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# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

## Principal Contents

### Monthly Statistics:

*Employment and Unemployment in  
November.*

*Changes in Rates of Wages in November.*

*Changes in Cost of Living in November.*

*Trade Disputes in November.*

*Numbers of Persons Insured against Un-  
employment at July, 1939: Analysis by  
Industries and Areas.*

*Unemployment Assistance: Revised Scale of  
Allowances.*

*War-Time Regulation of Labour in France.*

*War-Time Labour Legislation in Germany.*

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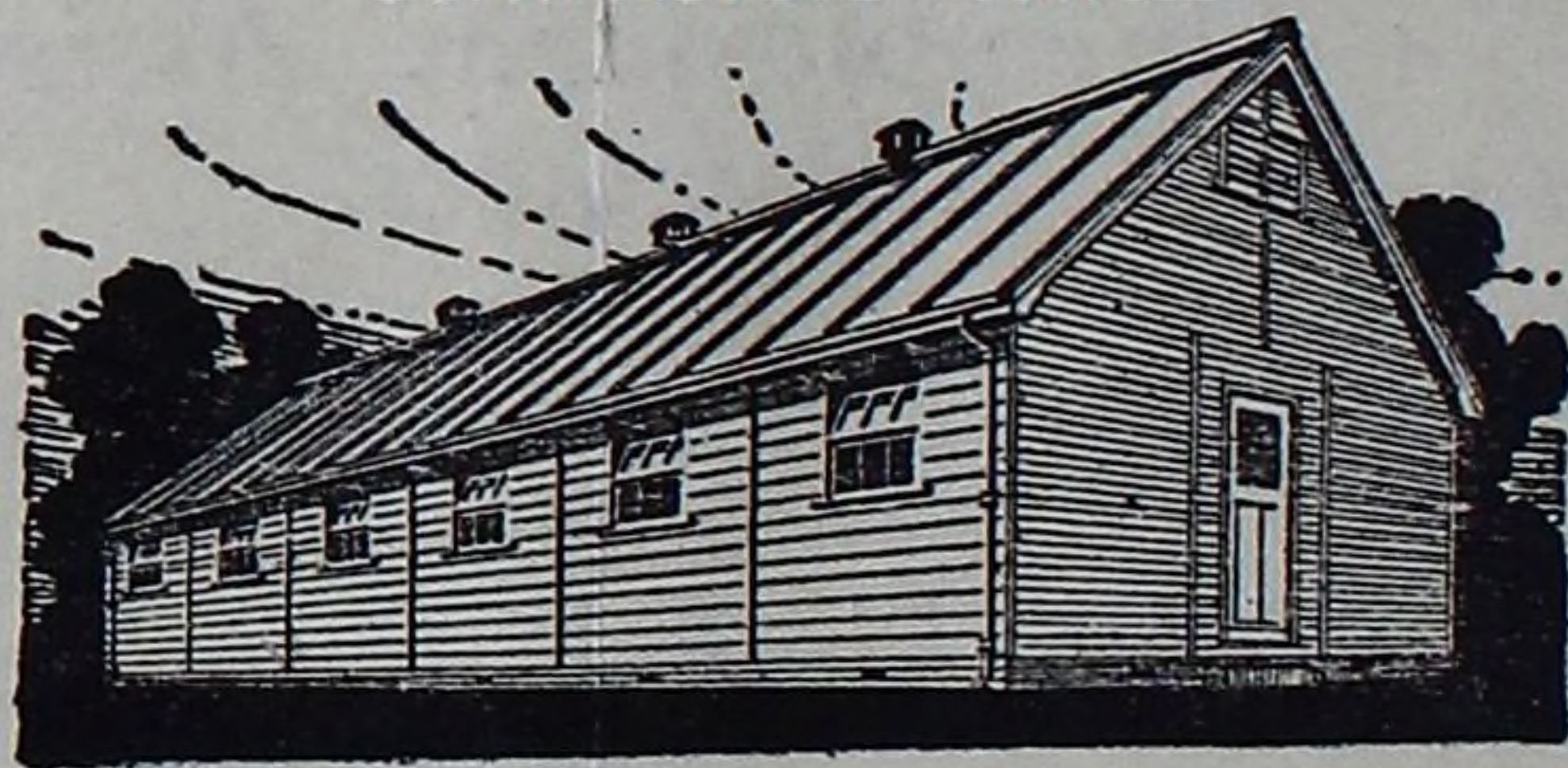
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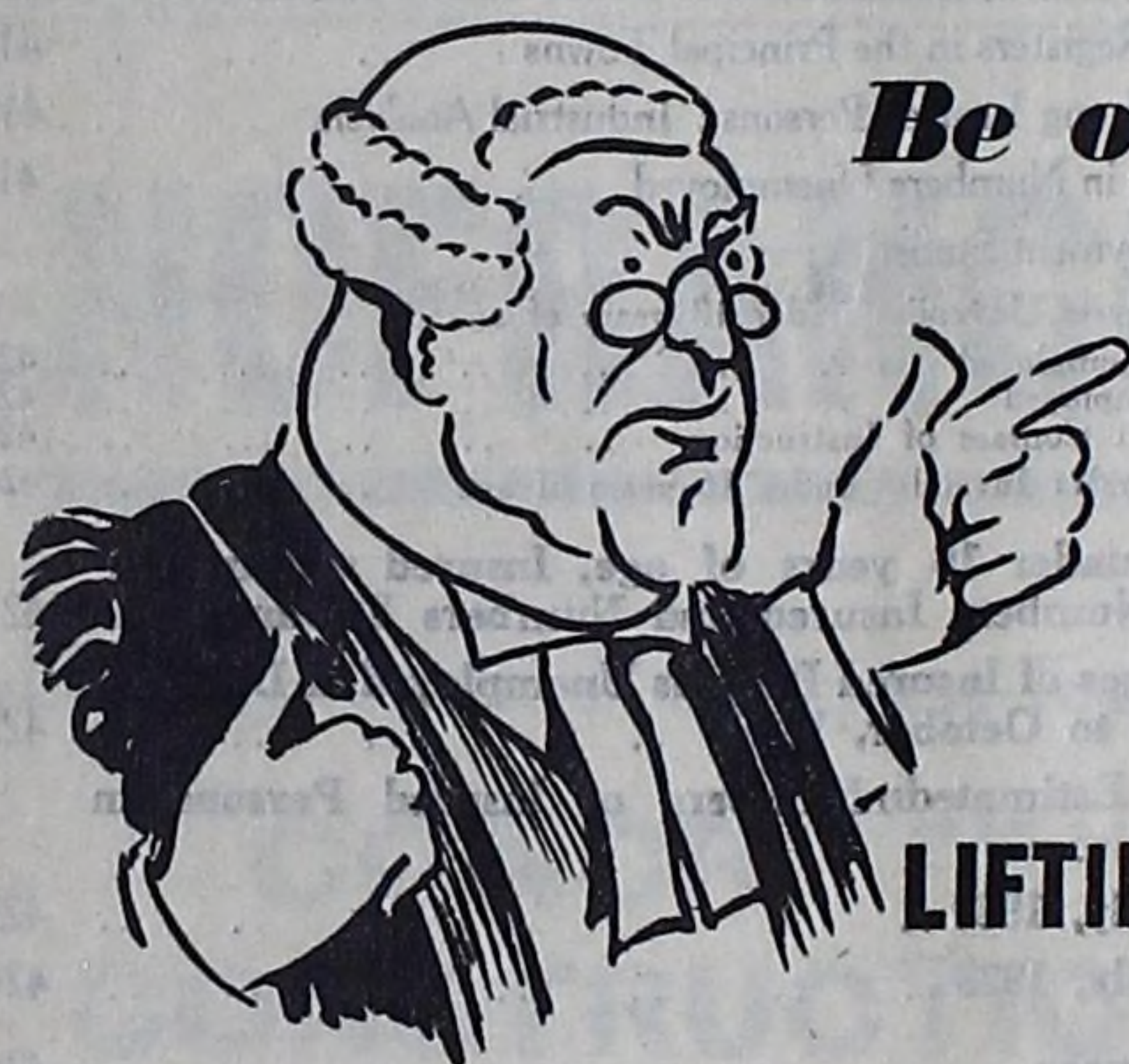
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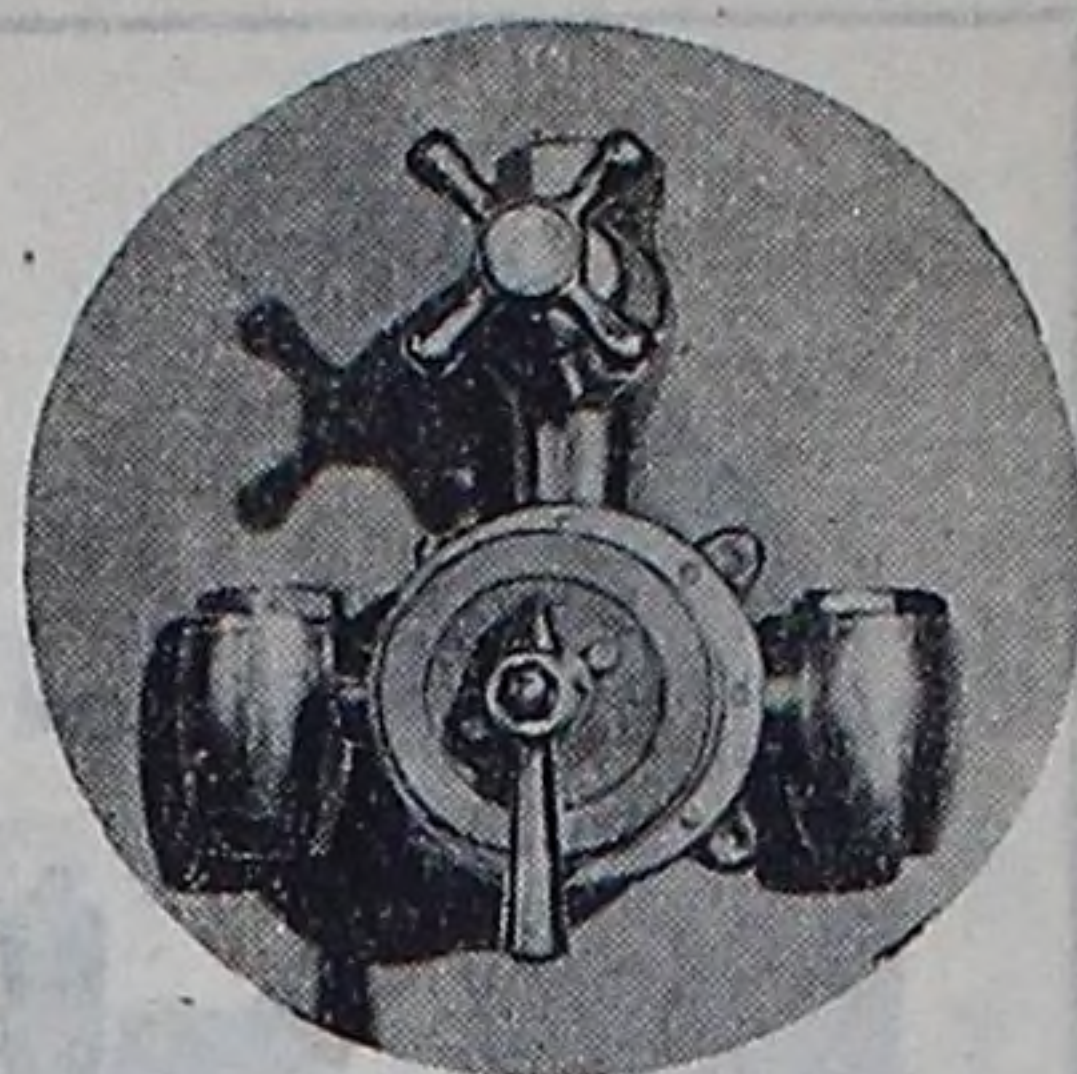
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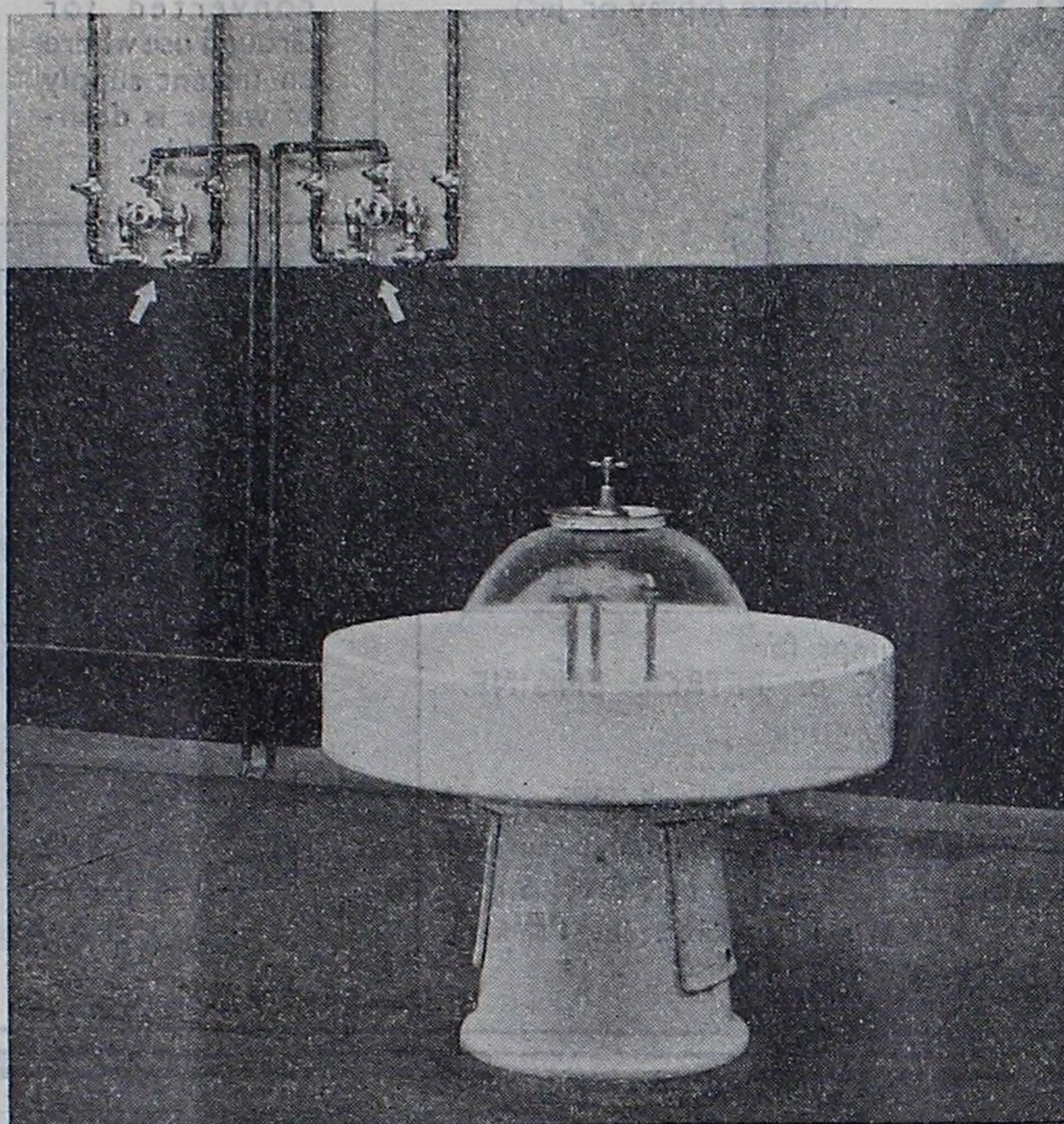


