	7.9	6.5	7.8	+ 0.9	- 5.6	7.7
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	17,460	560	18,020	3.0	6.3	3.1	0.1	0.8	0.2	3.1	7.1	3.3	+ 0.1	- 3.5	3.0
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	59,870	2,970	62,840	5.6	6.4	5.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	6.4	7.2	6.4	+ 0.4	- 5.8	6.3
<b>Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...</b>															
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	101,100	6,740	107,840	6.7	13.6	7.1	2.0	5.4	2.2	8.7	19.0	9.3	+ 1.4	- 1.7	9.1
<b>Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...</b>															
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	33,320	41,470	74,790	7.2	8.5	7.9	5.7	11.7	9.0	12.9	20.2	16.9	- 3.2	- 0.4	16.9
<b>Glass :—</b>															
Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical	23,830	7,450	31,280	6.4	6.3	6.4	1.8	2.3	1.9	8.2	8.6	8.3	- 0.5	- 3.8	8.3
Glass, Lenses, Prisms, etc.) ...	17,620	2,360	19,980	6.9	9.2	7.2	1.3	0.5	1.2	8.2	9.7	8.4	- 1.4	- 8.4	8.4
Total, Glass ...	41,450	9,810	51,260	6.6	7.0	6.7	1.6	1.9	1.6	8.2	8.9	8.3	- 0.9	- 5.6	8.3
<b>Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :—</b>															
Chemicals ...	81,880	31,300	113,180	3.9	4.9	4.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.1	5.1	4.4	+ 0.3	- 2.3	4.3
Explosives ...	23,430	6,620	30,050	1.8	6.2	2.8	0.1	2.2	0.5	1.9	8.4	3.3	- 0.2	- 0.1	3.3
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	18,380	5,950	24,330	3.8	5.3	4.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	3.9	6.0	4.4	+ 0.8	- 1.9	4.4
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	56,070	20,870	76,940	4.2	5.0	4.4	0.7	0.3	0.6	4.9	5.3	5.0	+ 0.6	- 2.0	4.9
Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	179,760	64,740	244,500	3.7	5.1	4.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	4.0	5.6	4.4	+ 0.3	- 2.0	4.4
<b>Metal Manufacture :—</b>															
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ...	17,140	60	17,200	5.1	8.3	5.1	1.2	—	1.2	6.3	8.3	6.3	- 0.5	- 16.1	6.2
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,	177,840	4,990	182,830	3.5	2.6	3.5	2.6	0.2	2.5	6.1	2.8	6.0	+ 0.3	- 14.9	6.0
Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	46,360	4,030	50,390	3.0	4.2	3.1	0.4	1.5	0.5	3.4	5.7	3.6	+ 0.3	- 4.5	3.5
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	24,770	2,590	27,360	2.5	4.6	2.7	8.9	4.7	8.5	11.4	9.3	11.2	+ 2.6	- 22.5	11.2
Tin Plates ...	30,280	2,430	32,710	4.0	3.2	4.0	2.6	0.4	2.4	6.6	3.6	6.4	- 1.3	- 7.2	6.3
Iron and Steel Tubes ...	21,510	4,310	25,820	3.5	3.8	3.5	1.4	0.7	1.3	4.9	4.5	4.8	+ 0.1	- 7.7	4.8
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	317,900	18,410	336,310	3.5	3.6	3.5	2.6	1.3	2.5	6.1	4.9	6.0	+ 0.3	- 12.8	6.0
<b>Engineering, etc. :—</b>															
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron	582,960	57,530	640,490	3.1	5.6	3.3	0.4	0.9	0.5	3.5	6.5	3.8	...	- 4.3	3.7
and Steel Founding ...	92,290	25,420	117,710	2.3	3.8	2.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	2.4	4.2	2.8	+ 0.3	- 2.4	2.8
Electrical Engineering ...	56,160	1,020	57,180	3.7	1.8	3.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.9	2.0	3.9	- 0.2	- 4.9	3.8
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	44,880	1,840	46,720	5.7	2.4	5.6	0.7	0.1	0.6	6.4	2.5	6.2	+ 0.6	- 5.9	6.1
Constructional Engineering ...	776,290	85,810	862,100	3.2	5.0	3.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	3.6	5.7	3.8	...	- 4.2	3.7
<b>Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—</b>															
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	351,970	35,900	387,870	3.9	5.9	4.1	2.0	1.7	2.0	5.9	7.6	6.1	+ 0.4	- 0.4	6.0
Carriages, Carts, etc. ...	11,110	1,920	13,030	8.9	7.1	8.7	0.9	0.6	0.8	9.8	7.7	9.5	+ 1.4	- 3.5	9.1
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	57,100	1,510	58,610	2.2	3.0	2.2	1.0	0.4	1.0	3.2	3.4	3.2	+ 0.6	- 3.2	3.1
Total, Vehicles ...	420,180	39,330	459,510	3.8	5.8	4.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	5.7	7.5	5.8	+ 0.5	- 0.9	5.7
<b>Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...</b>															
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	171,920	3,130	175,050	9.9	9.5	9.9	0.6	1.1	0.6	10.5	10.6	10.5	+ 0.5	- 12.2	10.5
<b>Other Metal Industries :—</b>															
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General	92,210	10,070	102,280	3.4	4.5	3.5	2.2	1.6	2.1	5.6	6.1	5.6	- 1.5	- 7.9	5.6
Iron Founding ...	39,820	2,830	42,650	8.1	4.8	7.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	8.4	5.0	8.2	+ 1.4	- 1.3	7.9
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	103,560	76,260	179,820	3.5	6.9	4.9	0.2	0.4	0.3	3.7	7.3	5.2	+ 0.9	- 1.5	5.2
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	21,260	10,910	32,170	3.7	5.8	4.4									



INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1938.			PERCENTAGES* AT 16TH OCTOBER, 1939.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENT- AGES* AS COMPARED WITH		GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENT- AGES* AT 16TH OCT., 1939.	
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	11TH SEPT., 1939.	17TH OCT., 1938.		
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco :—</b>																
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	107,860	70,690	178,550	6.9	7.8	7.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	7.3	8.5	7.8	+ 1.3	- 1.3	7.6	
Grain Milling ...	29,130	3,890	33,020	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	+ 0.5	- 1.9	3.9	
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery ...	26,720	52,660	79,380	5.7	7.4	6.8	0.3	1.0	0.8	6.0	8.4	7.6	- 1.1	+ 0.3	7.6	
Other Food Industries ...	72,640	64,210	136,850	7.1	13.9	10.3	0.5	1.2	0.8	7.6	15.1	11.1	- 0.2	- 0.8	11.1	
Drink Industries ...	91,110	26,420	117,530	4.3	9.7	5.5	0.2	1.5	0.5	4.5	11.2	6.0	+ 1.2	- 1.6	5.8	
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff ...	14,780	27,900	42,680	2.7	4.0	3.6	0.2	0.6	0.4	2.9	4.6	4.0	- 0.9	+ 0.1	3.8	
<i>Total, Food, Drink, etc. ...</i>	<i>342,240</i>	<i>245,770</i>	<i>588,010</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>+ 0.4</i>	<i>- 1.0</i>	<i>7.6</i>	
<b>Woodworking, etc. :—</b>																
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork ...	60,730	3,160	63,890	7.9	5.0	7.8	0.4	0.8	0.4	8.3	5.8	8.2	+ 1.7	- 3.0	7.8	
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	9,410	2,230	11,640	7.7	9.4	8.0	0.5	1.5	0.7	8.2	10.9	8.7	- 1.1	- 4.7	8.5	
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. ...	123,140	27,260	150,400	10.2	9.4	10.1	1.2	1.9	1.3	11.4	11.3	11.4	- 2.3	- 0.1	11.3	
Other Woodworking ...	18,950	5,760	24,710	7.8	8.8	8.0	1.5	3.0	1.8	9.3	11.8	9.8	- 0.7	- 3.2	9.5	
<i>Total, Woodworking, etc. ...</i>	<i>212,230</i>	<i>38,410</i>	<i>250,640</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>- 1.1</i>	<i>- 1.4</i>	<i>10.1</i>	
<b>Paper, Printing, etc. :—</b>																
Paper and Paper Board ...	49,740	17,130	66,870	2.5	3.9	2.8	1.4	1.9	1.6	3.9	5.8	4.4	+ 1.2	- 3.0	4.4	
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	25,730	47,290	73,020	3.2	5.2	4.5	0.2	0.8	0.6	3.4	6.0	5.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.3	5.0	
Wall Paper Making ...	5,080	2,480	7,560	4.7	10.5	6.6	1.6	2.5	1.9	6.3	13.0	8.5	+ 2.3	+ 2.8	8.1	
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	4,910	6,120	11,030	3.8	5.6	4.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.1	5.9	5.1	+ 0.6	- 0.2	5.0	
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ...	189,510	97,870	287,380	11.0	9.1	10.4	2.6	1.6	2.2	13.6	10.7	12.6	+ 4.0	+ 5.3	12.5	
<i>Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ...</i>	<i>274,970</i>	<i>170,890</i>	<i>445,860</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>+ 2.9</i>	<i>+ 3.0</i>	<i>9.8</i>	
<b>Building and Contracting :—</b>																
Building ...	1,037,260	12,850	1,050,110	12.7	5.1	12.6	0.5	0.2	0.5	13.2	5.3	13.1	+ 3.6	- 2.9	12.6	
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	326,510	1,530	328,040	26.4	5.9	26.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	26.9	6.1	26.8	+ 3.5	- 8.9	26.2	
<i>Total, Building and Contracting ...</i>	<i>1,363,770</i>	<i>14,380</i>	<i>1,378,150</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>+ 3.5</i>	<i>- 4.4</i>	<i>15.9</i>	
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries :—</b>																
Rubber ...	37,610	25,410	63,020	4.2	8.0	5.7	0.2	0.7	0.4	4.4	8.7	6.1	+ 0.6	- 3.9	6.1	
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	10,830	1,750	12,580	4.3	8.9	4.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	5.5	10.0	6.1	+ 0.3	- 3.8	6.0	
Brushes and Brooms ...	6,030	5,840	11,870	8.6	9.7	9.1	1.4	1.3	1.4	10.0	11.0	10.5	- 0.4	- 2.2	10.2	
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus ...	27,510	12,840	40,350	2.6	4.8	3.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.7	5.0	3.5	+ 0.6	- 0.4	3.4	
Musical Instruments ...	8,300	2,380	10,680	12.8	11.2	12.4	1.8	1.3	1.7	14.6	12.5	14.1	+ 1.1	+ 1.3	14.1	
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites ...	8,070	9,890	17,960	7.9	10.0	9.1	2.7	2.0	2.3	10.6	12.0	11.4	- 0.7	+ 2.4	11.3	
<i>Total, Other Manufacturing ...</i>	<i>98,350</i>	<i>58,110</i>	<i>156,460</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>+ 0.4</i>	<i>- 1.8</i>	<i>6.9</i>	
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...</b>	<b>211,150</b>	<b>11,340</b>	<b>222,490</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>	<b>- 2.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	
<b>Transport and Communication :—</b>																
Railway Service ...	152,100	8,850	160,950	4.5	4.6	4.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	4.7	5.0	4.7	+ 0.7	- 4.6	4.5	
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	198,930	12,130	211,060	3.4	10.0	3.7	0.5	2.1	0.6	3.9	12.1	4.3	+ 2.6	+ 0.7	4.4	
Other Road Passenger Transport ...	40,120	3,230	43,350	12.0	10.0	11.9	0.6	0.2	0.5	12.6	10.2	12.4	+ 3.7	- 1.9	12.0	
Goods Transport by Road ...	156,430	4,680	161,110	8.3	4.1	8.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	8.8	4.2	8.7	+ 1.8	- 4.3	8.4	
Shipping Service ...	131,660	6,690	138,350	17.6	19.5	17.7	0.2	1.3	0.2	17.8	20.8	17.9	+ 1.3	- 6.5	17.9	
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service :—																
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) ...	136,860	1,470	138,330	31.1	12.4	30.9	0.5	1.3	0.5	31.6	13.7	31.4	+ 4.1	+ 2.9	31.0	
Harbour, River and Canal Service ...	24,550	490	25,040	7.0	8.0	7.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	7.6	8.8	7.7	+ 1.1	- 3.1	7.7	
<i>Total Docks, Harbours, etc. ...</i>	<i>161,410</i>	<i>1,960</i>	<i>163,370</i>	<i>27.4</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>27.2</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>27.9</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>27.7</i>	<i>+ 3.6</i>	<i>+ 1.9</i>	<i>27.5</i>	
Other Transport, Communication, etc. ...	18,390	3,090	21,480	10.9	9.6	10.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	11.3	9.9	11.1	+ 2.6	- 3.0	11.0	
<i>Total, Transport, etc. ...</i>	<i>859,040</i>	<i>40,630</i>	<i>899,670</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>+ 2.2</i>	<i>- 2.2</i>	<i>11.9</i>	
<b>Distributive Trades ...</b>	<b>1,282,490</b>	<b>813,530</b>	<b>2,096,020</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>+ 1.0</b>	<b>- 1.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>	
<b>Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance† ...</b>	<b>180,500</b>	<b>92,760</b>	<b>273,260</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	
<b>Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—</b>																
National Government Service ...	154,860	28,880	183,740	7.4	7.7	7.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	7.6	7.9	7.6	+ 0.7	- 2.7	7.3	
Local Government Service ...	365,330	83,470	448,800	13.5	9.6	12.7	0.3	0.7	0.4	13.8	10.3	13.1	+ 2.8	- 1.7	12.8	
Professional Services ...	108,380	107,270	215,650	5.4	9.2	7.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	5.6	9.5	7.5	+ 1.6	+ 3.1	7.4	
Entertainments, Sport, etc. ...	89,220	60,930	150,150	21.4	33.5	26.3	0.5	1.0	0.7	21.9	34.5	27.0	- 2.5	+ 9.4	26.9	
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service ...	195,630	305,570	501,200	17.2	23.2	20.9	0.2	1.0	0.7	17.4	24.2	21.6	+ 5.1	+ 4.2	21.2	
Laundry Service ...	29,750	120,820	150,570	5.4	9.0	8.3	0.3	4.1	3.4	5.7	13.1	11.7	+ 5.0	+ 3.9	11.6	
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	10,670	19,080	29,750	7.8	9.0	8.6	0.5	1.8	1.3	8.3	10.8	9.9	+ 0.6	+ 1.6	9.8	
Other Industries and Services ...	126,910	63,940	190,850	11.5	11.5	11.5	0.7	1.1	0.8	12.2	12.6	12.3	+ 1.7	- 4.4	12.0	
<i>Total, Miscellaneous ...</i>	<i>1,080,750</i>	<i>789,960</i>	<i>1,870,710</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>+ 2.7</i>	<i>+ 1.5</i>	<i>14.8</i>	
<b>TOTAL, GENERAL SCHEME† ...</b>	<b>10,178,100</b>	<b>3,941,900</b>	<b>14,120,000</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>	<b>- 3.0</b>	<b>9.5</b>	
<b>TOTAL, GENERAL AND AGRICUL- TURAL SCHEMES† ...</b>	<b>10,852,500</b>	<b>3,987,000</b>	<b>14,839,500</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>- 2.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>	

\* 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.

The following Table shows, for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the variations in unemployment in those industries in which the total numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed at 16th October, 1939, differed from the figures for 11th September, 1939, by 1,000 or more.