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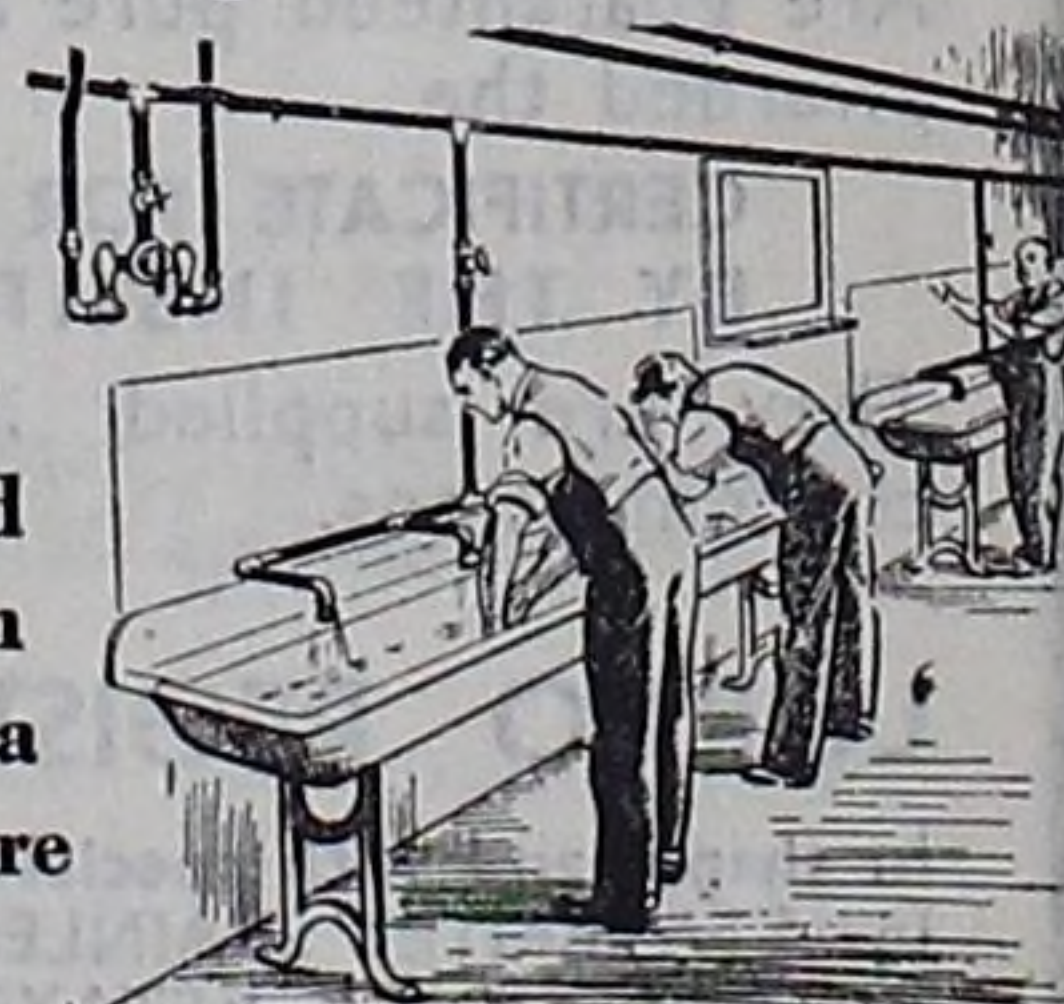
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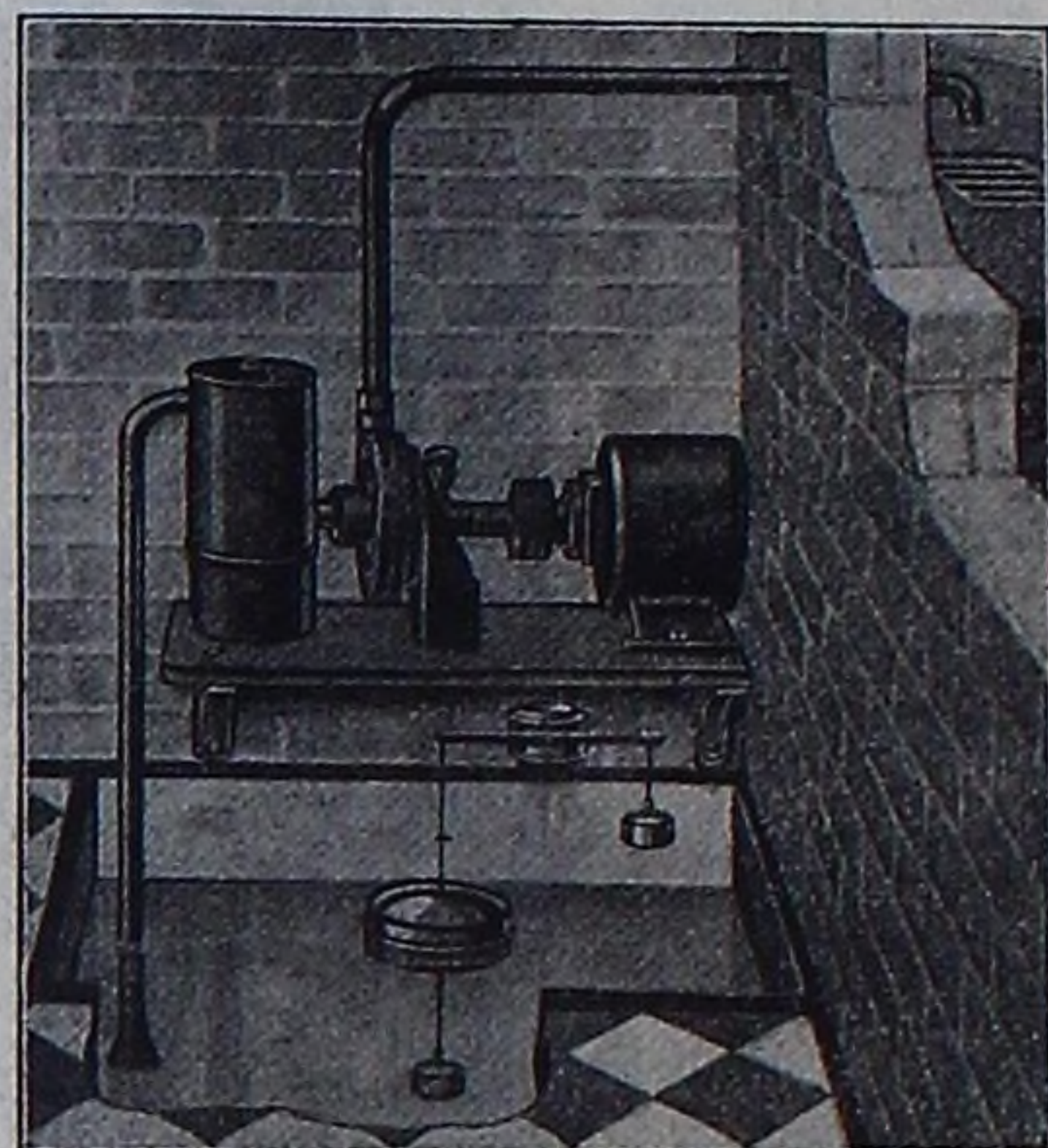
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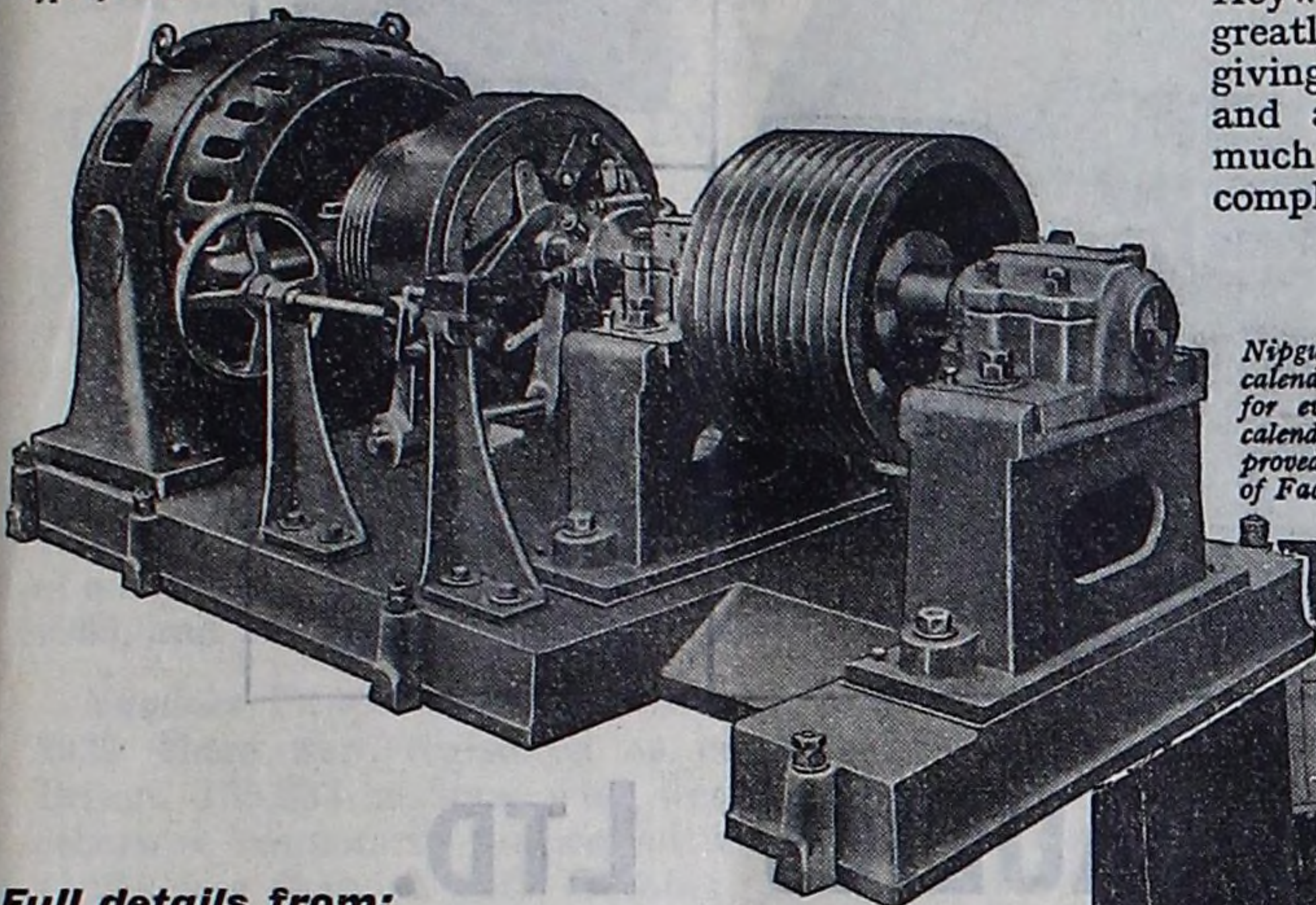
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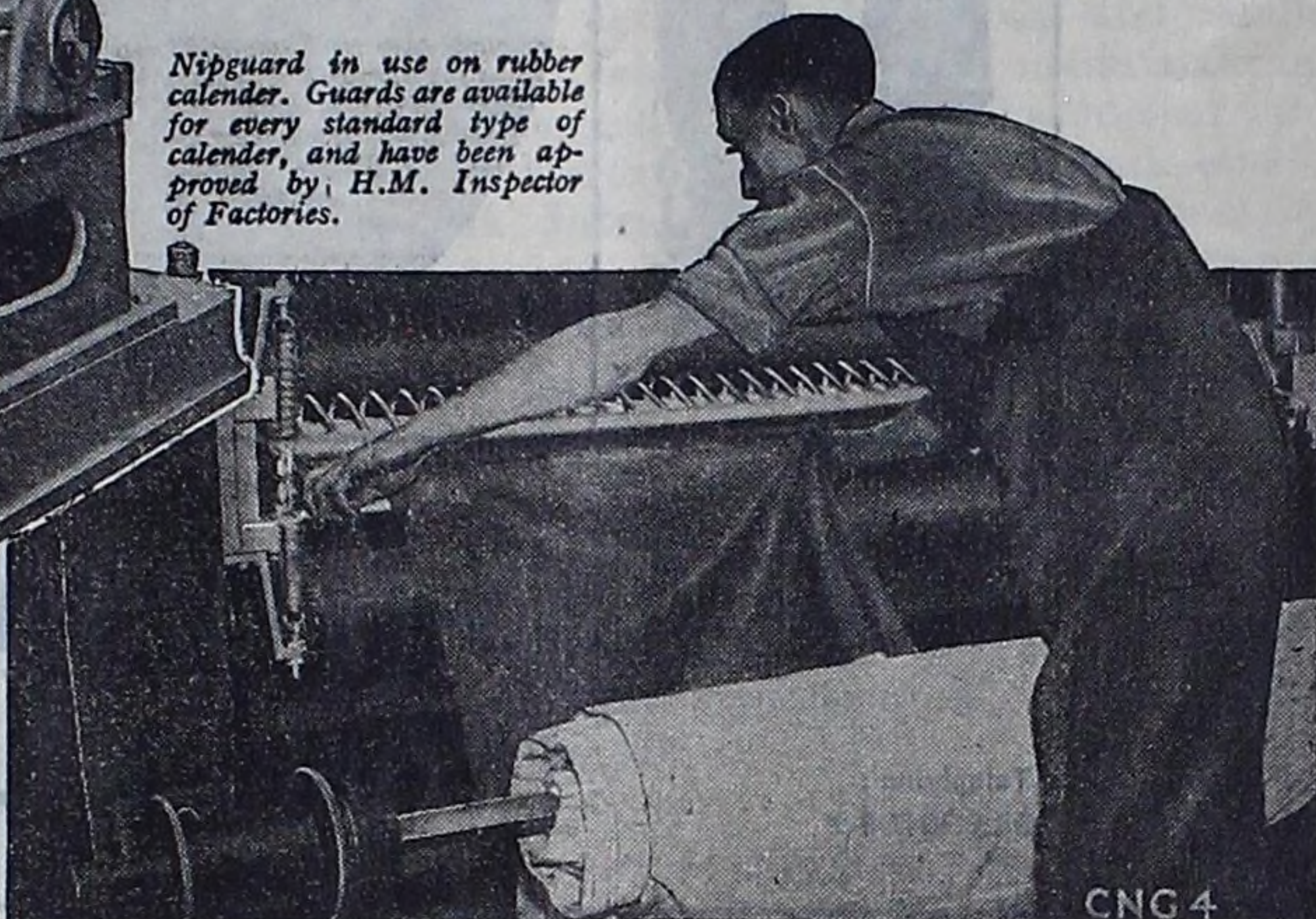
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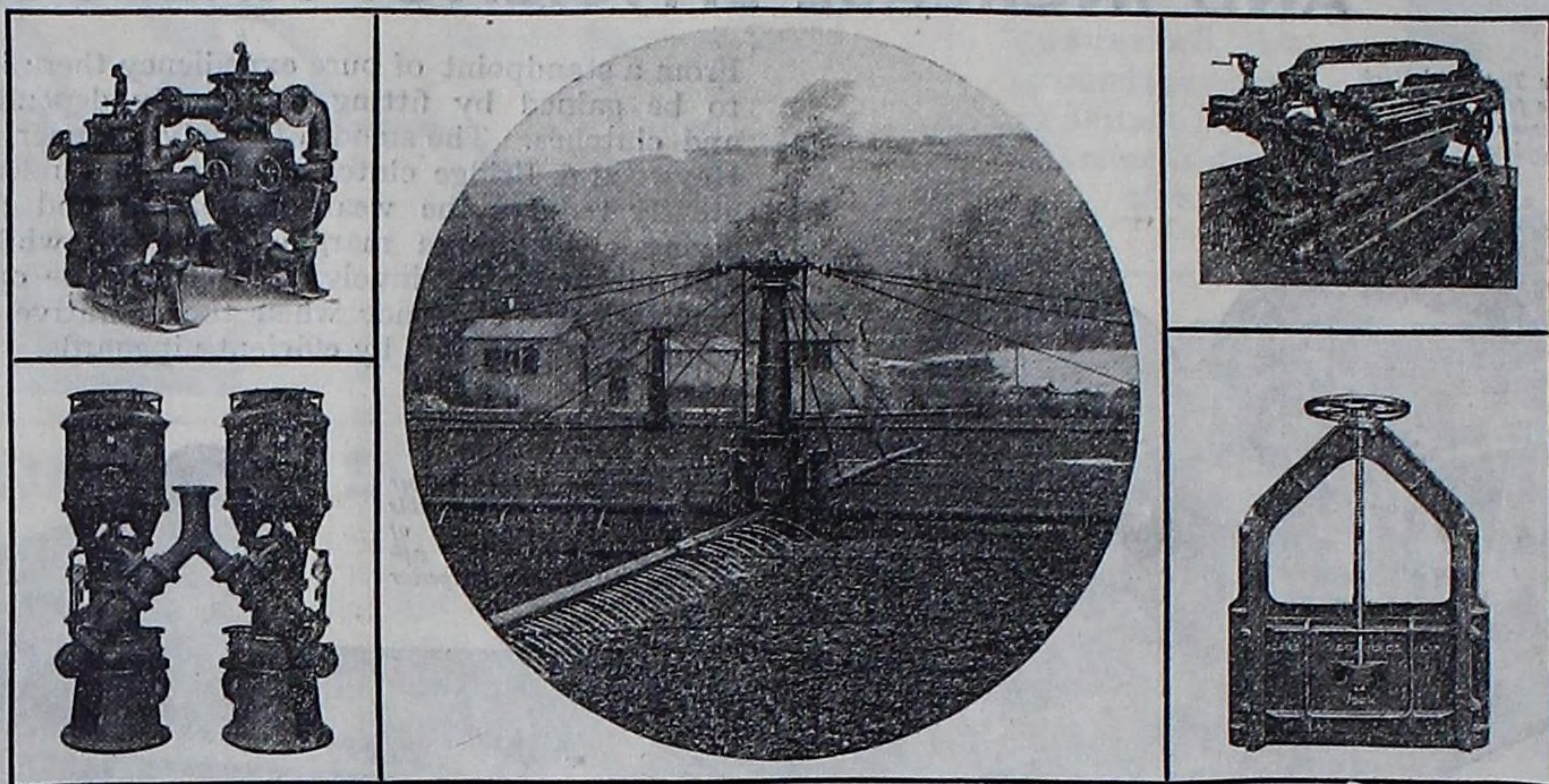
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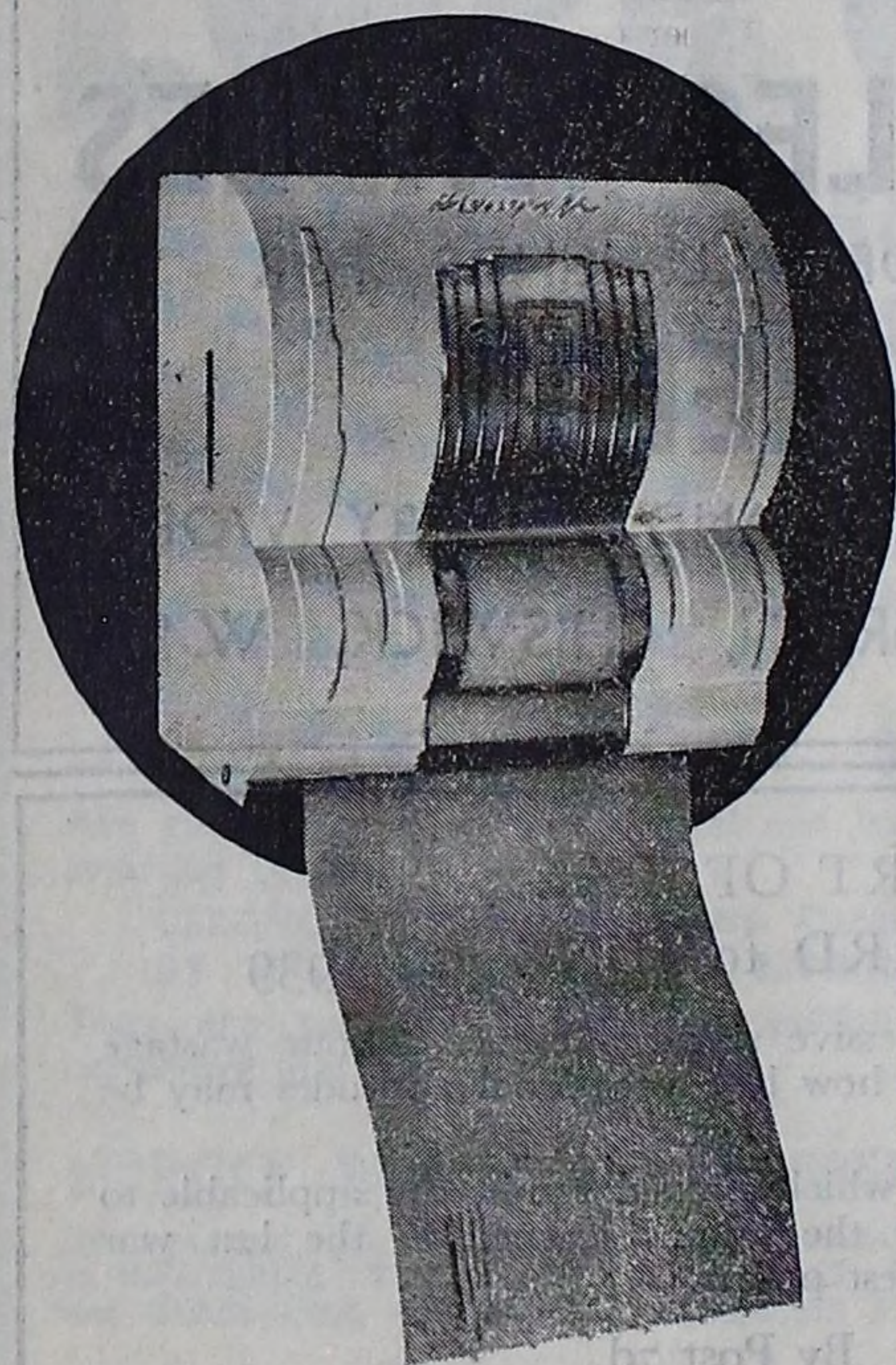
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## EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, COST OF LIVING, AND TRADE DISPUTES IN NOVEMBER.