Industries in which the total numbers unemployed increased.				Industries in which the total numbers unemployed decreased.			
Industry.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Industry.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Building ... ..	+ 37,484	+ 177	+ 37,661	Metal Industries not separately specified ... ..	— 366	— 992	— 1,358
Hotel, Boarding House, etc., Service ... ..	+ 7,176	+ 18,362	+ 25,538	Carpet Manufacture ... ..	— 62	— 1,351	— 1,413
Distributive Trades ... ..	+ 13,955	+ 6,912	+ 20,867	Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc. and General Iron Founding ... ..	— 1,409	— 44	— 1,453
Local Government Service ... ..	+ 9,934	+ 2,816	+ 12,750	Leather Tanning, Currying and Dressing ... ..	— 1,124	— 790	— 1,914
Printing, Publishing & Bookbinding ... ..	+ 9,214	+ 2,214	+ 11,428	Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ... ..	— 1,610	— 688	— 2,298
Public Works Contracting, etc. ... ..	+ 11,322	+ 22	+ 11,344	Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... ..	— 1,130	— 1,234	— 2,364
Laundry Service ... ..	+ 479	+ 7,016	+ 7,495	Hosiery ... ..	— 506	— 2,224	— 2,730
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc., Service ... ..	+ 5,838	+ 64	+ 5,902	Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving, etc. ... ..	— 658	— 2,491	— 3,149
Tramway and Omnibus Service ... ..	+ 4,605	+ 850	+ 5,455	Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ... ..	— 57	— 3,226	— 3,283
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc. ... ..	+ 4,021	— 27	+ 3,994	Woollen and Worsted ... ..	— 1,139	— 2,231	— 3,370
Professional Services ... ..	+ 1,298	+ 2,255	+ 3,553	Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc. ... ..	— 3,521	+ 16	— 3,505
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ... ..	+ 2,744	+ 121	+ 2,865	Entertainments, Sport, etc. ... ..	— 1,023	— 2,745	— 3,768
Goods Transport by Road ... ..	+ 2,767	+ 51	+ 2,818	Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. ... ..	— 2,667	— 1,212	— 3,879
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ... ..	+ 1,006	+ 1,463	+ 2,469	Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) ... ..	— 1,586	— 3,101	— 4,687
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ... ..	+ 1,373	+ 1,010	+ 2,383	Fishing ... ..	— 7,103	+ 5	— 7,098
Shipping Service ... ..	+ 1,320	+ 529	+ 1,849	Coal Mining ... ..	— 12,203	— 17	— 12,220
Stone Quarrying and Mining ... ..	+ 1,812	+ 1	+ 1,813	Dress Making and Millinery ... ..	— 548	— 11,917	— 12,465
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ... ..	+ 1,340	+ 352	+ 1,692	Tailoring ... ..	— 7,357	— 8,966	— 16,323
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. ... ..	+ 610	+ 1,011	+ 1,621	Cotton ... ..	— 5,920	— 11,075	— 16,995
Other Road Passenger Transport ... ..	+ 1,439	+ 148	+ 1,587				
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. Making ... ..	+ 1,370	+ 129	+ 1,499				
Drink Industries ... ..	+ 596	+ 864	+ 1,460				
National Government Service ... ..	+ 913	+ 461	+ 1,374				
Railway Service ... ..	+ 921	+ 150	+ 1,071				



## 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 16th October, 1939.

Industry.	Great Britain.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
<b>Agricultural Scheme :—</b>				
Farming, Forestry, etc. ...	253	55	265	56
Market Gardening ...	127	121	137	123
Other Employments (including Private Gardening) ...	84	6	88	6
<b>Total, Agricultural Scheme ...</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>185</b>
<b>Fishing ...</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Mining :—</b>				
Coal Mining ...	275	8	275	8
All other Mining, etc. ...	74	4	76	4
<b>Total, Mining ...</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Non-Metalliferous Mining Products ...</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>15</b>
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	181	15	184	15
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	52	81	52	81
Glass ...	59	64	65	64
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ...	128	356	128	356
Metal Manufacture ...	79	41	80	41
<b>Engineering, etc. :—</b>				
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	449	167	490	167
Other Engineering ...	168	70	168	70
<b>Total, Engineering ...</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>237</b>
<b>Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—</b>				
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	507	123	540	124
Other Vehicles ...	61	12	62	12
<b>Total, Vehicles ...</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>136</b>
<b>Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Other Metal Industries :—</b>				
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	248	322	248	322
All others ...	636	451	646	453
<b>Total, Other Metal Industries ...</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>775</b>
<b>Textiles :—</b>				
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	37	41	37	41
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	26	58	26	58
<b>Total, Cotton ...</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>99</b>
Woollen and Worsted ...	30	84	30	84
Linen ...	6	48	66	143
Hosiery ...	11	190	11	195
All other Textiles ...	108	456	129	465
<b>Total, Textiles ...</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>986</b>
<b>Leather and Leather Goods ...</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>143</b>
<b>Clothing :—</b>				
Tailoring ...	111	629	114	645
Dressmaking and Millinery ...	34	805	34	806
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	15	342	26	430
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	113	117	117	117
Other Clothing ...	28	147	28	148
<b>Total, Clothing ...</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>2,040</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>2,146</b>
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco :—</b>				
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	143	511	150	516
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	46	478	46	485
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	6	27	6	38
All other Food, and Drink ...	184	565	195	568
<b>Total, Food, Drink, etc. ...</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>1,581</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>1,607</b>
<b>Woodworking, etc. :—</b>				
Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc.	359	164	365	166
All other Woodworking ...	315	81	320	82
<b>Total, Woodworking, etc. ...</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>248</b>
<b>Paper, Printing, etc. :—</b>				
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	55	271	56	273
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	484	776	500	793
Other Paper, Printing, etc. ...	36	185	36	186
<b>Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ...</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>1,252</b>
<b>Building and Contracting :—</b>				
Building ...	813	44	826	44
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	157	5	158	5
<b>Total, Building and Contracting ...</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries :—</b>				
Rubber ...	34	103	34	103
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	89	55	90	55
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	74	210	77	210
All Others ...	34	48	34	50
<b>Total, Other Manufacturing ...</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>418</b>
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Transport and Communication ...</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>Distributive Trades ...</b>	<b>4,556</b>	<b>5,537</b>	<b>4,803</b>	<b>5,582</b>
<b>Commerce and Finance ...</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>216</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—</b>				
Professional Services ...	207	515	213	516
Entertainments, Sport, etc. ...	208	529	215	529
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding-House, Club, etc., Service	333	1,589	344	1,611
Laundry Service ...	188	836	191	842
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	83	140	84	140
All other Industries and Services ...	492	572	505	578
<b>Total, Miscellaneous ...</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>4,181</b>	<b>1,552</b>	<b>4,216</b>
<b>Total, General Scheme ...</b>	<b>13,383</b>	<b>18,360</b>	<b>13,950</b>	<b>18,711</b>
<b>Total, General and Agricultural Schemes ...</b>	<b>13,847</b>	<b>18,542</b>	<b>14,440</b>	<b>18,896</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 28th Oct., 1939.	Five weeks ended 30th Sept., 1939.	Five weeks ended 29th Oct., 1938.
<b>(1) General Account.</b>			
Contributions received from :—	£	£	£
Employers ...	1,837,000	2,038,000	2,025,000
Employed persons ...	1,845,000	2,026,000	2,061,000
Exchequer ...	1,839,000	2,031,000	2,034,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	160,000	9,000	56,000
<b>Total Income ...</b>	<b>5,681,000</b>	<b>6,104,000</b>	<b>6,176,000</b>
Benefit ...	2,949,000	2,596,000	4,847,000
Cost of Administration ...	483,000	607,000	762,000†
Accrued Charge for Debt Service†	297,000	371,000	383,000
Miscellaneous Payments ...	32,000	40,000	42,000
<b>Total Expenditure ...</b>	<b>3,761,000</b>	<b>3,614,000</b>	<b>6,034,000</b>
<b>Debt Outstanding† ...</b>	<b>77,082,000</b>	<b>77,082,000</b>	<b>81,530,000</b>
<b>(2) Agricultural Account.</b>			
Contributions received from :—			
Employers ...	23,000	22,000	39,000
Employed persons ...	22,000	22,000	39,000
Exchequer ...	22,000	22,000	38,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	11,000	—	—
<b>Total Income ...</b>	<b>78,000</b>	<b>66,000</b>	<b>116,000</b>
Benefit ...	32,000	35,000	25,000
Cost of Administration ...	9,000	8,000	15,000
Miscellaneous Payments ...	—	—	5,000
<b>Total Expenditure ...</b>	<b>41,000</b>	<b>43,000</b>	<b>45,000</b>

## UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

As from 1st April, 1937, the cost of Unemployment allowances in Great Britain is met from the Unemployment Assistance Fund which is reimbursed by the Exchequer.

As from 6th September, 1939, the class of persons to whom allowances may be paid under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934, has been extended by the provisions of the Unemployment Assistance (Prevention and Relief of Distress) Regulations, 1939 (see article on page 360 of the October, 1939, issue of this GAZETTE).

For the period of four weeks ended 28th October, 1939, expenditure on unemployment allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £1,561,000† compared with £2,503,000 during the five weeks ended 30th September, 1939, and £3,240,000 during the five weeks ended 29th October, 1938.

Owing to the extension referred to above, the figures for September and October, 1939, are not comparable with those for October, 1938.

## 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. 387–388 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

### BELGIUM.§

RETURNS received by the National Employment and Unemployment Office from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 1,015,378, showed that 14·3 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in July, 1939, as compared with 14·2 per cent. in June, 1939, and 12·1 per cent. in July, 1938. In addition, 15·4 per cent. were employed intermittently in July, 1939, as compared with 14·5 per cent. in June, 1939, and 16·1 per cent. in July, 1938. In July, 1939, 16·5 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 16·8, and in July, 1938, 15·6.

### NETHERLANDS.||

Unemployment showed an increase during September. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 512,606 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 30th September, 1939, 17·2 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 2·4 per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 16·6 and 2·3, and in the last week of September, 1938, 20·9 and 3·1. At the end of September, 1939, 267,753 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 203,823 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 260,434 and 191,308, and at the end of September, 1938, 318,947 and 301,730.

\* 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.

‡ Includes adjustment.

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

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



## SWITZERLAND.\*

Unemployment declined during September. At the end of that month 25,275 applications for employment (15·7 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 27,939 (16·8 per thousand) at the end of August, 1939, and 49,610 (34·5 per thousand) at the end of September, 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 2,631, 2,633 and 1,939, respectively.

## SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

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

*Denmark.*†—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 486,000, 16·0† per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of October, 1939, as compared with 12·5§ per cent. at the end of September, 1939, and 18·8 per cent. at the end of October, 1938.

*Norway.*||—Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 93,870 show that 12·1 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of August, 1939, as compared with 11·8 per cent. at the end of July, 1939, and 16·4 per cent. at the end of August, 1938.

*Sweden.*¶—Of a total of approximately 678,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 6·1† per cent. were unemployed at the end of September, 1939, as compared with 4·8§ per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 7·5 per cent. at the end of September, 1938.

## ÉIRE.\*\*

Unemployment continued to increase during October. The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges increased from 77,888 at 25th September to 81,719 at 28th October, 1939. The figures for both these dates were affected by the operation of two Orders†† issued under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, the effect of which was to restrict the eligibility for unemployment assistance of certain classes of persons living in rural areas. At 31st October, 1938, when no such Orders were in force, the number of persons on the live registers was 91,280.

## CANADA.‡‡

Industrial employment showed decided improvement at the beginning of September. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st September, 1939, by 11,856 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 1,165,631, as compared with 1,145,384 at the beginning of August, 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 September, 1939, was 119·6, as compared with 117·5 at 1st August, 1939, and 115·1 at 1st September, 1938.

At the end of September, 1939, 9·1 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 242,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 10·9 per cent. at the end of August, 1939, and 10·4 per cent. at the end of September, 1938.

## UNITED STATES.§§

Employment increased during August. 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 August, 1939, showed an increase of approximately 3·1 per cent. as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in the establishments covered rose during the same period by about 6·5 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 August, 1939, was 96·4, as compared with 93·5||| for the previous month, and 88·8||| for August, 1938.

At the end of August, 1939, 5,788,890 applicants for work were registered at the Public Employment Exchanges comprised in, or affiliated to, the United States Employment Service, a decline of 4·6 per cent., as compared with the previous month and of 28·4 per cent. as compared with August, 1938.

Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities showed that, in September, 1939, 11† per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed, as compared with 12 per cent. in August, 1939, and 16 per cent. in September, 1938.

\* *La Vie Economique*, October, 1939. Berne.

† *Statistiske Efterretninger*, November, 1939. Copenhagen.

‡ Provisional figure.

§ Revised figure.

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

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

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

†† The Orders came into force on 8th March and 7th June, 1939, and expired simultaneously on 31st October, 1939.

‡‡ *The September Employment Situation*, 1939, and information supplied by the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

§§ *Survey of Current Business*, October, 1939; *Employment Service News*, August–September, 1939; *American Federationist*, October, 1939; Washington; and *The Conference Board Economic Record*, 20th October, 1939; New York.

||| Revised series.

According to the estimates of the American Federation of Labour, the total number of unemployed persons in the United States in August, 1939, was 10,139,000, as compared with 10,305,000 in July, 1939, and 11,087,000 in August, 1938. The National Industrial Conference Board assesses the total number of unemployed persons in August, 1939, at 9,424,000, as compared with 9,852,000 in July, 1939, and 10,601,000 in August, 1938. Both these estimates include a considerable number of persons engaged on public relief work schemes.

## 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, 1936.	July, 1937.	July, 1938.	July, 1939.		Rise.	Date.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	29	40	46	39	54		1939. 1 Nov.
OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.							
Fire ...	45†	54†	59†	58†	58		Aug.
Finland† ...	792	870	865	887	901		Aug.
France (Paris) ...	362	500	588	661	665		Aug.
" (other towns) ...	352†	477†	554†	...	597		May
Germany ...	24	25	24	25	22		Oct.
Netherlands (Amsterdam) ...	19§	30	30	24§	28		Sept.
Norway ...	45	61	68	66	65		Aug.
Portugal   ...	1,963	1,998	1,928	1,806	1,803		Aug.
Sweden   ...	35	41	45	49	49		Aug.
Switzerland ...	20	31	29	32	36		Oct.
OTHER COUNTRIES.							
Australia¶ ...	27	31	39	42	42		Aug.
Canada ...	9	17	17	10	20		Oct.
Egypt (Cairo)   ...	14	10	15	...	11		June
New Zealand ...	25	36	41	49	51		Aug.
South Africa ...	1	2	7	6	5		Aug.

## 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, 1936.	July, 1937.	July, 1938.	July, 1939.	Rise.	Date.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A.B.C.D.E.	46	55	59	56	69	1939. 1 Nov.
OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.							
Denmark ...	A.B.C.D.E.	74	80	82	83	90	Oct.
Éire ...	A.B.C.D.E.	59†	70†	73†	73†	73	Aug.
Finland† ...	A.B.C.D.E.	888	952	961	983	983	July
Germany ...	A.B.C.D.E.	25	26	27	27	26	Oct.
Italy (Rome) ...	A.B.C.D.E.	324	363	399	...	422	June
Netherlands (Amsterdam) ...	A.B.C.D.E.	31§	39	39	36§	39	Sept.
Norway ...	A.B.C.D.E.	55	68	73	73	72	Aug.
Sweden ...	A.B.C.D.E.	58	62	66	69	71	Oct.
Switzerland ...	A.B.C.D.	30	37	37	38	41	Oct.
OTHER COUNTRIES.							
Australia ...	A.B.C.D.E.	25††	28††	31††	...	34	2nd Qr.
Canada ...	A.B.C.D.E.	26	31	32	30	34	Oct.
Egypt (Cairo) ...	A.B.C.D.E.	30	28	31	28	28	July
New Zealand ...	A.B.C.D.E.	37	47	51	57	58	Aug.
South Africa ...	A.B.C.D.E.	16	18	23	22	22	Aug.

\* 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.

† Figure for August.

‡ The method of calculation was revised in 1937.

§ Figure for June.

|| Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

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

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

E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.

†† Figure for 3rd quarter.



## CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

## Summary of Index Figures for 1st November.

	Food	All Items
Average Increase since July, 1914	54%	69%
Average Increase since 30th September, 1939 :—		
Index points ... ..	4	4
Per cent. ... ..	2½*	2½*

## FOOD.

DURING October there was an increase in the retail prices of bacon, and a seasonal rise in the prices of eggs. There were also slight upward movements, on average, in the retail prices of cheese, butter, tea, meat, potatoes and milk. On the other hand, there was a reduction in the prices of fish (which had risen sharply in September), and the price of margarine showed some decline, on average, as a result of the introduction of a standard blend at 6d. per lb. There was little change, during October, in the prices of flour, bread and sugar.

The following Table compares the average retail prices in the United Kingdom generally at 1st November, 1939, as shown by the returns collected for the purpose of these statistics, with the corresponding prices at 1st and 30th September, 1939 :—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest ¼d.) at—			Percentage Inc. or Dec. (—) at 1st November, compared with	
	1st Nov.	30th Sept.	1st Sept.	30th Sept.	1st Sept.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Ribs ... ..	1 3	1 2½	1 2½	1	4
Thin Flank ... ..	0 8½	0 8	0 7½	3	7
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ... ..	0 10½	0 10	0 9½	3	7
Thin Flank ... ..	0 5½	0 5½	0 4½	4	11
Mutton, British—					
Legs ... ..	1 4	1 4	1 3½	1	5
Breast ... ..	0 8	0 7½	0 7½	3	8
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ... ..	0 11	0 10½	0 10½	3	6
Breast ... ..	0 4½	0 4½	0 4	5	13
Bacon (streaky)†	1 6½	1 4½	1 3	12	22
Fish ... ..	—	—	—	—10	16
Flour ... per 7 lb.	1 1½	1 1½	1 1½	—1	3
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 8½	0 8½	0 8½	—1	3
Tea ... ..	2 5	2 4	2 4	3	3
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 4½	0 4½	0 3	1	48
Milk ... per quart	0 7	0 6½	0 6½	2	3
Butter—					
Fresh ... ..	1 6½	1 6½	1 4½	2	14
Salt ... ..	1 6½	1 6	1 3½	3	22
Cheese† ... ..	0 11	0 10½	0 10	5	9
Margarine ... ..	0 6	0 6½	0 6½	—8	—7
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 2½	0 2½	0 2	11	33
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 6½	0 6½	0 6½	2	3

Of the average rise of 1½d. per lb., since 1st September, in the price of sugar, 1d. per lb. is due to the increased duty provided for by the recent Budget.

The following Table shows the average percentage increases or decreases in prices at 1st September, 30th September, and 1st November, 1939, respectively, as compared with July, 1914 :—

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) since July, 1914, at—		
	1st September.	30th September.	1st November.
Beef, British—			
Ribs ... ..	44	48	50
Thin Flank ... ..	15	20	23
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—			
Ribs ... ..	32	38	42
Thin Flank ... ..	1	7	12
Mutton, British—			
Legs ... ..	48	53	55
Breast ... ..	14	20	24
Mutton, Frozen—			
Legs ... ..	51	56	60
Breast ... ..	—3	4	10
Bacon (streaky)†	35	47	65
Fish ... ..	116	178	151
Flour ... ..	26	30	30
Bread ... ..	42	45	46
Tea ... ..	52	53	58
Sugar (granulated) ...	46	115	117
Milk ... ..	92	94	98
Butter—			
Fresh ... ..	13	27	29
Salt ... ..	7	27	31
Cheese† ... ..	16	21	26
Margarine ... ..	—8	—7	—15
Eggs (fresh) ... ..	58	88	110
Potatoes ... ..	33	35	38
All above articles (Weighted Average) ... ..	38	50	54

\* A rise of 4 points on a total of 150 for food and 165 for "all items" (the figure for July, 1914, being 100) is equivalent to about 2½ per cent.