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement, on the whole, between 16th October and 13th November.

*Numbers Wholly Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—*At 13th November, 1939, there were 1,213,345 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 8,310 less than at 16th October, 1939, and 242,323 less than at 14th November, 1938.

*Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—*At 13th November, 1939, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 135,233 persons who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. This was 11,218 less than at 16th October, 1939, and 170,263 less than at 14th November, 1938.

*Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—*At 13th November, 1939, there were on the registers in Great Britain 54,010 unemployed persons who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. This was 8,522 less than at 16th October, 1939, and 12,929 less than at 14th November, 1938.

*Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.—*The total of 1,402,588 persons on the registers at 13th November, 1939, included 1,204,499 applicants for benefit or allowances and 198,089 non-claimants. The latter figure showed a decrease of 17,987 as compared with 16th October, 1939.

*Percentages Unemployed.—*Among insured persons, aged 16–64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 13th November, 1939, was 9·2 as compared with 9·3 at 16th October, 1939, and 12·6 at 14th November, 1938. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 9·5 at 13th November, 1939, 9·6 at 16th October, 1939, and 13·0 at 14th November, 1938. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 5·1, 4·0 and 5·7 respectively.

*Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.—*There were reductions, between 16th October and 13th November, in the numbers unemployed in coal mining, engineering, metal goods manufacture, motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture, the principal textile industries, boot and shoe manufacture, the transport and distributive trades, the fishing industry and the entertainment, sport, etc. industries. On the other hand, there were increases in the numbers unemployed in the building industry, agriculture and horticulture, tailoring, hat and cap making, and local government service.

### 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 November

are estimated to have resulted in an increase of about £350,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 1,947,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £300 in those of 10,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were increased included coal miners in all districts, workpeople employed in steel melting shops and rolling mills in various districts, pottery workers, soap and candle makers, workpeople employed in the manufacturing section of the cotton industry and in the woollen and worsted industry, hosiery makers, furniture trade operatives in various districts, workpeople employed by electrical contractors, dock workers, and workpeople employed in the wholesale mantle and costume trade.

The changes so far reported in the eleven completed months of 1939 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about £650,000 a week in the rates of wages of over 3,700,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of £14,000 in those of 93,000 workpeople.

Further particulars regarding the changes in rates of wages which came into operation in November are given on pages 429 to 436.

### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st December, 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 73 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 69 per cent. at 1st November, 1939. The rise of 4 points (i.e. from 169 to 173, the figure for July, 1914, being 100) is equivalent to about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

For food alone, the index figure at 1st December was 57 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, showing a rise of 3 points or about 2 per cent. since 1st November, when the figure was 54 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

The rise in the index figure for food was due mainly to increases in the prices of eggs, fish, bacon and cheese. Among items other than food, the principal changes were increases in the prices of clothing, coal and gas.

Further particulars are given on page 427.

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in November, was 79. In addition, 10 disputes which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workpeople involved in these 89 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was 43,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in November was about 132,000 working days.

The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress during the first eleven months of 1939 was about 1,307,000 working days, and the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was about 324,000.



# NUMBERS OF PERSONS INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT AT JULY, 1939.

## ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES AND AREAS.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE (pages 382 and 383) statistics were given of the estimated numbers insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts at July, 1939, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as a whole, together with comparisons with previous years. In the present issue the figures are analysed by industries and geographical areas.

### GENERAL SCHEME (INCLUDING SPECIAL SCHEMES).

#### CHANGES IN INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION, 1938-1939.

The estimated total number of persons, aged 14-64, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at July, 1939, exclusive of those insured under the Agricultural Scheme, was 15,157,400, showing an increase of 164,900, or 1.1 per cent., as compared with July, 1938. The distribution of these totals among the principal industries and the percentage changes in each industry since the year 1923 (the earliest date for which comparable figures are available) are shown in detail in the Tables on pages 424 and 425.

The changes between July, 1938, and July, 1939, in the industries in which the greatest numerical increases or decreases occurred, together with the percentage change in each case, are shown in the following Table:—

*Industries showing the greatest changes during 1938-39 in the numbers insured, aged 14-64.*

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) at July, 1939, as compared with a year before.	
	Number.	Per cent.
<i>Increases:</i>		
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ...	+ 73,730	+ 18.0
Public Works Contracting ...	+ 35,940	+ 10.9
National Government Service ...	+ 31,580	+ 16.6
Local Government Service ...	+ 24,160	+ 5.3
General Engineering, etc. ...	+ 19,100	+ 2.8
Tailoring ...	+ 12,850	+ 5.3
Metal Industries not separately specified ...	+ 9,460	+ 3.2
Professional Services ...	+ 7,880	+ 3.5
Steel Melting, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	+ 6,180	+ 3.3
Rubber ...	+ 5,830	+ 8.7
Entertainments, Sport, etc. ...	+ 5,790	+ 3.7
Explosives ...	+ 5,640	+ 18.4
Electric Cable, Apparatus, etc. ...	+ 5,500	+ 2.9
Brass, Copper, Zinc, etc., Manufacture ...	+ 5,070	+ 9.8
<i>Decreases:</i>		
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. ...	— 5,270	— 8.7
Stove, Grate, etc., and General Ironfounding ...	— 5,880	— 5.4
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. ...	— 7,760	— 4.7
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. ...	— 7,990	— 7.0
Shipping Service ...	— 8,930	— 6.4
Building ...	— 10,680	— 1.0
Distributive Trades ...	— 11,660	— 0.5
Cotton ...	— 17,160	— 4.1
Coal Mining ...	— 20,020	— 2.3

The increases occurred mainly in industries and services affected by the defence programme, and in a number of cases, including motor vehicle, cycle, and aircraft manufacture, public works contracting, National Government service, explosives manufacture, and general engineering, they followed on substantial increases in the previous year. The motor vehicle, cycle, and aircraft group especially has shown an exceptionally high rate of increase during recent years, the numbers insured having risen since 1936 by over 150,000, nearly one-half of which was in 1938-39. This is no doubt due mainly to the expansion of the aircraft industry.