† Where this kind is seldom sold, the returns relate to another kind, locally representative.

‡ Mostly Canadian or New Zealand cheese, but in some districts the returns relate to another kind, locally representative.

On the basis of these figures, the average level of retail food prices at 1st November, 1939, showed a rise of about 2½ per cent. as compared with a month earlier (4 points on a total of 150, the figure for July, 1914, being 100), and of nearly 12 per cent. (16 points on a total of 138) since the beginning of September, 1939.

## ITEMS OTHER THAN FOOD.

There has been no change since the beginning of September, 1939, in the general level of working-class *rents* (including rates). As compared with July, 1914, the average increase is estimated at about 62 per cent.

As regards *clothing*, information collected from representative retailers in a number of the principal towns indicates that at 1st November the prices of clothing of the kinds generally bought by working-class families averaged about 6 per cent. higher than at 30th September and about 13 per cent. higher than at 1st September. For men's suits and overcoats, the average increase during October was about 4 per cent.; for woollen materials, underclothing and hosiery the increase was about 7 per cent.; for cotton materials and hosiery it was about 8 per cent.; and for boots and shoes it was about 6 per cent. Owing to the wide range of quotations, to changes in qualities, and to the variations in the extent to which different articles have been affected by price changes, it is not possible to make an *exact* calculation over a long period, but it is estimated that at 1st November the average rise over the level of July, 1914, was about 135 per cent.

In the *fuel and light* group, the average level of coal prices was about 2 per cent. higher at 1st November than at 30th September, 3 per cent. higher than at 1st September, and 100 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. Prices of gas rose in some towns between 30th September and 1st November, but the change in the average price-level was slight; compared with July, 1914, the average increase was between 55 and 60 per cent. The prices of candles rose by about 6 per cent. during October, while those of lamp oil and matches showed little change, on the average. For the fuel and light group as a whole, the average level of prices at 1st November was about 2 per cent. higher than at 30th September, 3 per cent. higher than at 1st September, and between 85 and 90 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

As regards *other items* included in these statistics, there were increases during October in the prices of domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, averaging about 4 per cent. The prices of soap, soda, newspapers, tobacco and cigarettes, and fares remained generally unchanged during the month. For the "miscellaneous" group of items, as a whole, the average level at 1st November was about 1 per cent. above that at 30th September, 4 per cent. above that at 1st September, and 85 to 90 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

## 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 prior to August, 1914, the resultant general average increase at 1st November, 1939, is approximately **69 per cent. over the level of July, 1914**, as compared with 65 per cent. at 30th September, 1939, and 55 per cent. at 1st September, 1939. The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken at each date) 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.

The rise of 4 points during October (i.e., from 165 to 169 when the figure for July, 1914, is taken as 100) is equivalent to about 2½ per cent., and the rise of 14 points since the beginning of September (i.e., from 155 to 169 when July, 1914, is taken as 100) is equivalent to about 9 per cent. Of the rise of 14 points since 1st September, between 1½ and 2 points are due to the recent increases in the taxes on sugar and tobacco.

## SUMMARY TABLE: ALL ITEMS.

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 :—

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	73	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	65	65	67	67
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	41	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	58	56	56
1939	55	55	53	53	53	53	56	55	55	65	69	—

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.



## TRADE DISPUTES IN OCTOBER.\*

*Number, Magnitude and Duration.*—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 80, as compared with 72 in the previous month and 64 in October, 1938. In these 80 new disputes about 26,900 workpeople were directly involved, and 9,400 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 1,400 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 10 disputes which began before October and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 90, involving 37,700 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during October, estimated at 102,000 working days.

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

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying ...	1	42	43	22,400	61,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	2	13	15	8,300	18,000
Building, etc. ...	2	9	11	2,900	5,000
Other ...	5	16	21	4,100	18,000
<b>Total, October, 1939...</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>37,700</b>	<b>102,000</b>
<i>Total, September, 1939...</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>23,700</i>	<i>73,000</i>
<i>Total, October, 1938 ...</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>23,200</i>	<i>90,000</i>

*Causes.*—Of the 80 disputes beginning in October, 29, directly involving 9,600 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 11, directly involving 1,800 workpeople, on other wage questions; 4, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 16, directly involving 4,100 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 11, directly involving 3,400 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 7, directly involving 2,500 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle. Two disputes, directly involving 4,200 workpeople, were due to sympathetic action.

*Results.*—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during October have been effected in the case of 63 new disputes, directly involving 20,100 workpeople, and 9 old disputes, directly involving 1,500 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 17, directly involving 4,200 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 44, directly involving 16,200 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 11, directly involving 1,200 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 10 other disputes, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

## TOTALS FOR JANUARY-OCTOBER, 1939 AND 1938.†

Industry Group.	January to October, 1939.			January to October, 1938.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Fishing and Agriculture ...	7	1,000	41,000	...	151,600†	647,000
Coal Mining ...	327	163,100†	451,000	305	151,600†	647,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	11	1,300	46,000	10	700	4,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	8	1,000	9,000	19	2,800	21,000
Engineering ...	52	28,300	156,000	37	21,700	106,000
Shipbuilding ...	34	4,100	35,000	26	2,900	29,000
Other Metal ...	70	19,600	88,000	47	8,200	72,000
Textile ...	62	8,100	96,000	38	6,500	75,000
Clothing ...	21	4,100	10,000	31	6,100	29,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	11	1,200	10,000	18	4,000	12,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	18	2,700	23,000	29	1,800	30,000
Building, etc. ...	112	33,700	126,000	94	12,000	103,000
Transport ...	28	10,700	51,000	42	12,300	36,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	6	700	1,000	16	2,000	10,000
Other ...	24	3,500	21,000	28	3,600	39,000
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>283,100†</b>	<b>1,164,000</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>236,200†</b>	<b>1,213,000</b>

## PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING OCTOBER.

Occupations‡ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.†	Began.	Ended.		
<b>COAL MINING:—</b>						
Underground and surface workpeople—near Pontefract (one colliery).	1,718	217	11 Oct.	14 Oct.	Against suspension of a workmen's inspector for breach of Coal Mines Act.	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials.
Colliery workpeople—Shotts, Lanarkshire (one colliery).	415	65	12 Oct.	13 Oct.	Refusal of management to take over hole-boring from workpeople.	Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage.
Colliery workpeople—Shotts, Lanarkshire (certain collieries).	2,200	...	13 Oct.	13 Oct.	In sympathy with the workpeople involved in the above dispute.	
Surface and underground workpeople—near Pontefract (one colliery).	350	800	13 Oct.	13 Oct.	Objection of surface workers to closing of pit before normal finishing time.	Work resumed.
Colliery workpeople—near Prestwick, Ayrshire.	2,080	...	20 Oct.	21 Oct.	Dissatisfaction with amount of proposed increase in wages.	Work resumed.
<b>TINPLATE MANUFACTURE:—</b>						
Openers and other tinplate workers—South Wales and Monmouthshire.	7,000	...	30 and 31 Oct.	4 Nov.	Claim on the part of openers for increase in wages.	Work resumed unconditionally.
<b>BUILDING, ETC.:—</b>						
Building trade operatives—near Blackpool (one firm).	200	...	30 Sept.	7 Oct.	For payment of 1s. 6d. per day expenses.	Work resumed on terms in operation prior to stoppage.
Labourers, navvies and bricklayers—Bishopton, Renfrewshire (one firm).	420	150	10 Oct.	10 Oct.	For guaranteed week of 44 hours and for increase in rates of wages.	Work resumed on terms in operation prior to stoppage.
Labourers and bricklayers—Bishopton, Renfrewshire (certain firms).	1,500	...	12 Oct.	13 Oct.	For increase in wages and for guaranteed week.	Work resumed on terms in operation prior to stoppage.
Labourers, etc.—Glasgow.	268	24	12 Oct.	13 Oct.	For increase in wages and for guaranteed 8-hour day.	Work resumed unconditionally.
<b>TRANSPORT:—</b>						
Platform staff, carmen, etc., employed by road transport firm—London.	492	808	3 Oct.	6 Oct.	Dispute respecting working hours, following the introduction of lighting restrictions.	Amicable settlement effected.
<b>LINOLEUM MANUFACTURE:—</b>						
Workpeople employed in linoleum manufacture—Kirkcaldy, Fife (one firm).	1,302	...	9 Oct.	14 Oct.	For recognition of trade union.	Employers agreed to meet representatives of trade union.

\* 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 107,000 in 1939, and 105,000 in 1938. For all industries combined the *net* totals were approximately 224,000 in 1939, and 183,000 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.



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

## Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics\*, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an increase estimated at about £86,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 612,300 workpeople and in a decrease of £2,300 in those of 39,800 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 ...	100,900	7,300	£ 20,000	£ 450
Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Other Metal ...	111,000	2,500	9,000	350
Textile ...	250,600	—	38,200	—
Other ...	149,800	30,000	18,700	1,500
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>612,300</b>	<b>39,800</b>	<b>85,900</b>	<b>2,300</b>

In the mining and quarrying group there were increases in the percentage additions to basis rates for coal miners in Nottinghamshire, North Derbyshire and Warwickshire, and a decrease in the Forest of Dean, 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 ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in Northamptonshire (excluding Corby), and those whose wages were reduced included iron ore miners and limestone quarrymen in Cumberland.

In the metal group the principal increase affected women and girls employed in engineering works in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, for whom there was a uniform advance of 2s. per week in the cost of living bonus for those 18 years of age and over, and 1s. per week for those aged 14 to 17. Other workpeople whose wages were increased included blastfurnacemen in Northamptonshire (excluding Corby), iron puddlers and millmen in the Midlands, South Lancashire and South Yorkshire, steel sheet millmen in various districts in Great Britain, and galvanisers in England and Wales. The decrease in this group affected blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire.

In the textile group the workpeople principally affected by increases were those employed in the cotton spinning industry in Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire, for whom there was an increase equivalent to about 12·64 per cent. on current wages; and workpeople employed in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing industries, for whom the increase amounted to about 6 per cent. on current rates in Yorkshire, and to 2s. 11d. per week for men on time rates and 1s. 8d. per week for women, in Lancashire and Scotland. Other workpeople whose wages were increased included jute workers in Great Britain (principally Dundee); those employed in the flax and hemp industry in Great Britain; and those engaged in the elastic web making industry in Leicester and Loughborough.

In the other industry groups the principal increases affected felt hat makers in various districts; workpeople employed in seed crushing, compound and provender manufacture in Great Britain; workpeople employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals in various districts; paint, colour and varnish makers; glass bottle

makers in Yorkshire; workpeople employed in several branches of the leather trade in various districts; certain classes of railway workers in Northern Ireland; and qualified journeymen employed by electrical contractors in certain districts, whose wages were increased by ½d. or 1d. per hour as the result of a reorganisation of the grading scheme of the industry. The decrease in this group affected auxiliary workers employed by electrical contractors in the London district, and qualified journeymen similarly employed in most of the industrial areas.

Of the estimated total increase of £85,900 per week, £10,600 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living; £21,500 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the coal mining industry; £11,700 was due to arrangements made by joint standing bodies; and the remaining £42,100 was due to direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

Of the total decrease of £2,300 per week, about £800 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the coal mining industry; and the remaining £1,500 was due to the operation of a cost of living sliding scale arranged by a joint standing body of employers and workpeople.

## SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-OCTOBER, 1939.

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople† affected by net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal Mining ...	246,000	116,450	£ 13,010	£ 3,830
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	12,700	10,700	2,070	2,210
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	97,550	5,550	10,560	140
Iron and Steel ...	20,050	124,950	1,960	12,900
Engineering‡ ...	733,450	—	63,670	—
Shipbuilding ...	180,300	—	17,860	—
Other Metal ...	137,850	32,550	11,780	5,100
Textile ...	272,900	4,800	43,140	220
Clothing ...	600	—	60	—
Food, Drink, and Tobacco ...	61,100	—	30,310	—
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	1,050	—	120	—
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	30,000	—	2,380	—
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	87,700	30,000	9,500	1,500
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply ...	2,450	3,800	250	220
Transport‡ ...	193,750	2,550	89,300	320
Public Administration Services ...	7,250	—	650	—
Other ...	43,100	150	8,700	10
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,127,800</b>	<b>331,500</b>	<b>305,320</b>	<b>26,450</b>

In the corresponding ten months of 1938, there were net increases of £254,550 in the weekly full-time wages of 2,302,400 workpeople, and net decreases of £35,950 in those of 341,900 workpeople.

## Hours of Labour.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics\*† the changes reported during the ten completed months of 1939 are estimated to have affected about 375,000 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 OCTOBER.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Agriculture	Shropshire ...	29 Oct.	Male workers ...	Increase in minimum rates of 6d. or 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 11s. 6d. per week at 14 and under 15 increasing to 36s. at 21 years and over.‡
	Counties of Ayr and Bute. (Islands of Arran and Cumbræ only.)	30 Oct.	Female workers (except milkers and workers in casual or seasonal employment).	Increase of 1s. per week (22s. to 23s.) for workers 17 years of age and over.‡
			Milkmen ...	Increases of 1s. 6d. and 1s. per week for milkings of 6 to 8 cows and fewer than 6 cows respectively. Minimum rates after change: 6 to 8 cows, 9s. per week; fewer than 6 cows, 6s. per week.‡
Fishing	Aberdeen ...	9 Oct.	Porters discharging fish from trawlers and liners.	Scale of minimum weekly rates fixed of 12s. at 14 and under 15 years increasing to 36s. at 21 years and over.‡
Coal Mining	Nottinghamshire ...	1 Oct.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Scale of hourly rates fixed of 3d. at 14 and under 15 years increasing to 6d. at 19 years and over.‡
	Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire).	1 Oct.		Scale of hourly rates fixed at 3d. at 14 and under 15 years increasing to 9d. at 21 years and over.‡

\* 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 156,000 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."

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.

¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) (Scotland) Act, 1937.

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



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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Coal Mining— <i>contd.</i>	Warwickshire ...	1 Oct.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 2 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 90 per cent. above the basis rates at the majority of the collieries.*
	South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire.	1st full working week in Sept.		Increase of 2 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 40 per cent. above the basis rates.†
	Forest of Dean ...	1 Oct.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than master hauliers, underground linesmen and engineers.	<i>Decrease of 1·34 per cent. on basis rates of 1919 (equivalent to 0·99 per cent. on standard rates of 1921) leaving the percentage 82·25 per cent. above the basis rates of 1919 (equivalent to 35 per cent. above the standard rates of 1921).‡</i>
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Cumberland... ..	1st bargain day in Oct.	Workpeople employed in and about iron ore mines.	<i>Decrease of 5d. per shift for those 18 years and over and of 2½d. per shift for those under 18 years: miners' minimum wage reduced from 9s. 5d. to 9s. 3d. per shift. Shift rates after change: shiftmen (first class or leading), 11s.; winding enginemen, joiners and blacksmiths, 10s. 9d.; mineral shot borers, 10s. 9d. plus 3d. per foot bored; pumping enginemen, loco. drivers and crane drivers, 10s. 3d.; underground leading labourers, 10s. 1d.; underground miners' bargain price, 10s. 9d.</i>
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby). Banbury and district Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Nov.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen...	Increase of 1·25 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 48·25 per cent. above the standard rates.
	West Cumberland ...	9 Oct.	Limestone quarrymen ...	
			Limestone quarrymen ...	<i>Decrease of 5d. per shift for those 18 years and over and of 2½d. per shift for those under 18 years.</i>
Glass Bottle Manufacture.	Yorkshire ... ..	Pay day in week ending 27 Oct.	Glass bottle makers ...	Increase under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements of 4s. per week for male adults and of 2s. for youths and females.
Chemical, etc., Manufacture.			General workers employed in the heavy chemical and allied industries:— Adult male workers ...	Increase of ½d. per hour for men employed on daywork on a plain time basis, of ⅓d. per hour for other timeworkers and of 5 per cent. on piece rates for pieceworkers. Minimum hourly rate after change for labourers, 1s. 2½d.
	Great Britain ...	2 Oct.	Adult female workers (except in the explosives group). Boys and youths (except in the explosives group). Girls (except in the explosives group). Adult females and juveniles (male and female) employed in the explosives group.	Increase of ½d. per hour for timeworkers (8½d. to 8½d.) and of 5 per cent. on piece rates for pieceworkers. Increases of ¼d. to ⅓d. per hour. Rates after change: 4½d. at 15 years increasing to 10½d. at 20 years. Increases of ¼d. to ½d. per hour. Rates after change: 4½d. at 15 years increasing to 7½d. at 20 years. Increases of varying amounts to secure greater uniformity within the group.
	Great Britain ...	2 Oct.	Engineering workers¶ ...	Bonus on gross weekly earnings increased from 6½ to 10 per cent. Minimum weekly rates after change include: fitters, 70s. 6d.; boilermakers, etc., 74s. 5d.; strikers, 59s. 9d.; plus 10 per cent. in each case.
			Chemical plumbers¶ ...	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rate after change, 1s. 8d. plus 2½ per cent. on gross weekly earnings.
	England and Wales (certain firms).**	1st full pay after 26 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	Increases of ¼d. per hour for adult male workers and of ¼d. for women, girls and youths. Minimum rates after change for adult workers: shiftworkers, 1s. 4d.; labourers, 1s. 2½d.; women, 8½d.
Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacture.	England and Wales	1st pay day following 16 Oct.	Male workers ...	Increases in the minimum weekly rates of 6d. to 2s. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers: 14s. 9d. at 14 years increasing to 57s. at 21 years and over (in the case of men who are newcomers to a firm, the minimum rate to be 55s. for the first six months of their service with such firm).††
			Female workers ...	Increases in the minimum weekly rates of 9d. to 2s. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers: 13s. at 14 years increasing to 33s. at 21 years and over.††
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.	West Cumberland and North Lancashire. South Staffordshire...	2nd full pay in Oct. 1st full pay period after 9 Oct.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	<i>Decrease of 5·25 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 64·75 per cent. above the standard rates.</i>
	Northamptonshire (excluding Corby).	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Nov.	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase of 1 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 29 per cent. above the standard rates.
	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire.	9 Oct.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges.	Increase of 1·25 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 48·25 per cent. above the standard rates.
	Barrow-in-Furness ...	9 Oct.	Wire and hoop millmen ...	Increase of 2·5 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 62·5 per cent. above the basis rates.
	Various districts in Great Britain.‡‡	9 Oct.	Workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills:— Adult workers (except general labourers). Boys and youths ...	Increase of 2·5 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 67·5 per cent. above the basis rates. Increase of 2·5 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 75 per cent. above the basis rates for pryler, markers and scrap lads in the mill, and 72·5 per cent. for others.
Engineering.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Commencement of pay week in calendar week beginning 9 Oct.	Female workers employed in federated engineering establishments (except those whose wages are regulated by Orders under Trade Boards Acts, or by Agreements in other industries).	Cost of living bonus increased§§ by 1s. per week for those aged 14 to 17 inclusive, and by 2s. for those 18 years of age and over.

\* Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per day to workers 21 years and over and of 6d. per day to other workers. The subsistence wage payable at the majority of the collieries to adult able-bodied underground workers and surface workers remained unaltered at 8s. 6d. and 8s. per shift respectively. At three collieries a lower percentage is payable: the percentage addition is 85 at two collieries and 76 at another.

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

§ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.  
¶ These increases applied to workers employed by firms (other than the metal group) including lime workers at Buxton and Colwyn Bay, who are constituents of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. They did not apply to those workers whose wages are governed by other specific arrangements or agreements. The rates quoted do not include any sums paid by way of service bonus. Further increases of ¼d. per hour for adult males, of ⅓d. per hour for adult females, of 4 per cent. for adult pieceworkers and of ½d. to ⅓d. for juveniles are to operate as from 1st April, 1940.

‡ These increases applied to engineering workers and chemical plumbers employed by firms (other than the metal group) who are constituents of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. In addition the rates quoted are subject to augmentation under the Company's discretionary schemes.  
\*\* These increases were the result of a decision of the Chemical Trade Joint Industrial Council, and did not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., or by firms affiliated to the London Chemical Manufacturers' Convention. Further increases of similar amounts are to operate on the 1st full pay day in January, 1940.

†† These increases affected firms affiliated to the National Joint Industrial Council for the Paint, Colour and Varnish Industry.  
‡‡ This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the principal districts affected being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district. In the case of general labourers the minimum total wage remained unaltered at 50s. per normal week.

§§ This increase was made as a result of a joint recommendation dated 3rd October, 1939, between the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation on the one hand and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the Transport and General Workers' Union on the other.



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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Ship-repairing.	Mansfield ... ..	1st pay day in Oct.	Fitters, turners and patternmakers	Increase of 1s. per week on basic rates. Rates after change: fitters and turners, 44s.; patternmakers, 49s.; plus in each case a bonus of 22s. for timeworkers.
	Norwich ... ..	Oct.	Labourers and semi-skilled men whose rates are based on the labourers' rate.	Increase of 6d. per week on basic rates. Rate after change: labourers, 29s. plus a bonus of 22s. for timeworkers.
	Grimsby* ... ..	5 Oct.	Workpeople employed in ship-repairing.	Increase of 2s. per week for timeworkers and 4 per cent. for pieceworkers.
Galvanising	England and Wales†	9 Oct.	Workpeople employed in galvanising processes (excluding the process of annealing):— Adult workers (except general labourers). Boys and youths ... ..	Increase‡ of 2·5 per cent. on basis rates making wages 67·5 per cent. above the basis rates. Increase§ of 2·5 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 75 per cent. above the basis rates for pryler, markers and scrap lads in the mill, and 72·5 per cent. for others.
Shuttlemaking	Lancashire and Yorkshire.	1st pay day in Oct.	Shuttlemakers ... ..	Increase¶ of 2 in the percentage addition to basis rates. Minimum daywork rate after change for journeymen: 1s. per hour plus 43 per cent. (1s. 5·16d. per hour).
			Apprentices ... ..	Increase§ of 2 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentages 43 above basis piece rates and 25½ above basis time rates. Time rates after change: 9s. per week at 14 years, increasing to 21s. at 20 years, plus in each case 25½ per cent.
Edge Tool Manufacture.	Sheffield ... ..	1st full pay period after 7 Aug. 20 Oct.	Adult workers employed in the light edge tool trade. Juveniles employed in the heavy edge tool trade.	Increase in bonus of 2s. per week. Bonus granted of 1s. per week to those 14 and 15 years of age, of 1s. 6d. per week for those 16 to 18 years and of 2s. per week for those 19 and 20 years. Rates after change (inclusive of bonus): 13s. at 14 years increasing to 32s. 6d. at 20 years.
		Commencement of the pay period in the week beginning 2 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the file trade:— Datal workers (except grinders and hand cutters). Pieceworkers (except grinders, and hand cutters). Grinders (men and youths) ...	Increases in bonus of 2s. per week (20s. to 22s.) for males 21 years and over, and of 1s. 6d. (10s. to 11s. 6d.) for females 18 years and over. Deductions from the piecework price lists reduced from 5 to 2½ per cent. for males 21 years and over and for girls under 18 years. Rates increased for females 18 years and over from list price plus 2½ per cent. to list price plus 5 per cent. Deductions from the datal rates and piecework price lists reduced from 5 to 2½ per cent.
Needle, Fish Hook and Fishing Tackle.	Redditch and district	1st pay in Oct.	Female workers employed in the needle, fish hook and fishing tackle industry.	Increase in minimum base rate of 1d. per hour for adult workers, of ½d. or ¼d. per hour for workers under 18 and corresponding increases for pieceworkers. Rates after change: at 18 years, 7d. per hour; 17 years, 5½d.; 16 years, 4½d.; 15 years, 3½d.; 14 years, 3d.
Frost Cog Manufacture.	Lye, Stourbridge and Old Hill.	14 Oct.	Frost cog makers ... ..	Increase of 7½ per cent. making wages 30 per cent. above the rates paid at August 31st, 1924.
Typefounding	London ... ..	20 Oct.	Workpeople employed in type-foundries.	Increase§ of 3s. per week for male workers and 1s. 6d. for female workers. Rates after change: mould makers, 86s.; engineers and justifiers, 78s.; rubbers, 61s.; other workers, 66s.; females, 33s.
Cotton Spinning.	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire.	Pay day in week commencing 30 Oct.	Card and blowing room operatives, workers in the ring and mule spinning rooms, reeler, beamers, winders, mill warpers, warehousemen, enginemen and firemen. Ring spinners and ring doublers ...	Increase of 22½ per cent. on standard piece price lists, which in the case of workers previously in receipt of list price plus 78 per cent. is equivalent to an increase of 12·64 per cent. on current wages, and an increase of 12·64 per cent. on current wages in the case of workers for whom there are no standard price lists. Increase in the universal list for ring spinners from 73 to 78 per cent. plus the further increase of 22½ per cent. on the standard piece price list, with an additional 5 per cent. for ring doublers who are at present paid on ring spinning list standards.
			Piecers, creelers, etc. ... ..	Bonus increase, additional to the above increases, of 2s. 6d. per week in some cases and of 4s. in others.
Linen Manufacture.	Kirkcaldy and district.	9 Oct.	Tenters, dressers, lappers, calendermen and labourers.	Increase of 3 per cent. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 45s. 9d.¶
Jute Manufacture	Great Britain ...	27 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the jute industry.	Increase of 7½ per cent. on existing minimum rates.
Flax and Hemp.	Great Britain ...	9 Oct.	Male workers ... ..	Increases in general minimum time rates of 9d. to 1s. 9d. per week for adults with smaller amounts for boys and youths, of 1s. 7d. in the piecework basis time rates for hosepipe weavers and of 1½d. to 2½d. per piece in the general minimum piece rates for canvas weavers.¶
			Female workers ... ..	Increases in general minimum time rates of 10d. or 11d. per week for those 18 years and over, of 4d. to 8d. for juvenile workers, and of 11d. per week in the piecework basis time rates.¶
Elastic Web Manufacture.	Leicester ... ..	27 Oct.	Elastic web weavers and braid hands (male workers).	Bonus on earnings increased§ from 12s. to 13s. in the £.
	Leicester and Loughborough.	27 Oct.	Female workers ... ..	Increase§ of 1s. per week for those 18 years and over, and of 4½d. to 8½d. for those under 18 years. Minimum weekly rate after change at 20 years and over, 30s.
	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Lancashire.**	1st pay day in Nov.††	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage increased§ from 56 to 65 per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 44½ to 52 for pieceworkers (except pressers) and from 33½ to 39 for hand pressers. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers††: adult male process workers, 32s.; women 18 years and over, 20s., plus 65 per cent. in each case.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire; also Scotland.§§	1st pay day in Nov.††	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, mechanics, firemen, etc.)	Cost-of-living wage increased§ from 17s. 11d. to 20s. 10d. per week for male timeworkers 21 years and over; from 17s. 4d. to 20s. 2d. for male pieceworkers 21 years and over; from 10s. 8d. to 12s. 4d. for women 18 years and over, in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, and 21 years and over in Scotland; and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers††: Lancashire, etc.—men 21 years and over, 30s. plus 20s. 10d.; women 18 years and over, 20s. plus 12s. 4d.; Scotland—men 21 years and over, 27s. plus 20s. 10d.; women 21 years and over, 17s. plus 12s. 4d.

\* This increase affected workpeople employed by members of the Grimsby Ship Repairers' Association.

† This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board. In the case of general labourers the minimum total wage remained unaltered at 50s. per normal week.

‡ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

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

¶ For other workers the minimum rates are those fixed by the Flax and Hemp Trade Board.

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

\*\* This increase applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Yorkshire Master Dyers' Committee, The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). Except in a few cases in the Bradford area, the change did not apply in the dyeing and finishing departments of woollen and worsted manufacturers, who do their own dyeing and finishing.

†† In respect of the preceding pay period.

‡‡ Special temporary payments, ranging up to 3s. a week for men, and up to 1s. for women, are made, in addition, to certain timeworkers engaged in productive process work for which a system of collective piecework has not yet been introduced.

§§ This increase applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers, and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms) and the Scottish Federation of Dyers and Bleachers (Piece Goods).



## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1939—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.—contd.	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire.	1st pay day in Nov.*	Firemen, engine tenters, oilers and greasers and assistant firemen employed in bleaching, dyeing, etc. works.	Increase† of 3s. 2d. per week. Minimum rate after change for firemen, 57s. 9d.
	Hebden Bridge ...	1st pay day in Nov.*	Workpeople employed in the fustian cutting, dyeing and finishing trades :— Timeworkers ... ..	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 17s. 11d. to 20s. 10d. per week for men 21 years and over; from 10s. 8d. to 12s. 4d. for women 18 years and over, and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change†: men 21 years and over, 31s. plus 20s. 10d.; women 18 years and over, 28s. 6d. plus 12s. 4d.
	Middleton ...	1st pay day in Nov.*	Pieceworkers ... ..	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 51 to 58½ for netherwood cutters; from 46 to 54 for hand cutters; from 39 to 45½ for menders and from 43 to 50 for other pieceworkers.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland.	1st pay day in Nov.*	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and bleaching trades (except reelers).	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 56 to 65 per cent. for male dyers; from 17s. 11d. to 20s. 10d. per week for male polishers; from 10s. 8d. to 12s. 4d. for female polishers, and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers†: men 21 years and over—dyers, 32s. plus 65 per cent.; polishers, 30s. plus 20s. 10d.; women polishers, 23s. 6d. plus 12s. 4d.
Felt Hat Making	Denton, Stockport, Hyde, Bury, Fails-worth and Romiley districts, also Carlisle	6 Oct.	Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works.	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 24s. 10d. to 27s. 6d. per week for engravers, and from 17s. 11d. to 20s. 10d. for turners, polishers and varnishers.
	Atherstone and Bedworth.	Pay day in week ending 21 Oct.	Engravers employed in engraving works.	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 24s. 10d. to 27s. 6d. per week for men 21 years and over; from 15s. to 16s. 4d. for women, and by proportional amounts for youths.
			Timeworkers ... .. Pieceworkers ... ..	Bonus increased † from 40 to 45 per cent. Minimum rates after change: 10½d. per hour plus 45 per cent.‡ Bonus increased† from 45 to 50 per cent.
Seed Crushing, Compound and Provender Manufacture.	Various districts in Great Britain.	1st pay day covering a full week in Oct.	Male pieceworkers ... ..	Bonus on list prices increased† from 25 to 27½ per cent.
Whiskey Distilling	Belfast ...	26 Oct.	Workpeople employed in seed crushing, compound and provender manufacture (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	Increases in minimum weekly rates for general labourers of 3s. to 5s. with proportional increases for other classes of male workers, women and youths. Minimum weekly rates after change for labourers: seed crushing, 54s. to 60s., provender manufacture, 49s. to 60s., according to district.
Building	Enniskillen ...	31 Oct.	Storemen ... ..	Increase of 1½d. per hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. 2½d.).
Electrical Contracting.	England, Wales and Northern Ireland.¶	2nd pay day in Oct.	Joiners ... ..	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.).
	London district   ...		Qualified journeymen employed by electrical contractors.	Decrease† of ½d. per hour, together with a re-allocation of grades in accordance with the decision of the National Joint Council of the Electrical Contracting Industry resulting in net increases of ½d. or 1d. per hour for districts now graded B2 and C. Rates after change: Grade A districts, 1s. 10½d.; Grade B, 1s. 7½d.; Grade B2, 1s. 7d.; Grade C, 1s. 6½d.
Waterworks Undertakings.	Certain undertakings in the South Midlands Area¶	1st complete pay week in Oct.	Auxiliary workers employed by electrical contractors.	Decrease† of ½d. per hour (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 6d.).
Railway Transport.	Northern Ireland (except County Down Railway).	1 Oct.	Manual workers (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	Increases† of 9d. per week for Grade D Areas, of 8d. per week for Grades C and B Areas, and 7d. per week for Grade A Areas. Minimum weekly rates after change for labourers: Grade D Areas, 52s. 6d.; Grade C, 50s. 9d.; Grade B, 49s.; Grade A, 42s. 10d.
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Dorchester ...	Week ending 5 Oct.	Conciliation grades, station masters, goods agents, male and female clerical staff and supervisors.	Deduction from earnings based on the rates of pay in operation prior to May, 1931, reduced from 7½ per cent. to 5 per cent., and from 5 per cent. to 2½ per cent. where the earnings are 40s. per week or less in Group I railways, or 36s. per week or less in Group III railways.**
	Various districts in Great Britain.	1st full working week in Oct.	General labourers and road sweepers employed by the Corporation.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Minimum rate after change for general yard and road labourers and road sweepers, 11½d. per hour.
	Stockport, Ashton and Denton districts.	1st full working week in Oct.	Workpeople employed in the tanning, currying and leather dressing industry.	Increase of ½d. per hour for timeworkers and of 5 per cent. bonus on earnings for pieceworkers. Basic hourly rates after change for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled male adult timeworkers respectively include: London, 1s. 5½d., 1s. 3½d., 1s. 2½d.; Scotland and Lancashire, 1s. 4½d., 1s. 2½d., 1s. 2d.; Midlands, Bristol and West of England, 1s. 4½d., 1s. 2½d., 1s. 2d.; Walsall (curriers), 1s. 5½d., 1s. 2½d., 1s. 2d. Women 20 years and over include: London (semi-skilled); 9½d.; Provinces, 9d.; Scotland, 8½d.
Leather Manufacture.			Workpeople employed in the hat leather trade.	Increase of ½d. per hour for timeworkers and of 5 per cent. bonus on earnings for pieceworkers. Basic hourly rates after change for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled male adult timeworkers respectively: 1s. 4½d., 1s. 2½d., 1s. 2d.; women 20 years and over, 8½d.

\* In respect of the preceding pay period.

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

‡ Special temporary payments, ranging up to 3s. a week for men, and up to 1s. for women, are made, in addition, to certain timeworkers engaged in productive process work for which a system of collective piecework has not yet been introduced.