Some light on the sources from which particular industries have drawn their additional labour is afforded by the Table on page 423. Apart from the additions and losses from causes common to all industries, the figures for each industry may also be affected by transfers of insured workers to or from other insured industries during the year. The net effect of the various influences is indicated in the Table referred to, which gives, for certain industry groups, the estimated numbers of insured workpeople at July, 1939, and expresses these numbers, together with (a) the numbers of new entrants and (b) the net numbers of exitants during the previous year, as percentages of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1938. While precise figures of the numbers who have transferred from one industry to another during the year are not known, some idea of the extent of the net movement out of, or into, a particular industry may be obtained by comparing its exitant figure with that for all industries combined. When the net exit from a particular industry has been at a greater rate than from industry as a whole, while the rate of fresh entry has been approximately the same, it may be concluded that there has been, in addition to the movement common to all industries, a net transference to other industries, or an abnormal movement out of unemployment insurance altogether. Conversely when the figures in the columns for normal wastage, etc., show that further net additions, over and above new entrants to insurance, have occurred in a particular industry, it is clear that there must have been transfers of insured persons from other industries. The figures for males in the Table on page 423 show that there have been considerable additions of this kind, by transfer from other industries, in motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture, National and Local Government service, public works contracting, chemicals manufacture, explosives, etc., manufacture, the iron and steel and certain other metal manufacturing industries, and marine and constructional engineering. The figures

for females in that Table show a similar recruitment from other insured industries into general engineering and motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture. The electrical industries continued to attract high proportions of male new entrants into insurance. The figures for the distributive trades show that the marked changes in personnel in that industry, observed in former years, have continued; somewhat similar characteristics appear among both males and females in commerce and finance and hotel and boarding house service, and among males in the clothing, furniture, printing and pottery industries and in laundry service. In the coal and other mining industries, the cotton industry, the silk and artificial silk industries, and textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., the proportion of male new entrants is again below the average, while the net movement out of these industries is above the average. For 1938-39, the building, brick and tile, stove, grate, etc., and glass trades, together with shipping service, also fall into this category.

#### CHANGES IN INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION, 1923-1939.

The Table given on pages 424 and 425 indicates, by means of index numbers, the degree of expansion or contraction which has occurred since the year 1923 in the total numbers of persons, aged 16-64, attached to various industries, so far as indicated by the statistics of insured persons. During this period there have been certain changes in the scope of the Unemployment Insurance Scheme, which have to some extent affected the comparability of the actual numbers of insured persons. In particular, in January, 1928, workpeople aged 65 years and over, who had previously been included, ceased to be insurable against unemployment; and in April, 1938, certain classes of domestic employment, which had not previously been insurable, were brought within the scope of the Scheme. Information was available, however, as to the approximate proportions, among the total number of insured persons in each industry, who were 16-64 years of age in 1927, and as to the numbers of persons in the newly insured domestic employments at July, 1938; and this information has been used to provide a basis for a comparable series of index numbers, reflecting the changes in the numbers of persons, aged 16-64, attached to the various industries, unaffected by the changes in the scope of the Unemployment Insurance Scheme. (Juveniles under 16 years of age, who did not become insurable until the year 1934, have been excluded). On this basis, the Table below shows the percentage changes, between 1923 and each of the years 1929, 1932, 1938 and 1939, in the total numbers of persons, aged 16-64, attached to each of nine main groups of industries in the United Kingdom:—

Group.	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) since 1923.				Estimated Number Insured at July, 1939.
	July, 1929.	July, 1932.	July, 1938.	July, 1939.	
Fishing* ...	+ 15.6	+ 30.0	+ 40.6	+ 33.1	31,880
Mining and Quarrying ...	— 9.6	— 12.0	— 26.2	— 27.8	942,940
Manufacturing ...	+ 4.4	+ 5.3	+ 14.6	+ 16.9	6,705,140
Building and Contracting ...	+ 23.1	+ 42.6	+ 71.3	+ 74.6	1,405,140
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply† ...	— 1.8	+ 5.6	+ 34.8	+ 34.8	222,460
Transport, Communication, Storage and Distribution† ...	+ 24.4	+ 41.3	+ 49.9	+ 49.2	2,982,480
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance...†	+ 1.4	+ 8.7	+ 21.2	+ 21.0	272,750
Miscellaneous Services† ...	+ 26.7	+ 46.0	+ 82.4	+ 86.6	1,071,560
National and Local Government ...	— 1.0	+ 16.4	+ 35.0	+ 46.8	687,650
All Industries and Services	+ 8.4	+ 14.8	+ 24.6	+ 26.4	14,322,000

The Table shows very marked expansion since 1923 in the miscellaneous services group† and in the building and contracting industries; in these two groups the numbers insured in 1939 were 86.6 per cent. and 74.6 per cent. respectively, above the level of 1923. There have also been large increases—approaching 50 per cent.—in transport and distribution and in the National and Local Government services. In the manufacturing industries, except for a slight recession between 1931 and 1932, there has been a steady expansion, particularly during the past four years. On the other hand, there has been a continuous decline in the numbers of insured persons in the mining and quarrying group, in which the total in 1939 was 27.8 per cent. below the level of 1923.

Of the individual industries specified in the Table on pages 424 and 425, those showing the largest relative increases since 1923 in the numbers insured include the electrical industries; motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture; silk and artificial silk manufacture; building and public works contracting and certain allied industries (e.g., artificial stone, concrete, etc., constructional engineering, heating and ventilating apparatus, wallpaper, paints, varnish, etc., stone quarrying, and brick and tile manufacture); furniture manufacture; explosives manufacture; scientific and photographic instrument making; shirts, collars and underclothing; tramway and omnibus service; the distributive trades; entertainments, sport, etc.; hotel, restaurant, etc., services; laundries; professional services; and Local Government service. The greatest proportionate decreases, between

\* The figures for the fishing industry do not include share fishermen, who are outside the scope of the unemployment insurance scheme.

† The figures are exclusive of considerable numbers of persons excepted from unemployment insurance under certificates of exception.

‡ This group includes professional services, entertainments, sport, etc., hotel, public house, restaurant, boarding-house, club, etc., service, laundries, and dyeing and dry cleaning.



1923 and 1939, have occurred in carriage, cart, etc. manufacture; pig iron manufacture; coal and iron mining and certain of the lesser mining and quarrying industries; ship building and repairing; and the cotton, lace and jute industries. In ship building and repairing, however, there has been a steady increase since 1935, though the number insured at July, 1939, was still only about two-thirds of the number in 1923.

The effect of the changes in the various industries on the relative proportions of the total number of insured persons in the nine main groups of industries is shown in the following Table :—

*Relative proportions of the total insured population included in certain large groups of industries in 1923, 1929, 1932 and 1939.*

Group.	Percentage of total number insured at			
	July, 1923.	July, 1929.	July, 1932.	July, 1939.
Fishing* ... ..	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mining and Quarrying ... ..	11.7	9.8	9.0	6.6
Manufacturing ... ..	51.1	49.3	46.9	46.8
Building and Contracting ... ..	7.3	8.2	9.0	9.8
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply† ... ..	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6
Transport, Communication, Storage and Distribution† ... ..	17.8	20.6	22.0	20.8
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ... ..	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Miscellaneous Services‡ ... ..	4.7	5.5	6.0	7.5
National and Local Government ... ..	3.7	3.2	3.6	4.8
All Industries and Services ... ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Comparison of the figures for 1939 with those for earlier years is slightly affected by the inclusion, in 1939, of the classes of domestic workers who were brought into insurance in 1938; these workpeople were almost wholly in the "Miscellaneous Services" and National and Local Government groups. The figures, however, reflect the reduction between 1923 and 1939 in the proportions which workpeople in the mining and quarrying industries, and in the manufacturing industries, formed of the total number of insured persons, and the increases in the building and contracting industries.

### CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

Between July, 1938, and July, 1939, there was an increase of 164,900 in the total number of insured persons, aged 14-64, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, excluding agricultural workers. The increases in the various administrative divisions during this period, together with the estimated numbers of insured males and females in each division at July, 1939, are shown in the Table below. An analysis by districts is not available in respect of the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries, and the figures for those schemes in Great Britain are therefore shown separately in the Table.

Administrative Division. §	Estimated numbers, aged 14 to 64, insured at July, 1939.			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Totals as compared with July, 1938.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.	Per Cent.
London ... ..	2,115,590	1,042,550	3,158,140	+ 22,740	+ 0.7
South-Eastern ...	887,990	307,230	1,195,220	+ 21,130	+ 1.8
South-Western ...	828,320	256,480	1,084,800	+ 36,080	+ 3.4
Midlands ... ..	1,601,260	680,140	2,281,400	+ 33,370	+ 1.5
North-Eastern ...	1,121,310	448,160	1,569,470	+ 13,710	+ 0.9
North-Western ...	1,509,550	799,340	2,308,890	+ 7,490	+ 0.3
Northern ... ..	708,640	156,930	865,570	+ 4,890	+ 0.6
Scotland ... ..	1,099,440	455,330	1,554,770	+ 19,170	+ 1.2
Wales ... ..	564,900	93,840	658,740	+ 3,420	+ 0.5
Special Schemes...	101,000	60,000	161,000	+ 1,000	+ 0.6
Great Britain ...	10,538,000	4,300,000	14,838,000	+ 163,000	+ 1.1
Northern Ireland	198,600	120,800	319,400	+ 1,900	+ 0.6
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10,736,600	4,420,800	15,157,400	+ 164,900	+ 1.1

Every divisional area showed an increase, between July, 1938, and July, 1939, in the total number of insured persons. The greatest increase recorded was in the South-Western Division, where the total rose by over 36,000, or 3·4 per cent. There were also considerable increases in the South-Eastern Division (1·8 per cent.), the Midlands (1·5 per cent.) and Scotland (1·2 per cent.). In London the increase during 1938-9 was only 0·7 per cent., as compared with 1·1 per cent. in 1937-8 and 3·5 per cent. in 1936-7. The increase in the Southern and Midlands Divisions, taken as a whole, was again substantially greater than in the rest of the United Kingdom, the total increase in the former group amounting to over 113,000, or 1·5 per cent., as compared with less than 51,000, or 0·7 per cent., in the other Divisions (including the North of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland).