§ This rate applies principally to men doing odd work for which no piece rate is provided. It does not apply to labourers, packers, etc., who are in receipt of the minimum rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.

|| This change affected mainly workers employed by firms affiliated to the National Federated Electrical Association. The Grade A rate includes an increase of 5 per cent. on current rates granted in May, 1929. In the Mersey area within a radius of 10 miles of the Liverpool Landing Stage and including also Runcorn, St. Helens and Widnes an additional 1d. per hour is payable in lieu of travelling time, making a total hourly rate of 1s. 8½d. The districts in the various grades are as follows:—

GRADE "A."—London—a radius of twelve miles from Charing Cross; and Watford.

GRADE "B."—Mersey District including Birkenhead, Chester, Runcorn, Wallasey, Widnes and all Towns and Districts in Cheshire within a radius of twenty miles measured from Mold, Flintshire and that part of Flintshire north of the River Dee. Manchester, Ashton, Atherton, Blackburn, Blackpool, Bolton, Bury, Crewe, Dukinfield, Fleetwood, Hyde, Irlam, Leigh, Northwich, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Southport, Stockport, Warrington, Wigan. The Counties of Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire and the town of Llanelli. Tyneside, Darlington, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Stockton-on-Tees, Sunderland. West Riding of Yorkshire, Hull, Sheffield. Birmingham, Coventry, Sutton Coldfield, Walsall, Wolverhampton. Bristol and the district surrounding it starting at Avonmouth, thence follow coast line to Severn Beach, thence straight across to Pilning, and following around to Patchway, Winterbourne, Downend, Mangotsfield, Warmley, Bitton, Keynsham, Whitchurch, Dundry, Barrow Gurney, Flax Bourton, Failand, Portbury and Portishead to the Coast. Places named to be included.

GRADE "B2."—Northern Ireland. The following counties except such towns and districts as are specifically included in Grade "B," Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, Cumberland, Derbyshire, Durham, Essex (outside London), Hertfordshire (outside London), Huntingdonshire, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Middlesex (outside London), Norfolk, Northamptonshire, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Rutland, Staffordshire, Suffolk, Warwickshire, Westmorland, North and East Riding of Yorkshire; that part of Kent (outside London) north of a line drawn from Woldingham (Surrey) to Sittingbourne on the east. That part of Surrey (outside London) north of a straight line drawn from Sandhurst in the west to Woldingham in the east. That part of Worcestershire north of a straight line drawn from the county boundary at Far Forest on the west to Astwood Bank on the east and including Stourport.

GRADE "C."—The whole of Wales with the exception of that part of the country specifically included in Grade "B." The counties of Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Herefordshire, Kent (except such areas as are included in Grades "A" and "B2" above), Shropshire, Somersetshire (excluding Bristol and district as defined under Grade "B" above), Surrey (except such areas as are included in Grades "A" and "B2" above), Sussex, Wiltshire, Worcestershire (except that part defined above in "B2"), Isle of Sheppey, Isle of Man.

¶ The undertakings affected are mainly those affiliated to the South Midlands Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry.

\*\* An agreed scale of modified deductions is to apply in those cases where a 5 per cent. deduction from earnings of over 40s. per week in Group I railways or 36s. per week in Group III railways, would reduce these rates to a lower amount than a 2½ per cent. deduction from earnings below 40s. or 36s. per week respectively.



PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER—*continued.*

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Leather Manufacture ( <i>contd.</i> )	England and Wales	Pay day in week ending 28 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the domestic section of the roller leather industry.	Increases of 1d. per hour for male adult timeworkers, youths 17 to 21 years and women 16 to 21 years, of 1d. for women over 21 years, and of 5 per cent. on piece prices for pieceworkers. Minimum basic rates after change: skilled dayworkers, 1s. 4½d. Lancashire, Cheshire and Wrexham—semi-skilled dayworkers, 1s. 2d. wet work; 1s. 1½d. dry work; other districts, 1s. 0½d., 1½d.; youths, 3½d. at under 16 increasing to 9½d. at 20–21 years; women 3½d. at under 16 increasing to 9d. at over 21 years when competent.
	Great Britain ...	Pay day in week ending 28 Oct.	Workpeople employed in leather belt manufacture.	Increase of 1d. per hour in basic time rates for adult timeworkers and apprentices, and of 5 per cent. on piecework rates. Rates after change: Provinces—skilled workers, 1s. 4½d., semi-skilled, 1s. 1½d. London—skilled, 1s. 4½d., semi-skilled, 1s. 2d. Cutters on daywork—during 6 months' probation, 1s. 5½d., after 6 months' probation, 1s. 6½d.
Wholesale Distribution.	Belfast ...	1 Oct.	Storemen employed by cement importers.	Increase of 3s. per week (52s. to 55s.).
Toy Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	16 Oct.	Male workers 21 years and over who are employed wholly or mainly on wood cutting machines in the toy manufacture trade (except those who set up, take down and sharpen cutters, etc.).	Increase of 2s. per week (52s. to 54s.).*
Entertainments.	North Staffordshire and district.†	2 Oct.	Workers employed in cinema theatres.	Scales of minimum weekly rates of wages adopted, according to class of theatre, involving increases of various amounts. Minimum weekly rates include: projectionists—chief, 62s. 6d. to 90s., others 22s. 6d. to 60s.; head attendants or foremen 45s. to 57s. 6d.; utility men, doormen or assistant foremen and boilermen, 40s. to 50s.; male attendants and receptionists—over 21 years of age, 42s. or 45s.; 20 to 21 years, 32s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; under 20 years, 25s. 6d. to 30s.; cashiers, 20s. to 32s. 6d.; female attendants and usherettes, 17s. to 23s.‡

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING OCTOBER.

Felt Hat Making.	Great Britain ...	1 Oct.	Juvenile workers under 16 years of age.	Reduction in normal weekly hours of labour from 46½ or 48 to 44 consequent upon the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, whereby the total weekly hours of young persons under 16 years of age are not to exceed 44.
Entertainments	North Staffordshire and district.†	2 Oct.	Workers employed in cinema theatres.	Normal working week adopted of 48 to 52 hours for projectionists of 48 to 54 for other males and of 48 for female staff.§

\* This increase took effect under an Order issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Minister of Labour's Confirming Order, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

† Including theatres at Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, Burslem, Tunstall, Longton, Fenton, Newcastle, Stafford, Stone, Congleton, Sandbach, Market Drayton and Uttoxeter.

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

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

## 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 October†, was 261, as compared with 212‡ in the previous month, and with 179‡ in October, 1938.

MINES AND QUARRIES.†		Factories— <i>continued.</i>	
Under Coal Mines Acts:—		Paper, Printing, etc. ...	2
Underground ...	95	Rubber ...	...
Surface ...	4	Gas Works ...	1
Metalliferous Mines ...	1	Electrical Stations ...	1
Quarries ...	13	Other Industries ...	2
<b>TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES</b>	<b>113</b>		
Factories.		WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937.	
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass ...	5	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships ...	6
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc....	6	Building Operations ...	24
Metal Extracting and Refining ...	3	Works of Engineering Construction ...	5
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) ...	8	Warehouses... ..	3
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. ...	15	<b>TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT...</b>	<b>119</b>
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles, and Aircraft Manufacture ...	7	RAILWAY SERVICE.	
Shipbuilding ...	11	Brakemen, Goods Guards	2
Other Metal Trades ...	1	Engine Drivers, Motormen	3
Cotton ...	2	Firemen ...	4
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy ...	4	Guards (Passenger)... ..	...
Other Textile Manufacture	3	Permanent Way Men ...	6
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing ...	...	Porters ...	4
Tanning, Currying, etc. ...	...	Shunters ...	5
Food and Drink ...	4	Mechanics ...	...
General Woodwork and Furniture ...	6	Labourers ...	1
		Other Grades ...	4
		Contractors' Servants ...	...
		<b>TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE</b>	<b>29</b>
		<b>Total (excluding Seamen)</b>	<b>261</b>

## INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE Table below shows the number of *cases*\* and *deaths*\* in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during October, under the Factories Act, 1937, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926:—

I. Cases.	I. Cases— <i>continued.</i>
LEAD POISONING.	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER)
Among Operatives engaged in—	Pitch... .. 6
Smelting of Metals ...	Oil ... .. 4
Plumbing and Soldering ...	<b>TOTAL ...</b> <b>10</b>
Shipbreaking ... 1	
Printing ... ..	
Tinning of Metals ...	
Other Contact with	<b>CHROME ULCERATION.</b>
Molten Lead ... ..	Manufacture of Bichromates ...
White and Red Lead	Dyeing and Finishing ...
Works ... ..	Chrome Tanning ... 1
Pottery ... ..	Chromium Plating ... 10
Vitreous Enamelling ...	Other Industries ... 1
Electric Accumulator	<b>TOTAL ...</b> <b>12</b>
Works ... ..	<b>Total, Cases ...</b> <b>31</b>
Paint and Colour Works ...	
India-rubber Works ...	
Coach and Car Painting ...	
Shipbuilding ... 1	
Other Industries ...	
Painting of Buildings ... 2	
<b>TOTAL ...</b> <b>4</b>	
OTHER POISONING	II. Deaths.
Carbon Bisulphide ... 1	ANTHRAX.
Aniline ... .. 1	Handling and Sorting of
<b>TOTAL ...</b> <b>2</b>	Hides and Skins ... 1
ANTHRAX.	
Wool ... .. 1	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER)
Handling and Sorting of	Oil ... .. 2
Hides and Skins ... 2	<b>Total, Deaths...</b> <b>3</b>
<b>TOTAL ...</b> <b>3</b>	

\* Statistics of fatal accidents to seamen are not available.

† For mines and quarries weekly returns are furnished, and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 28th October, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 30th September, and the 4 weeks ended 29th October, 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.



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

THE following Table shows the results of recent ascertainment of selling-prices of pig-iron and of manufactured iron, 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 ...	July–Sept.	101 10½	– 4 10½	– 17 6½
Northamptonshire ...	July–Sept.	83 2½	+ 1 1½	– 8 5
North Staffordshire ...	July–Sept.	83 1½	– 0 0½	– 7 7
Manufactured Iron:				
West of Scotland ...	July–Aug.	251 5½	+ 3 6	– 12 2½

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which wages are regulated, the ascertainment resulted in increases in the wages 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 and of iron-ore miners and limestone quarrymen in Cumberland.

In the cases of blastfurnacemen in North Staffordshire and iron puddlers and millmen in the West of Scotland the ascertainment did not warrant a change in wages.

For details of the changes in wages, reference should be made to page 399 of this GAZETTE.

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS AND HOLIDAYS WITH PAY ACT.

### NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

#### Hollow-ware Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal H. (31), dated 13th October, 1939, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers. Objection period expires 13th December, 1939.

#### Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal R. (61), dated 3rd November, 1939, to vary minimum rates of wages and the Direction for holidays with pay. Objection period expires 31st December, 1939.

### CONFIRMING ORDERS.

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

Order N.I.B. (20), dated 20th October, 1939, confirming the variation of certain general minimum time-rates and general overtime rates for male workers, and specifying 13th November, 1939, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Order N.I.B. (21), dated 20th October, 1939, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay under the Holidays with Pay Act (Northern Ireland), 1938, and specifying 13th November, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

### REGULATIONS.

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

Regulations dated 13th October, 1939 (S.R. & O. 1939, No. 1424) made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Trade Board.

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

THE Home Secretary has made the following Regulations:—

The Net Mending (Overtime) Regulations, 1939, made on 19th October, 1939, for factories in which the business of mending or beating nets is carried on incidentally to the fishing industry, modifying the provisions of section 73 of the Act as to overtime to meet seasonal or other special pressure of work.

The Weekly Hours of Young Persons under sixteen in Factories (Printing and Bookbinding) Regulations, 1939, made on 21st October, 1939, under Section 71 (2) of the Act, for printing and bookbinding factories, fixing (as from 29th October, 1939) forty-five as the weekly maximum hours of work for young persons under sixteen.

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

\* Stated to the nearest farthing.

## ARTISTS AND DESIGNERS.

### APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

The Minister of Labour and National Service announces the appointment of a Committee, under the Chairmanship of Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, G.C.B., "to consider and report what action can be taken to utilise the services of artists and designers whose ordinary means of livelihood have been cut off or seriously diminished by the war."

The members of the Committee are as follows:—Sir Kenneth Clark, K.C.B., Mr. P. H. Jowett, R.W.S., A.R.C.A., Dr. J. J. Mallon, C.H., Mr. Frank Pick, and Mr. Charles Tennyson, C.M.G. The Secretary of the Committee is Mr. R. E. Gomme, O.B.E., Ministry of Labour and National Service, Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W.1.

The Committee has already made a preliminary survey of the position, and has presented this to the Minister in an Interim Report.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

#### NOTICE OF REPORT ON UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 59 (3) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, and Section 8 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936, the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee give notice of their intention to make a report to the Minister of Labour and National Service, not later than the end of February, 1940, on the financial condition of the general account of the Unemployment Fund and of the agricultural account of that Fund on 31st December, 1939.

The Committee will take into consideration any representations made to them on this subject which are received on or before 2nd December, 1939. Representations should be addressed to the Secretary to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

3rd November, 1939.

W. H. BEVERIDGE,  
Chairman.

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

### ADJUSTMENT OF CONTRACTS REGULATIONS, 1939.

THE Minister of Labour and National Service, by virtue of the powers conferred on him by section 14 of the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939, the provisions of the Minister of National Service Order, 1939, and of all other powers in that behalf, made the above Regulations,\* dated 16th October, the provisions of which are as shown below.

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the National Service (Armed Forces) (Adjustment of Contracts) Regulations, 1939, and shall come into force on the date hereof.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies to the interpretation of these Regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

2. Where a contract of service or apprenticeship is in force between an employer and an employee when the employee is called up or deemed to be called up for service under the Act, then

(a) if an arrangement has been or is entered into between the parties to the contract, or if the contract makes provision for dealing with all or any of the obligations of the parties thereunder in respect of the period of service under the Act the provisions contained in paragraph (b) hereof shall apply only in so far as they are not inconsistent with the arrangement or provision so made as aforesaid;

(b) if no such arrangement has been or is entered into or no provision made by the contract or to the extent that any such arrangement or provision does not deal with the obligations hereinafter specified, then the parties to the contract shall in respect of the period of service under the Act be relieved of all their obligations under the contract which relate to the following matters, that is to say, the payment of remuneration, the performance of work, or the provision of work, maintenance (including medical or surgical treatment) or instruction.

3. Nothing in these Regulations shall—

(a) affect the operation of the provisions contained in any Order in Council made under section eleven of the Military Training Act, 1939, or under section four of the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces Act, 1939, or under section fifteen of the Act; or

(b) confer upon any employer authority to make any contract or arrangement with reference to the period of service under the Act which he is not authorised to make under any power already possessed by him.

\* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1939. No. 1485. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net. (1½d. post free).



## ADJUSTMENT OF CONTRACTS (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1939.

THESE Regulations\* amend the National Service (Armed Forces) (Adjustment of Contracts) Regulations (*see previous column*). They were dated 3rd November, and contain the following provisions:—

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the National Service (Armed Forces) (Adjustment of Contracts) (Amendment) Regulations, 1939, and shall come into force on the date hereof.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies to the interpretation of these Regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

2.—(1) Regulation 2 of the principal Regulations shall have effect as if—

(a) for the words "is in force" there were substituted the words "is or was in force;"

(b) for the words "is called up or deemed to be called up for service under the Act" there were substituted the words "is or was called from his civil employment for service connected with the present emergency;" and

(c) for the words "service under the Act" wherever those words occur there were substituted the words "that service."

(2) Regulation 3 of the principal Regulations shall have effect as if in paragraph (b) thereof for the words "under the Act" there were substituted the words "connected with the present emergency."

## POSTPONEMENT CERTIFICATES REGULATIONS, 1939.

THE Minister of Labour and National Service, by virtue of the powers conferred on him by subsection (7) of section 6 of the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939, and of the provisions of the Minister of National Service Order, 1939, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, has made the Postponement Certificates Regulations, 1939,† dated 24th October, the provisions of which are as shown below:—

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the National Service (Armed Forces) (Postponement Certificates) Regulations, 1939, and shall come into force on the date hereof.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies to the interpretation of these Regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

2. In determining applications for the grant or renewal of a postponement certificate under the Act the principles to be applied and the circumstances to which regard is or is not to be had shall be as follows:—

(1) *Domestic position.*

In determining an application based on the domestic position of the applicant regard should be had to the circumstances in which members of the same household as the applicant or dependent persons living elsewhere than in the same household as the applicant will be placed in the event of the application being rejected rather than to the applicant's individual circumstances and such an application should be granted only if, owing to the existence of specific circumstances, the refusal of a certificate would be likely to cause hardship to members of the household other than the applicant or to dependent persons living elsewhere than in the same household as the applicant over and above that which the calling up of men for service in due course might normally be expected to cause.

(2) *Business responsibilities and interests.*

An application based on business responsibilities and interests should be granted only if the circumstances are such that the business in respect of which the responsibilities and interests arise cannot be carried on in the applicant's absence unless and until alternative arrangements have been made with respect to

the carrying on of the business in his absence and the necessary arrangements either for carrying on the business or for its disposal cannot immediately be made.

(3) *Individual circumstances and other cases.*

In determining an application based on individual circumstances or on grounds other than those above referred to, regard should be had to the circumstances in which the applicant will be placed in the event of the application being rejected and such an application should be granted only if, owing to the existence of specific circumstances, the refusal of a certificate would be likely to cause hardship to the applicant over and above that which the calling up of men for service in due course might normally be expected to cause.

3. The period for which a postponement certificate may be granted or renewed should as far as possible be adjusted to the time which the applicant might reasonably be expected to require in order to make alternative arrangements with respect to his domestic position or the carrying on or disposal of any business or to deal with any other relevant matter as the case may be, so however that—

(1) the period for which a certificate may be granted shall in no case exceed a period of six months, calculated from the date on which the applicant applied to the Minister for the certificate;

(2) the period for which a certificate may be renewed shall in no case exceed a period of six months, calculated from the end of the period for which it was granted or last renewed; and

(3) no certificate granted on the ground of business responsibilities and interests should be allowed to remain in force for longer than twelve months in all, and accordingly the maximum period for which such a certificate may be renewed must be ascertained by deducting from the said period of twelve months the period for which the certificate was originally granted and any other period or periods for which the certificate has since been renewed.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

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

CHOICE OF CAREERS.—*Choice of Career Series: No. 2 (revised). Pharmacy.* Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 3d.]

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH RESEARCH BOARD.—*Nineteenth annual report of the Industrial Health Research Board to 30th June, 1939.* [S.O. publication; price 6d.]

LONDON CENTRAL BUSMEN.—*Report on the effects of working conditions upon the health of London Central Busmen. August 31st, 1939.* Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 1s.]

MINING.—(i) *Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., during the quarter ended 30th June, 1939.* Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 4d.] (ii) *Statistical summary of output, and costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal mining industry for the quarter ended 30th June, 1939.* Mines Department. [Cmd. 6104; price 1d.]

## NOTICE.

The MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE is published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net. The annual subscription is 7s. post free.

All communications concerning subscriptions and sales should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at one of the addresses shown on the cover.

PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE LIMITED, LONDON.

\* *Statutory Rules and Orders, 1939. No. 1541. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free).*

† *Statutory Rules and Orders, 1939. No. 1616. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free).*



## QUARTERLY STATISTICS RELATING TO THE COURSE OF TRADE, OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE AND EMPLOYMENT.

		1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Wholesale Prices. Average of Board of Trade Wholesale Prices Index Numbers (Average of 1930 = 100).	1st Qr.	106.5	89.7	88.5	83.7	88.7	87.8	91.7	104.7	105.9	96.9
	2nd "	101.9	87.9	84.8	84.4	87.6	88.1	92.2	110.1	101.9	97.7
	3rd "	98.4	84.8	84.4	87.3	88.2	88.7	95.0	111.4	99.5	100.5
	4th "	93.6	88.8	84.9	87.6	87.7	91.3	98.9	108.9	98.6	
Cost of Living. Average of Ministry of Labour Cost- of-Living Index Numbers (July, 1914 = 100).	1st Qr.	162.2	150.7	146.2	139.8	140.5	141.3	146.2	151.0	156.5	154.0
	2nd "	155.0	146.3	142.8	136.5	138.3	140.0	144.3	152.3	155.8	153.5
	3rd "	156.5	145.3	141.7	139.8	142.3	143.3	146.7	155.5	156.3	156.8
	4th "	155.5	146.7	143.0	142.5	143.7	146.7	150.5	159.5	155.7	
Do. expressed as percentage of 1924 average.	1st Qr.	92.7	86.2	83.6	79.9	80.3	80.8	83.6	86.3	89.5	88.0
	2nd "	88.6	83.6	81.6	78.0	79.1	80.0	82.5	87.1	89.1	87.8
	3rd "	89.5	83.1	81.0	79.9	81.4	81.9	83.9	88.9	89.4	89.7
	4th "	88.9	83.9	81.8	81.5	82.2	83.9	86.0	91.2	89.0	
Export Values of British Manufactures. Value as declared, Million £ ...	1st Qr.	128.6	78.4	70.2	69.1	72.4	82.3	82.8	93.8	95.8	93.5
	2nd "	110.5	72.0	72.8	65.9	73.3	78.3	79.1	101.3	87.7	90.5
	3rd "	105.0	70.7	63.9	71.6	77.6	82.2	87.7	105.3	88.0	76.9
	4th "	96.8	71.0	68.7	75.2	81.6	86.0	91.1	104.3	93.9	
Value in Million £ (at 1930 Prices for 1930-34; at 1935 Prices for 1935-39*).	1st Qr.	124.7	83.8	84.9	86.0	90.4	82.1*	82.1	90.2	83.8	85.7
	2nd "	110.3	79.2	87.8	82.5	89.8	79.2	78.5	93.7	78.1	83.7
	3rd "	105.7	81.5	79.2	88.3	95.1	81.7	85.8	93.4	78.5	91
	4th "	100.2	83.5	85.0	92.2	101.0	85.7	89.2	92.0	84.1	
Index Number of Average Values. (1924 = 100 for 1930-34; 1935 = 100 for 1935-39*).	1st Qr.	85.4	77.5	68.5	66.5	66.4	100.2*	100.8	104.0	114.4	109.1
	2nd "	83.0	75.3	68.7	66.2	67.6	98.9	100.7	108.1	112.3	108.1
	3rd "	82.3	71.9	66.8	67.1	67.6	100.6	102.2	112.7	112.1	91
	4th "	80.0	70.4	66.9	67.6	66.9	100.3	102.2	113.3	111.6	
Shipping Freight Rates. Average of Chamber of Shipping Index† (1924 = 100 for 1930-36; 1935 = 100 for 1937-39).	1st Qr.	63.6	67.0	65.4	62.0	63.3	60.2	69.5	161.5†	131.7	119.9
	2nd "	61.7	66.8	64.0	59.4	59.4	60.6	69.0	183.1	126.9	123.6
	3rd "	66.2	62.4	59.9	59.1	66.9	62.6	75.3	193.3	124.3	91
	4th "	66.8	72.6	64.6	64.6	65.4	73.7	94.2	164.6	124.7	
Index Number of Rates of Wages. (Average of 1924 = 100).	1st Qr.	98½	97½	95	94	94	95	97½	100	105½	106
	2nd "	98½	97	95	94	94½	95	98	101½	106	106
	3rd "	98½	96	94½	94	94½	96	98½	102½	106	106
	4th "	98	95½	94½	94	94½	96	99	103½	106	
Estimated Total Numbers aged 16-64 insured against Unemployment in Great Britain‡. Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr.	11,995	12,380	12,572	12,595	12,663	12,745	12,936	13,267	13,537	13,720†
	2nd "	12,115	12,467	12,545	12,613	12,682	12,766	13,015	13,358	13,580	13,774†
	3rd "	12,197	12,550	12,556	12,631	12,702	12,797	13,098	13,438	13,630†	91
	4th "	12,290	12,620	12,576	12,648	12,724	12,860	13,184	13,488	13,676†	
Estimated Numbers of insured Persons in Employment‡ in Great Britain (ex- cluding persons unemployed, sick or directly involved in trade disputes). Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr.	10,033	9,320	9,421	9,332	9,961	10,128	10,535	11,241	11,352	11,447†
	2nd "	9,880	9,487	9,375	9,621	10,170	10,364	10,879	11,519	11,396	11,862†
	3rd "	9,724	9,353	9,200	9,807	10,191	10,453	11,071	11,653	11,435†	91
	4th "	9,552	9,525	9,396	9,966	10,231	10,564	11,163	11,563	11,458†	
Registered Unemployed in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr.	1,513	2,622	2,666	2,845	2,303	2,255	2,022	1,639	1,796	1,888
	2nd "	1,762	2,574	2,714	2,573	2,110	2,030	1,746	1,421	1,776	1,495
	3rd "	2,045	2,734	2,843	2,397	2,115	1,960	1,630	1,376	1,777	1,273
	4th "	2,297	2,668	2,757	2,268	2,109	1,901	1,621	1,518	1,814	
Males ...	1st Qr.	1,175	1,973	2,197	2,362	1,933	1,848	1,655	1,334	1,353	1,454
	2nd "	1,302	1,956	2,251	2,157	1,773	1,686	1,436	1,162	1,343	1,154
	3rd "	1,508	2,068	2,363	2,034	1,750	1,624	1,332	1,107	1,363	933
	4th "	1,720	2,118	2,319	1,941	1,758	1,576	1,330	1,199	1,406	
Females ...	1st Qr.	368	649	469	483	370	407	367	305	443	434
	2nd "	460	618	463	416	337	344	310	259	433	341
	3rd "	537	666	480	363	365	336	298	269	414	340
	4th "	577	550	438	327	351	325	291	319	408	
Wholly Unemployed (Males and Females) ...	1st Qr.	1,179	1,993	2,197	2,332	1,967	1,913	1,742	1,468	1,459	1,587
	2nd "	1,260	1,966	2,102	2,079	1,737	1,711	1,488	1,242	1,368	1,284
	3rd "	1,411	2,061	2,150	1,937	1,681	1,618	1,372	1,157	1,337	1,063
	4th "	1,726	2,198	2,265	1,932	1,797	1,679	1,429	1,279	1,511	
Temporarily Stopped (Males and Females) ...	1st Qr.	364	629	469	513	336	342	280	171	337	301
	2nd "	502	608	612	494	373	319	258	179	408	211
	3rd "	634	673	693	460	434	342	258	219	440	210
	4th "	571	470	492	336	312	222	192	239	303	
Industrial Production—Board of Trade Index Number. (1924 = 100 for 1930-33; 1930 = 100 for 1934-39§)	1st Qr.	111.0	94.6	95.0	94.8	106.0§	113.0	122.9	131.1	132.1	131.0
	2nd "	103.1	92.1	94.3	96.7	104.1	110.5	122.0	133.6	121.7	133.4
	3rd "	99.5	89.3	87.4	96.8	102.6	109.8	121.1	130.1	117.0	91
	4th "	99.0	97.3	95.0	105.0	112.0	120.4	131.5	136.4	126.0	
Railway Traffic Receipts—Goods. Average amount weekly—Great Britain, Thousand £ ...	1st Qr.	2,002	1,759	1,614	1,518	1,669	1,648	1,736	1,746	1,830	1,718
	2nd "	1,809	1,657	1,493	1,413	1,526	1,530	1,592	1,759	1,556	1,724
	3rd "	1,748	1,627	1,396	1,452	1,521	1,516	1,616	1,681	1,491	91
	4th "	1,861	1,709	1,548	1,657	1,655	1,730	1,762	1,869	1,654	
Percentage of 1924 average ...	1st Qr.	99.6	87.5	80.3	75.5	83.0	81.9	86.3	86.8	91.0	85.4
	2nd "	90.0	82.4	74.2	70.3	75.9	76.1	79.2	87.5	77.4	85.7
	3rd "	86.9	80.9	69.4	72.2	75.6	75.4	80.4	83.6	74.1	91
	4th "	92.5	85.0	77.0	82.4	82.3	86.0	87.6	92.9	82.2	
Railway Traffic Receipts—Passenger. Average amount weekly—Great Britain, Thousand £ ...	1st Qr.	1,205	1,163	1,090	984						