For comparisons over a longer period the figures for insured persons aged 16-64 must be used, since juveniles under 16 years of age were not insured against unemployment prior to September, 1934. The Table below shows the changes in the estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64 (exclusive of those insured under special schemes), in each administrative area between the year 1923 and

\* See footnote \* on previous page.

See footnote 1 on previous page

§ The figures relate to the areas as at July, 1939 (i.e., prior to the alteration in Divisional areas which was made on 24th August, 1939).

the years 1929, 1932, 1938, and 1939. For the year 1923, when the numbers insured included persons over 65 years of age, an approximate estimate has been made of the numbers aged 16 to 64.

Administrative Division.*	Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64.				
	July, 1923.	July, 1929.	July, 1932.	July, 1938.	July, 1939.
	<i>Thousands.</i>				
London ... ..	2,054	2,346	2,523	2,957	2,992
South-Eastern ...	685	830	913	1,105	1,128
South-Western ...	703	792	856	987	1,027
Midlands ... ..	1,618	1,772	1,869	2,107	2,145
North-Eastern ...	1,207	1,308	1,367	1,461	1,481
North-Western ...	1,950	2,056	2,126	2,170	2,185
Northern ... ..	761	743	787	808	814
Scotland... ..	1,249	1,270	1,340	1,439	1,461
Wales ... ..	599	583	619	625	628
Northern Ireland	248	258	265	298	300
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11,074	11,958	12,665	13,960	14,161

The figures for 1938 and 1939, given in the above Table, are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, since they include a considerable number of persons (estimated at about 215,000, of ages 16-64, in July, 1938) in certain classes of domestic employments which were brought within the scope of the Unemployment Insurance scheme in April, 1938. In the following Table, the effects on the figures of this extension of the scope of the scheme have been eliminated, the figures for July, 1938, *inclusive* of the newly insured classes, having been equated with those (for the same date) *exclusive* of these classes, so as to provide a continuous series of index numbers reflecting the percentage changes in the numbers aged 16-64, on a comparable basis :—

Administrative Division.*	INDEX NUMBERS (July, 1923 = 100).				
	July, 1923.	July, 1929.	July, 1932.	July, 1938.	July, 1939.
London ...	100·0	114·2	122·8	141·1	142·8
South-Eastern ...	100·0	121·2	133·3	157·2	160·5
South-Western ...	100·0	112·7	121·8	137·0	142·6
Midlands ...	100·0	109·5	115·5	129·2	131·5
North-Eastern ...	100·0	108·4	113·3	119·6	121·0
North-Western ...	100·0	105·4	109·0	109·9	110·7
Northern ...	100·0	97·6	103·4	105·0	105·8
Scotland ...	100·0	101·7	107·3	113·5	115·2
Wales ...	100·0	97·3	103·3	103·0	103·5
Northern Ireland	100·0	104·0	106·9	119·8	120·6
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	100·0	108·0	114·4	124·1	125·9

The increases since 1923 have been greatest in the South-Eastern and South-Western Divisions and in London, followed by the Midlands, and least in the Northern Division and in Wales. The London, South-Eastern, South-Western and Midlands Divisions now include 51·5 per cent. of the total insured population, aged 16-64, of the United Kingdom, as compared with 48·0 per cent. in 1929 and 45·7 per cent. in 1923.

### AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.

The estimated total numbers of persons, aged 14-64, insured under the Agricultural Scheme at July, 1939, were 710,000 in Great Britain and 740,900 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In the Table below the totals for July, 1939, for Great Britain and for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, are analysed by sex and age-groups, for each of the four main groups of employment covered by the Scheme :—

	Age Group.	Great Britain.			Great Britain and Northern Ireland.		
		Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
Farming, Fores- try, etc.	21-64	358,440	24,170	382,610	379,460	24,920	404,380
	18-20	36,700	3,620	40,320	39,810	3,760	43,570
	14-17	46,110	3,630	49,740	48,920	3,680	52,600
	Total	441,250	31,420	472,670	468,190	32,360	500,550
Market Garden- ing, Horticul- ture, etc.	21-64	50,930	10,750	61,680	51,520	10,790	62,310
	18-20	5,530	2,230	7,760	5,610	2,240	7,850
	14-17	7,770	3,160	10,930	7,950	3,160	11,110
	Total	64,230	16,140	80,370	65,080	16,190	81,270
Private Garden- ing.	21-64	92,840	500	93,340	94,350	500	94,850
	18-20	5,470	70	5,540	5,560	70	5,630
	14-17	7,450	90	7,540	7,540	90	7,630
	Total	105,760	660	106,420	107,450	660	108,110
Other Employ- ments.	21-64	44,790	580	45,370	45,170	590	45,760
	18-20	2,300	80	2,380	2,320	80	2,400
	14-17	2,670	120	2,790	2,690	120	2,810
	Total	49,760	780	50,540	50,180	790	50,970
TOTAL ... ..	21-64	547,000	36,000	583,000	570,500	36,800	607,300
	18-20	50,000	6,000	56,000	53,300	6,150	59,450
	14-17	64,000	7,000	71,000	67,100	7,050	74,150
	Total	661,000	49,000	710,000	690,900	50,000	740,900

\* See footnote § in previous column.



Certain classes of persons, including clerks, mechanics (*e.g.*, masons, blacksmiths and carpenters) and milk roundsmen, employed by farmers, market gardeners, etc., have been, and still are, insurable against unemployment under the provisions of the General Scheme of unemployment insurance, and are included in the estimates of the numbers of persons insured under that Scheme. The total number of such workpeople insured at July, 1939, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was approximately 10,880, of whom about 6,300 were employed by persons engaged in farming or forestry, and 4,580 by market gardeners, etc. For the purpose of estimates of the total numbers of persons in agriculture, horticulture and forestry who are insured against unemployment, these figures must be added to those given in the foregoing Table.

The total of 740,900 persons insured under the Agricultural Scheme in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in July, 1939, showed a decrease of 9,450, or 1·3 per cent., as compared with July, 1938. Separate figures for males and females, for each of the industry groups covered by the Scheme, are given below:—

Industry.	Estimated number insured, aged 14-64.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) between 1938 and 1939.	
	July, 1938.	July, 1939.	Number.	Per cent.
<b>MALES.</b>				
Farming, Forestry, etc. ...	472,910	468,190	- 4,720	- 1·0
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc. ...	66,890	65,080	- 1,810	- 2·7
Private Gardening ...	110,990	107,450	- 3,540	- 3·2
Other Employments* ...	51,410	50,180	- 1,230	- 2·4
Total ...	702,200	690,900	- 11,300	- 1·6
<b>FEMALES.</b>				
Farming Forestry, etc. ...	30,990	32,360	+ 1,370	+ 4·4
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc. ...	15,800	16,190	+ 390	+ 2·5
Private Gardening ...	570	660	+ 90	+ 15·8
Other Employments* ...	790	790	...	...
Total ...	48,150	50,000	+ 1,850	+ 3·8

In each of the four industry groups there was a reduction, between July 1938, and July, 1939, in the number of males insured under the Agricultural Scheme, the total reduction being over 11,000, or 1·6 per cent. On the other hand, there were increases in the numbers of females insured under the Scheme, the total increase being over 1,800, or 3·8 per cent. In the previous twelve months there had been little change in the number of males insured under the Agricultural Scheme (apart from the increase resulting from its extension to cover certain outdoor domestic occupations in April, 1938) but an increase of nearly 6,000, or over 14 per cent., in the number of insured females.

The following Table shows the numbers insured under the Agricultural Scheme at July, 1938, and July, 1939, in each of the administrative divisions† of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:—

Administrative Division.†	Estimated number insured aged 14-64.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	
	July, 1938.	July, 1939.	Number.	Per cent.
<b>MALES.</b>				
London ...	30,220	28,010	- 2,210	- 7·3
South-Eastern ...	200,080	197,220	- 2,860	- 1·4
South-Western ...	112,740	109,880	- 2,860	- 2·5
Midlands ...	75,740	74,860	- 880	- 1·2
North-Eastern ...	71,530	70,850	- 680	- 1·0
North-Western ...	37,150	36,920	- 230	- 0·6
Northern ...	23,440	22,880	- 560	- 2·4
Scotland ...	94,050	93,010	- 1,040	- 1·1
Wales ...	28,050	27,370	- 680	- 2·4
Northern Ireland ...	29,200	29,900	+ 700	+ 2·4
Total ...	702,200	690,900	- 11,300	- 1·6
<b>FEMALES.</b>				
London ...	5,050	4,950	- 100	- 2·0
South-Eastern ...	14,630	16,100	+ 1,470	+ 10·0
South-Western ...	2,270	2,380	+ 110	+ 4·8
Midlands ...	2,680	2,900	+ 220	+ 8·2
North-Eastern ...	9,660	10,360	+ 700	+ 7·2
North-Western ...	1,470	1,490	+ 20	+ 1·4
Northern ...	2,020	1,980	- 40	- 2·0
Scotland ...	8,290	8,010	- 280	- 3·4
Wales ...	930	830	- 100	- 10·8
Northern Ireland ...	1,150	1,000	- 150	- 13·0
Total ...	48,150	50,000	+ 1,850	+ 3·8

There were reductions, between July, 1938, and July, 1939, in the numbers of males insured under the Agricultural Scheme in each of the administrative divisions shown in the Table, apart from Northern Ireland where there was an increase of 2·4 per cent. The

\* Including park, cemetery, etc., gardening, the maintenance of tennis courts, golf links, sports grounds, factory and works gardens, etc., and the outdoor domestic occupations (*e.g.*, game keepers, warreners, ghillies, river keepers, groomers, hunt servants, etc.) brought within the Agricultural Scheme in April, 1938.