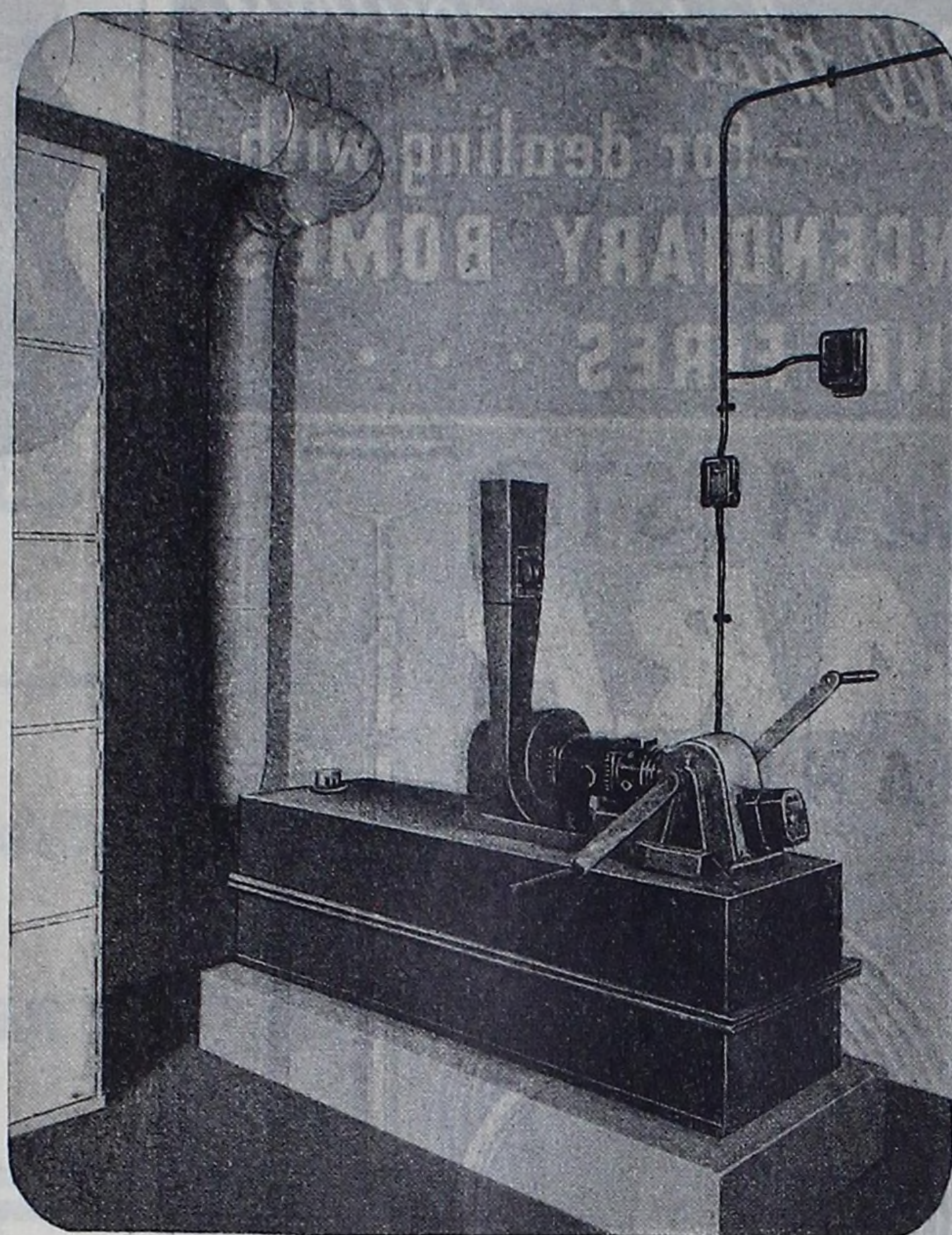


		1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Discount Rate. Three Months Bank Bills. Quarterly Average, per cent.	1st Qr.	3.55	2.47	4.27	0.78	0.97	0.45	0.56	0.56	0.53	0.57
	2nd "	2.32	2.31	1.56	0.53	0.93	0.63	0.63	0.60	0.55	0.96
	3rd "	2.22	3.87	0.77	0.44	0.80	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.66	1.97
	4th "	2.20	5.77	0.93	1.00	0.59	0.64	0.65	0.63	0.76	
Bank Clearings (Metropolitan, Country Cheque and Provincial (England and Wales)). Average amount daily, Million £	1st Qr.	21.2	19.3	18.8	18.6	20.2	20.8	22.4	25.2	24.2	23.6
	2nd "	20.4	18.4	17.6	18.2	19.5	20.8	22.1	24.5	22.7	23.0
	3rd "	18.8	17.3	17.1	18.0	18.6	20.2	21.7	23.2	21.4	
	4th "	19.4	18.3	18.2	19.3	20.4	21.8	24.2	24.3	23.0	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	102.4	93.2	90.8	89.9	97.6	100.5	108.2	121.7	116.9	114.0
	2nd "	98.6	88.9	85.0	87.9	94.2	100.5	106.8	118.4	109.7	111.1
	3rd "	90.8	83.6	82.6	87.0	89.9	97.6	104.8	112.1	103.4	
	4th "	93.7	88.4	87.9	93.2	98.6	105.3	116.9	117.4	111.1	
Coal Mining—Coal Raised. Average quantity of saleable coal raised monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr.	22.6	19.2	18.7	18.7	19.9	19.4	20.4	20.1	21.0	20.5
	2nd "	19.3	17.9	17.4	16.0	17.5	17.7	17.8	20.2	18.0	19.0
	3rd "	18.8	17.1	15.5	15.7	17.0	17.4	18.0	19.2	17.5	
	4th "	20.5	19.3	18.2	18.6	19.2	19.9	19.9	20.9	19.6	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	101.7	86.1	83.8	84.1	89.4	87.0	91.6	90.1	94.2	91.9
	2nd "	86.8	80.4	78.1	72.0	78.5	79.4	80.1	90.9	81.1	85.2
	3rd "	84.4	76.6	69.5	70.5	76.6	78.0	80.9	86.2	78.5	
	4th "	92.1	86.6	81.9	83.3	86.5	89.5	89.6	93.9	88.1	
Coal Mining—Coal Exported.* Average quantity of coal exported monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr.	5.0	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.7
	2nd "	4.5	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.4
	3rd "	4.4	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.8	3.0	
	4th "	4.4	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.5	3.2	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	97.4	67.6	61.4	61.2	60.4	61.0	51.9	56.0	55.5	53.4
	2nd "	87.8	70.5	67.2	61.8	65.7	62.3	53.7	64.5	58.0	66.6
	3rd "	85.8	67.1	60.6	64.2	66.1	65.3	59.3	73.4	57.9	
	4th "	85.1	72.2	63.2	66.3	65.0	62.6	59.2	68.0	61.3	
Coal Mining—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	13.5	23.1	27.6	29.4	25.7	24.4	20.5	15.1	11.4†	13.0
	2nd "	20.8	29.8	35.3	36.1	30.6	27.4	25.7	16.7	16.6†	12.6
	3rd "	24.9	33.0	40.6	36.7	30.5	28.2	22.9	14.8	19.3†	10.7†
	4th "	22.4	26.9	32.5	29.4	25.8	21.0	18.0	12.1†	14.6†	
Iron and Steel—Crude Steel Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	1st Qr.	793.5	462.9	457.7	501.6	751.0	789.7	943.4	1,034.8	1,084.9	984.6
	2nd "	665.0	420.5	436.5	559.3	751.4	810.7	971.0	1,078.0	890.6	1,150.6
	3rd "	553.4	395.5	410.1	595.9	706.6	806.4	957.9	1,070.0	698.9	
	4th "	430.1	447.3	448.0	677.4	744.2	874.0	1,027.0	1,138.6	790.2	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	116.1	67.7	67.0	73.4	109.9	115.6	138.0	151.4	158.8	144.1
	2nd "	97.3	61.5	63.9	81.8	109.9	118.6	142.1	157.7	130.3	168.4
	3rd "	81.0	57.9	60.0	87.2	103.4	118.0	140.2	156.6	102.3	
	4th "	62.9	65.5	65.6	99.1	108.9	127.9	150.3	166.6	115.6	
Iron and Steel—Pig Iron Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	1st Qr.	640.6	337.5	329.7	296.5	453.1	519.5	604.6	644.9	723.0	540.0
	2nd "	598.7	331.2	314.5	336.7	513.0	538.2	645.0	692.1	612.1	672.2
	3rd "	442.2	280.3	270.8	355.4	510.6	540.1	650.7	723.3	460.2	
	4th "	382.6	303.7	275.9	385.8	516.1	544.4	661.6	771.9	458.9	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	105.2	55.4	54.1	48.7	74.4	85.3	99.3	105.9	118.7	88.7
	2nd "	98.3	54.4	51.7	55.3	84.2	88.4	105.9	113.6	100.5	110.4
	3rd "	72.6	46.0	44.5	58.4	83.9	88.7	106.9	118.8	75.6	
	4th "	62.8	49.9	45.3	63.3	84.7	89.4	108.7	126.8	75.4	
Iron and Steel—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	22.9	44.1	46.5	43.9	28.7	23.8	18.8	11.7	14.5†	18.1
	2nd "	29.1	45.0	48.2	40.9	25.5	23.1	16.9	11.6	20.2†	11.4
	3rd "	35.5	47.2	48.2	35.9	25.3	21.2	14.9	10.2	25.4†	7.7†
	4th "	44.4	44.7	46.5	31.5	23.5	18.8	12.8	10.2†	22.9†	
General Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	12.7	25.8	27.8	29.4	19.2	14.3	10.7	6.2	6.4†	7.8
	2nd "	15.1	27.4	28.3	26.1	16.0	13.2	8.8	5.3	7.2†	6.1
	3rd "	18.4	29.4	30.3	23.9	14.4	12.1	7.6	4.8	7.7†	4.2†
	4th "	22.8	27.7	29.8	20.9	13.9	11.1	6.6	5.1†	8.0†	
Electrical Engineering—Unemploy- ment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	5.7	14.5	17.2	18.9	11.3	7.7	5.6	3.5	4.5†	5.4
	2nd "	7.2	14.6	16.3	16.7	8.8	6.9	4.4	3.1	5.2†	4.1
	3rd "	9.1	14.6	16.0	13.7	7.1	6.0	3.6	2.7	5.1†	2.8†
	4th "	10.9	15.0	16.2	11.4	6.9	5.4	3.3	3.1†	5.0†	
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft— Unemployment Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	8.8	17.3	21.6	18.5	10.3	8.5	7.2	4.7	6.7†	4.6
	2nd "	10.9	18.6	20.9	16.0	8.9	8.9	5.7	4.3	6.8†	4.0
	3rd "	16.9	23.6	21.4	16.2	11.1	8.7	6.0	5.2	7.5†	4.4†
	4th "	16.0	22.5	18.4	11.9	8.7	7.4	4.7	5.1†	5.8†	
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels under construction at end of Quarter. Million gross tons.	1st Qr.	1.61	0.69	0.37	0.25	0.48	0.56	0.84	1.01	1.09	0.60
	2nd "	1.39	0.56	0.28	0.29	0.59	0.56	0.85	1.20	1.04	0.79
	3rd "	1.12	0.42	0.24	0.30	0.60	0.53	0.93	1.18	0.89	
	4th "	0.91	0.40	0.23	0.33	0.60	0.74	0.96	1.13	0.78	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	112.2	48.2	25.9	17.5	33.4	38.6	58.5	70.5	75.7	41.5
	2nd "	96.7	38.6	19.5	20.0	40.8	38.9	59.0	83.4	72.1	55.0
	3rd "	77.6	29.0	16.6	21.1	42.0	36.9	64.5	82.3	61.5	
	4th "	63.2	27.8</								



# Carrier

## GAS DEFENCE AIR FILTRATION SYSTEM



### —for Shelter Ventilation

Complete freedom from poison gases and smokes of any kind is *guaranteed*—smoke is the principal cause of panic.

The smoke filter in the Carrier Unit is unaffected by oil fuel fumes.

Shelters are kept in a comfortable liveable condition for an unlimited period for any required number of persons.

Carrier Equipment has been installed in Report Centres, First Aid Posts, Control Rooms, Buildings of H.M. Government, Colonial Governments, Banks, many local Authorities, public utility undertakings, blocks of flats and so on.



The Carrier Units have passed all official tests and bear the Home Office Certification Mark, LICENCE No. 1.

Write for Gas Defence  
Booklet No. 10

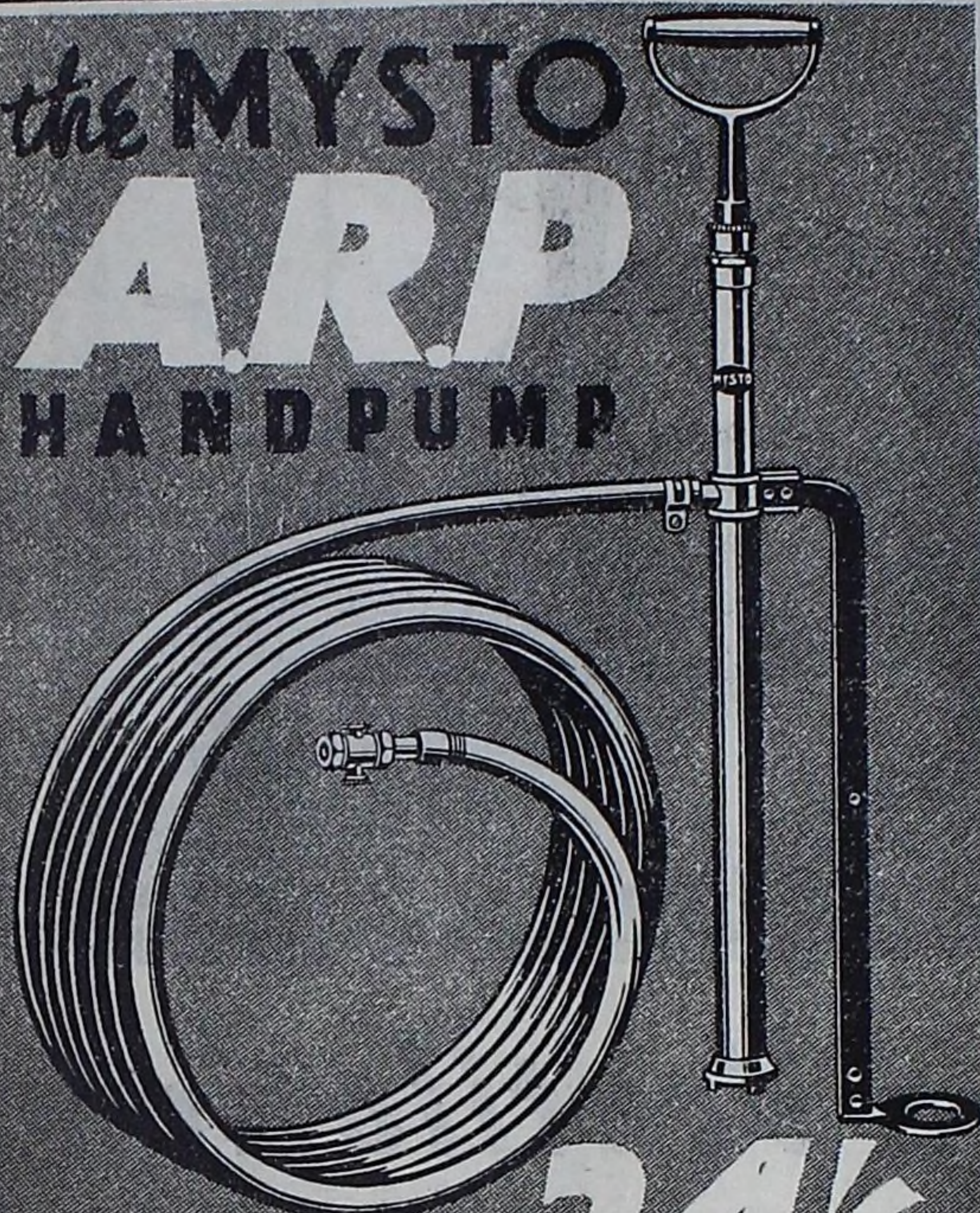
# Carrier Engineering Company Ltd

24 Buckingham Gate, London.



*All that is required*  
 —for dealing with  
**INCENDIARY BOMBS  
 AND FIRES . . .**

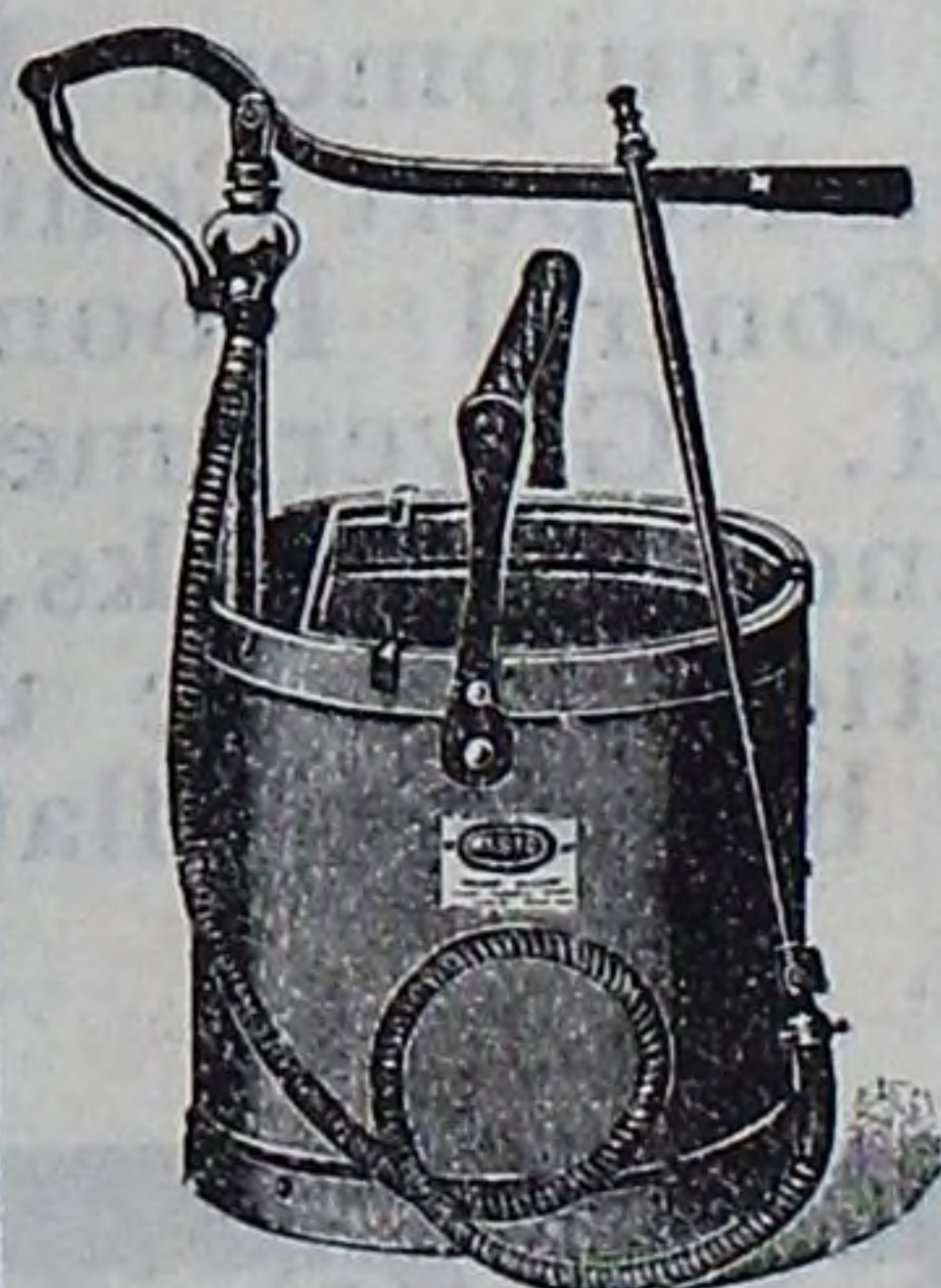
*the* **MYSTO  
 A.R.P.  
 HANDPUMP**



PRICE: **24'6**

● The Mysto Pump has been specially produced for dealing with Incendiary bombs and fires caused thereby. It is recommended by H.M. Home Office and has been supplied to that and other Government Departments. It has also been supplied to many Municipal Authorities, Railway Companies and Shipping Companies as well as in great numbers to the general public. It is all that is required for dealing with bombs and fires and is undoubtedly the most inexpensive and efficient A.R.P. safeguard that can be obtained. Most ironmongers, hardwaremen and stores can supply the Mysto Pump.

**THE "COUNTY" DECONTAMINATION AND LIMEWASHING SPRAYING MACHINE** has a capacity of 6 gallons. It incorporates a powerful double-action pump fitted with special valves. Complete with 6 ft. of Armoured Hose and fitted with jet and spray nozzles for spraying and limewashing. Particularly suited to factory and workshop A.R.P. provision. Price 88/-



**W. T. FRENCH & SON LTD**  
 BROWNING ST. BIRMINGHAM. 16

B.B.T.



**CO-ORDINATE**  
*your defences with*  
**A.R.P.  
 EMERGENCY  
 TELEPHONES**

**HERE ARE TYPICAL ADVANTAGES**

- Wardens can be contacted individually or collectively from control point.
- Telephones are light but strong metal-cased weatherproof military type fitted with strap for carrying.
- Throat transmitter attachment for speech when wearing gas mask.
- Battery operation renders independent of mains supply.
- Absolute minimum wiring.



**FOR . . .**

- **FACTORIES**
- **OFFICES**
- **INSTITUTIONS**
- **and the like**

**ASK FOR LEAFLET L.M. 960**

**AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE & ELECTRIC CO. LTD.**

**LONDON**  
 Melbourne House, Aldwych, W.C.2  
 Temple Bar 4506

**MANCHESTER**  
 Harvester House, Peter Street, 2  
 Blackfriars 2421/2

**BIRMINGHAM**  
 Manton House, 119, Great  
 Charles Street, 3  
 Colmore 4295/6

**LEEDS**  
 5, Sovereign Street, 1  
 Leeds 30174/5

**BRISTOL**  
 58, Victoria Street, 1  
 Bristol 24460

**GLASGOW**  
 154, West Regent Street,  
 Douglas 6021 [C.2]  
 Strouger Works, Liverpool 7





# A.R.P. BLINDS

*consult*

**HAWKES & SNOW LTD**  
**SHIRLEY - - BIRMINGHAM**

Telephone : 1138-1139-1130

**Experts since 1862**

**OUTPUT OVER 3,000 BLINDS PER DAY**



## LIQUID TOILET SOAP AND DISPENSERS

For the satisfactory equipment of Works' and Staffs' Toilet Rooms.

Their instalment will provide the necessary washing facilities required to comply with **THE FACTORY ACT OF 1937.**

### LORCO LIQUID TOILET SOAPS

Are guaranteed pure and neutral and have been awarded the

**CERTIFICATE FOR PURITY AND QUALITY  
BY THE INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE**

They are supplied in various perfumes and concentrations.

### LORCO REGISTERED DISPENSERS

In shape, and with special nozzles as illustration, are built in "STAYBRITE" STAINLESS STEEL and GLASS—BAKELITE and GLASS—ALL "STAYBRITE" STAINLESS STEEL, &c.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS :—

**The LONDON OIL REFINING Co.**

Est. 1890

(FRANK ANDREW)

Non-Combine

**LONDON**

**MANCHESTER**

**BIRMINGHAM**



Illustration of Lorco "Staybrite" Stainless Steel and Glass Dispenser with new drawn-out nozzle on the side of dispenser top to facilitate the flow of soap from bowl. All types of Lorco Dispensers are built in this up-to-date and easy-to-handle manner.



# THE BOARD *of* TRADE JOURNAL

A weekly commercial newspaper published by the Board of Trade for the furtherance of British trade and commerce. The journal regularly prints news of world-wide

COMMERCIAL TREATIES  
CUSTOMS REGULATIONS  
EXHIBITIONS *and* FAIRS  
OPENINGS FOR TRADE  
TARIFFS

Information on these subjects is regularly supplied by the world-wide organisation of the British Consular and Commercial Diplomatic Service.

Other regular features include statistical tables analysed to show the trends of production, trade and commerce.

Special sections of industry and commerce are regularly the subject of up-to-date informative articles, and valuable special supplements (such as those containing the preliminary analysis of the Census of Production) are supplied free to subscribers.

6d. weekly

Annual Subscription 30s. net. Specimen number free.

## H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: York House, Kingsway  
EDINBURGH 2: 120 George Street  
CARDIFF: 1 St. Andrew's Crescent  
MANCHESTER 1: 26 York Street  
BELFAST: 80 Chichester Street

*or through any bookseller*



# BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

## SECTION SPECIFYING THEIR PRODUCTIONS

### BOOK CLOTHS, ETC.

**RED BRIDGE BOOK CLOTH Co. Ltd.**  
BOLTON (LANCS) & LONDON

Manufacturers of High-Class  
BOOKCLOTHS & TRACING CLOTHS

London: Holb. 3268

Bolton 279

### COTTON PIECE GOODS.

**J. H. GREENHOW & CO., LTD.,**

46, Princess Street, MANCHESTER.

Manufacturers of  
KHAKI DRILLS. WHITE DRILLS. WHITE CALICOES  
BLEACHED ABSORBENT GAUZE AND BANDAGE  
CLOTHS. GREY AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS  
COTTON HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

Telephone:  
CENTRAL 0631 (2 lines).

Telegraphic Address:  
"DURABILITY" MANCHESTER.

### FELT.

**BURY FELT MANUFACTURING Co. Ltd.**

Hudcar Mills  
BURY

Every description of Compressed Felt, in the  
piece or cut up to customers' sizes. Con-  
versant with all Government Specifications.

Phone: 876 Bury (3 lines)

Telegrams: Progress

### METAL COMPONENTS.

**Redfern, Stevens Ltd.**

For Engineering, Armaments & Woodworking Trades  
Steel Forgings & Drop Stampings; Hot Brass Pressings; Cold press-  
work, Wirework & Springs; Machined Components of all descrip-  
tions, Automatic Capstan Products, Bolts, Screws, Studs, Wing  
Nuts & Assemblies to A.I.D., I.N.O., W.O., etc requirements.  
Beverly Works, Alma Street, Birmingham, 6

### PAPER.

**CALDWELL'S PAPER MILL CO. LIMD.**

Inverkeithing, Fifeshire. T, "Caldwell, Inverkeithing."  
Telephone No. 1 Inverkeithing.

Tub-sized: Air dried Extra Strong Ledger, Writings, White and Tinted  
Boards, Envelope Paper and Cartridge. Engine-sized Extra Strong Ledger  
Writings, Banks, Bonds, Watermarked and Plain, Linen-faced Writings,  
Printings, Cartridge, Envelope and Cover Papers, Glazed Imitation Parchment,  
Special Soft and Hard Greaseproofs.

London Address: 19, Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.  
Telegrams, "Wecarcop, Cent. London." Telephone No. 3459 City.

**EAST LANCASHIRE PAPER MILL Co., Ltd.**  
RADCLIFFE, Nr. MANCHESTER

Makers of Fine ESPARTO PRINTINGS  
and ENAMELLING PAPERS

TELEPHONE  
Radcliffe 2284-2285

TELEGRAMS  
"SULPHITE, RADCLIFFE"

LONDON OFFICE

College Hill House, 176-178 Upper Thames Street, E.C.

### PAPER—continued.

**THE IMPERIAL PAPER MILLS LIMITED, GRAVESEND**

Manufacturing 2,800 tons weekly of the World-Renowned

**"RAYONNE"**

Printing Papers with the Silken Surface.

<sup>1</sup>Sales Office A.

**BLACKFRIARS HOUSE, NEW BRIDGE ST., E.C.4**

Tel.: Central 8707.

**THE NEW NORTHFLEET PAPER MILLS, LTD.**

NORTHFLEET. GRAVESEND. KENT.

Telephone No.: 555/617 Gravesend.

Telegrams: Paper Northfleet.

ALL ESPARTO, AND WOODFREE QUALITY PAPERS

Printings: Including Imitation Art, Offset Cartridges, Gravure, and Litho Papers.

Writings: All grades. Engine-sized, and Tub-sized. Plain and Watermarked

London Sales Office:—

E. MACFARLANE & Co., 45 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4.

**CHAS. TURNER & CO. LTD.**

Springside Works, Belmont, Nr. Bolton, Lancs.

Telephone No. EAGLEY 126 & 7. Telegrams: TURNERS BELMONT LANCs.

M.G. Litho Papers, Envelopes, Square and Angle Cut, Coloured

and Special M.Gs., Ribbed and Plain, Banks, Bonds, Glazed Imitation

Parchment for waxing and Envelope and Drawing Cartridges.

London Agents:

**JOHNSTON HORSEBURGH & CO. LTD., 20/21 Queenhithe, E.C.4**

Phone: Central 3636

### PRINTING INKS.

PRINTING INKS COLORS and VARNISHES,  
LITHOGRAPHIC PLATES, ROLLER SKINS,  
TRANSFER PAPERS and MATERIALS.

**FRANK HORSELL & CO., LTD.,**

33 Victoria Road, LEEDS 11.

PRINTING INKS  
for every printing process

COMPOSITION AND RUBBER ROLLERS

Phone: Central 9651

Wires: Ushawalker,  
Fleet, London

**USHER-WALKER LTD.**

USHER-WALKER HOUSE  
Great New Street, London, E.C.4

### ROOFING.

**PATENT ROOF-GLAZING.**

Puttyless, Watertight, Dustproof,  
Enduring.

**W. H. HEYWOOD & CO., LIMITED,**

HUDDERSFIELD.

### SAFES, ETC.

**SAFES AND STRONG ROOMS**

Speciality: TWELVE-CORNER BENT STEEL SAFES.

**SAMUEL WITHERS & CO., LTD.,**

WEST BROMWICH

Telegrams: "SAFES, WEST BROMWICH."  
"POSTULATA, LONDON."

Telephone: 122 W.B.  
0962 Holborn.



# ALL AIR CONDITIONING PROBLEMS SOLVED

**AIR CONDITIONING PLANT—**  
Fans, Blowers, Unit Heaters, etc.

**HIGH VELOCITY AIR DIFFUSION GRILLES**

**SELF-CONTAINED PORTABLE UNIT HEATERS**—humidifiers for private homes, offices, etc.

**AIR VELOCITY METERS**

**GAS DETECTION INSTRUMENTS** and meters for petrol, gas and coal mining industries.

**VIBRATION ELIMINATORS**

**"DRAFTRITE" GAUGES**

**NON-SPILLING CANS** with flexible spouts for petrol and oil.

**AIR CONDITIONING & ENGINEERING LTD.**  
123d, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.1

Telephone : Victoria 0142 & 6742

## AT THIS TIME OF EMERGENCY

employers of labour are of necessity giving careful study to all factors affecting efficiency and economy.  
That's why

**more and more factories are installing**  
**HYPRO KRAFT**  
**PAPER TOWELS**

(Produced entirely in the British Empire)

★ **ECONOMY** No laundering. No replacements. No losses.

★ **CONVENIENCE** No trouble of collection. One bulk delivery lasts a factory of 6,000 people for 6 months.

★ **CONSTANT SUPPLIES** No delivery troubles as HYPRO KRAFT Paper Towels are not affected by linen and cotton shortages.

★ **HYGIENE** Each towel used once by only one person, then destroyed.

★ **STAFF WELFARE** In these days of long hours and hard work, the additional amenities of ever-clean individual towels are much appreciated by staffs.

SEND FOR TRIAL QUANTITY TODAY

**HYGIENE PRODUCTS (Great Britain) LTD**  
formerly Hygrade Industries Ltd.  
11 GROSVENOR GARDENS, LONDON, S.W.1

## INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

A Selection of Publications obtainable from  
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE

### Welfare Pamphlets

- No. 1. Protective Clothing for Persons employed in Factories and Workshops. 9d. (10d.)
- No. 2. Messrooms and Canteens at Small Factories and Workshops. 4d. (5d.)
- No. 3. Welfare and Welfare Supervision. 6d. (7d.)
- No. 4. First Aid and Ambulance for Factories and Workshops. 9d. (10d.)
- No. 5. Ventilation of Factories and Workshops. 1s. (1s. 2d.)
- No. 6. Seats for Workers in Factories and Workshops. 1s. (1s. 2d.)
- No. 7. Lighting in Factories and Workshops. 6d. (7d.)
- No. 8. Cloak Rooms, Washing Facilities, &c. 9d. (10d.)

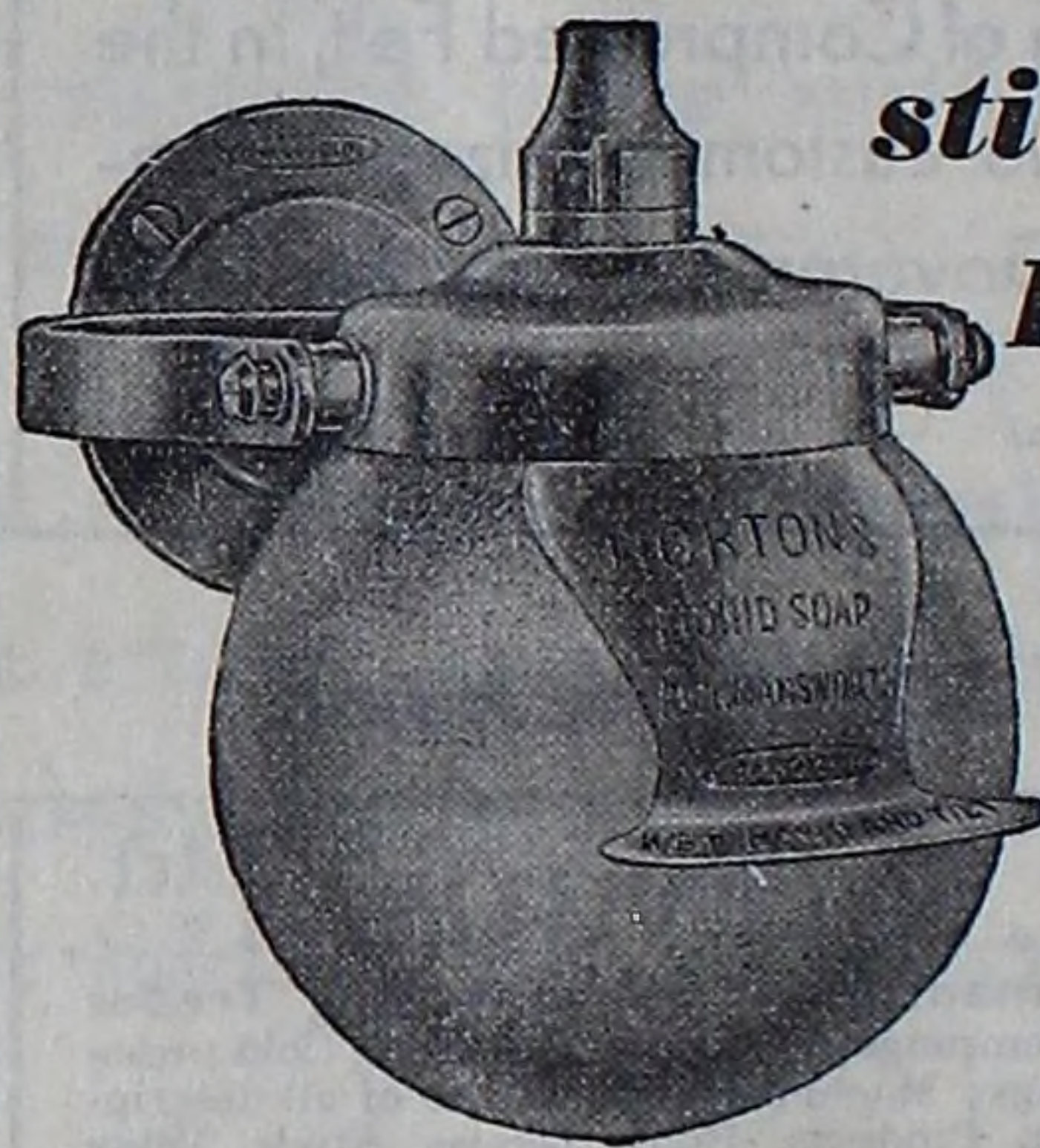
### Safety Pamphlets

- No. 1. Fencing and Safety Precautions for Transmission Machinery in Factories. 9d. (11d.)
- No. 9. Fencing and other Safety Precautions for Power Presses. 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)
- No. 12. Safety Precautions for Transmission Machinery in Factories. Part II. Belt Mounting. 9d. (11d.)
- No. 15. Use of Derrick Cranes. 6d. (7d.)
- No. 16. Weight Lifting by Industrial Workers. 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

LONDON, W.C.2: York House, Kingsway  
EDINBURGH 2: 120 George Street  
CARDIFF: 1 St. Andrew's Crescent  
MANCHESTER 1: 26 York Street  
BELFAST: 80 Chichester Street  
or through any bookseller

## EMPLOYEES need still greater protection against infection



Key men and others left to carry on the nation's industrial work should be protected against all possible risk of accident, ailment and infection.

The Horton Liquid Soap System completely avoids the risk of infection inseparable from the use of ordinary tablet soap. The Horton Dispenser delivers the liquid soap drop by drop—each drop fresh and uncontaminated. The Horton System, moreover, cuts out waste and pilfering and shows appreciable saving of money.

### THE HORTON DISPENSER

Easily fixed above wash-basin. Firth's "Staybrite" Steel Fittings, rustless and verdigris proof. Bowl of clear or stippled glass. Also made in all-metal "Staybrite" Stainless Steel.

### HORTON "HOMACOL" LIQUID SOAP

An economical, rich-lathering soap of pure vegetable oils, specially made for use in these dispensers.

Write for fully illustrated literature

**THE HORTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.**  
**RICKMANSWORTH, HERTS**

Phone : Rickmansworth 3191 (2 lines)

Grams : "Liquisopa, Rickmansworth"



# WHAT IS A TOWEL?

**"A cloth to dry the skin after washing"**

**FOR THE COMFORTABLE AND SATISFACTORY  
DRYING OF THE HANDS AND FACE THERE  
IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR CLOTH**



ALL 'HANDS' PREFER CLOTH TOWELS

## THE INITIAL TOWEL SUPPLY COMPANY

300 Goswell Road, London, E.C.1

PHONE—TERminus 2828

DELIVERIES THROUGHOUT U.K.



THE **INITIAL** Towel SERVICE comprises the supply and maintenance of a full double set of cloth towels, marked with each customer's name and kept exclusively for his own use.

This system—combined with a dependably regular weekly washing, delivery and collection—saves original capital outlay and all future replacement charges.

*Ask representative to call, or write for further particulars and prices to*

## WEST LONDON TIMBER AND MOULDING CO. LTD.

SUPPLIERS OF

## FORMS · SEATS · TRESTLES · TABLES

AND MANUFACTURED WOODWARE OF ALL KINDS FOR

## A.R.P. REQUIREMENTS

FULLY EQUIPPED SAWING & MOULDING MILLS AND JOINERY WORKS

MAGNOLIA HOUSE, STRAND-ON-THE-GREEN, CHISWICK, W.4

Telephone: Chiswick 1737-1738

## BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

SECTION SPECIFYING THEIR PRODUCTIONS—*continued*

### SURGICAL DRESSINGS.

All Kinds of  
**SURGICAL DRESSINGS.**

Established 1830.

**ROBINSON & SONS, LTD.,**

Wheat Bridge Mills, **CHESTERFIELD,**  
and 168, Old Street, **LONDON.**

Telephone No.: 2105.

Telegraphic Address: "Staglant," Chesterfield

### SURGICAL DRESSINGS

COTTON WOOL, BANDAGES,  
GAUZE, LINT, ETC.

**CELLULOSE WADDING FOR ALL TRADES**

**SOUTHALLS (BIRMINGHAM) LTD.**

CHARFORD MILLS, BIRMINGHAM

'Phone: EAST 0204 (5 lines)

'Grams: "Southalls," Birmingham

LONDON OFFICE: BUSH HOUSE, ALDWYCH, W.C.2





# GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

*provide a unique contribution to the annual literature of the country. Of late years their scope has increased considerably, with it their field of interest has been enlarged and a wide range of publications on a great variety of subjects is now available.*

Agriculture & Fisheries \* Art \* Economic  
& Social \* Education \* History &  
Archaeology \* Imperial & Foreign \*  
Legal & Statutory \* Medicine &  
Public Health \* Navy, Army & Air Force  
\* Public Administration \* Science, Industry  
& Technology \* Trade & Commerce \*  
Transport

*Their authoritative nature stamps them as documents of the first importance, and in many subjects they constitute a library of up-to-date volumes of a kind unobtainable from any other source.*

The Sale Offices of H.M. Stationery Office, the addresses of which are given below, will inform enquirers and supply all these books and documents promptly and cheaply.

London, W.C.2  
Manchester 1  
Edinburgh 2  
Belfast  
Cardiff

York House, Kingsway  
26 York Street  
120 George Street  
80 Chichester Street  
1 St. Andrew's Crescent