† The figures relate to the areas as at July, 1939 (*i.e.* prior to the alteration in Divisional areas which was made on 24th August, 1939).

greatest proportionate reduction was in the London Division, where it was equivalent to over 7 per cent. Among females, there were increases in the South-Eastern, Midlands, and North-Eastern Divisions, and reductions in Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland; in the North-Western and Northern Divisions there was little change.

For the purpose of obtaining some information on the extent to which insured persons move between employments within the Agricultural Scheme and those within the General Scheme, a record was kept, at the recent exchange of unemployment books, of cases in which it was found necessary to revise the industry classification because of this movement. The classification entered on each unemployment book, issued in exchange for an old book, represents the industry in which the insured person was employed at the time of exchange, or, if he was then unemployed, the industry in which he was last employed. Accordingly the classification is revised in cases where the industry classification on the old book at the time of exchange does not represent the industry in which the insured worker is then employed, or was last employed. The figures derived from this revision merely indicate the number of cases in which the industry in which an insured worker is employed, or was last employed, is different from that in which he was employed, or was last employed, at the previous exchange of unemployment books; they do not purport to represent the total number of cases in which an insured worker has at some time during the year transferred from employment under the Agricultural Scheme to employment under the General Scheme, and vice versa. The exchange of unemployment books takes place, however, at the season of the year in which there is normally most employment in agriculture.

The Table below gives the result of an analysis of the changes in industry classification made at the recent exchange of unemployment books in the case of males aged 14-64. The figures relate to Great Britain.

#### Interchange between General and Agricultural Schemes.

Industry Group.	Farming, Forestry, etc.			Other Agricultural Scheme Employments.		
	Transfers to General Scheme.	Transfers from General Scheme.	Net transfers to General Scheme.	Transfers to General Scheme.	Transfers from General Scheme.	Net transfers to General Scheme.
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	10,640	5,067	5,573	2,756	1,903	853
Mining ...	2,120	1,329	791	374	295	79
Transport and Communication, and Fishing ...	1,565	914	651	389	396	- 7†
Engineering, Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Ironfounding ...	946	526	420	453	249	204
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	825	678	147	290	316	- 26†
Brick, Pottery, Cement, Artificial Stone and Glass ...	811	656	155	292	259	33
Woodworking, etc. ...	703	420	283	223	209	14
Metal Manufacture and Metal Industries ...	697	386	311	291	199	92
Hotels, Laundry Service and Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	558	459	99	322	441	- 119†
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft, Carriages, Railway Wagons, etc. ...	508	247	261	500	191	309
Textiles ...	332	437	- 105*	178	267	- 89†
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc., and Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ...	284	169	115	132	79	53
Miscellaneous Trades and Services ...	7,105	5,795	1,310	3,269	4,103	- 834†
TOTAL ...	27,094	17,083	10,011	9,469	8,907	562

The Table shows that 27,094 persons in farming, forestry, etc. transferred during the year to industries within the General Scheme. Of these 10,640, or nearly two-fifths, entered the building and contracting industries; 7,105, or over a quarter, entered the group of miscellaneous trades and services (which includes, *inter alia*, the distributive trades and National and Local Government Services). Other groups to which considerable numbers transferred were mining and quarrying and transport and communication. On the other hand, transfers to farming, forestry, etc., numbered 17,083; of these, 5,795 came from the miscellaneous group of trades and services, and relatively high numbers also came from the building and contracting group (5,067) and from the mining and transport and communication groups. On balance there was a net transfer of 10,011 during the year from farming, forestry, etc. to industries within the General Scheme.

There was also a small net transfer from other employments insurable under the Agricultural Scheme, transfers to General Scheme employments numbering 9,469, as against 8,907 transfers from those employments. The miscellaneous group of trades and services, and building and contracting, together accounted for most of the transfers.

The figures for farming, forestry, etc. in the foregoing Table are similar to those for 1937-38. For other agricultural employments, however, the figures show a considerable reduction in the number of transfers from General Scheme employments; as a result there was this year a small net transfer to the General Scheme, whereas last year the movement was in the opposite direction.

\* Net transfer to Farming, Forestry, etc.

† Net transfer to Other Agricultural Employments.



## REVISED PERCENTAGES OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, UNEMPLOYED, JULY, 1938, TO JUNE, 1939.

THE percentages unemployed among insured persons, aged 16-64, published in previous issues of this GAZETTE in respect of each month from July, 1938, have been computed by relating the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed to the total numbers of insured persons at the beginning of July, 1938. At that date the total numbers insured, aged 16-64, inclusive of agriculture, were 14,510,000 in Great Britain, and 14,839,500 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland; the corresponding figures, excluding the agricultural scheme, were 13,820,000 and 14,120,000 respectively.

The information now available (see page 382 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE) shows that at 3rd July, 1939, the estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, inclusive of those within the agricultural scheme, had risen to 14,700,000 in Great Britain, and 15,032,000 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, while the corresponding figures excluding agriculture were 14,020,000 and 14,322,000 respectively. The monthly percentages of unemployment among insured persons for the period July, 1938, to June, 1939, accordingly require adjustment to allow for these increases in the insured population.

The Table below shows the estimated total numbers insured against unemployment at one date in each month from 18th July, 1938, to 12th June, 1939, including and excluding persons insured under the agricultural scheme, and the revised percentages of unemployment, calculated on the basis of the new estimates of the numbers insured at each date.

Date.	Including Agricultural Scheme.		Excluding Agricultural Scheme.	
	Estimated numbers insured aged 16-64.	Percentage of insured persons unemployed.	Estimated numbers insured aged 16-64.	Percentage of insured persons unemployed.
<b>GREAT BRITAIN.</b>				
1938.				
18th July ...	14,519,000	12.1	13,828,000	12.5
15th August ...	14,535,000	11.9	13,844,000	12.3
12th September ...	14,551,000	12.1	13,860,000	12.5
17th October ...	14,566,000	12.0	13,877,000	12.4
14th November ...	14,578,000	12.3	13,891,000	12.7
12th December ...	14,589,000	12.4	13,904,000	12.6
1939.				
16th January ...	14,604,000	13.7	13,921,000	13.9
13th February ...	14,615,000	12.8	13,934,000	13.0
13th March ...	14,630,000	11.6	13,951,000	11.9
17th April ...	14,651,000	10.9	13,972,000	11.2
15th May ...	14,669,000	10.0	13,990,000	10.2
12th June ...	14,687,000	9.1	14,007,000	9.3
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.</b>				
1938.				
18th July ...	14,848,000	12.5	14,128,200	12.9
15th August ...	14,865,100	12.2	14,144,400	12.6
12th September ...	14,881,400	12.4	14,160,600	12.8
17th October ...	14,896,600	12.3	14,177,800	12.7
14th November ...	14,908,800	12.6	14,192,000	13.0
12th December ...	14,919,800	12.7	14,205,000	12.9
1939.				
16th January ...	14,934,700	14.0	14,222,000	14.2
13th February ...	14,945,700	13.1	14,235,000	13.3
13th March ...	14,960,900	12.0	14,252,200	12.2
17th April ...	14,982,100	11.2	14,273,400	11.5
15th May ...	15,000,400	10.2	14,291,600	10.5
12th June ...	15,018,700	9.3	14,308,800	9.6

For each month from July to October, 1939, revised percentages of unemployment computed on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1939, are given on page 422.

## NATIONAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL.

THE second meeting of the National Joint Advisory Council, composed of representatives of the British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress General Council, which was set up to advise the Government on matters on which employers and workers have a common interest, was held at the Ministry of Labour and National Service on 6th December, 1939. The Minister of Labour and National Service was in the chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made a statement to the Council on the problems involved in the financing of the war. A general discussion was then opened on the Chancellor's statement and will be continued at the next meeting of the Council, to be held on 3rd January.

## SCHOOL-LEAVING AGE.

THE Education Act, 1936, and the Education (Scotland) Act, 1936, provided that the compulsory school age should be raised from 14 to 15 as from 1st September, 1939. The operation of this provision has been suspended by the Education (Emergency) Act, 1939, and the Education (Emergency) (Scotland) Act, 1939, which provide that the raising of the school-leaving age to 15 shall not come into operation until a date to be determined by Orders of the Board of Education and the Secretary of State for Scotland respectively.

## UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE: REVISED SCALES OF ALLOWANCES.

REGULATIONS\* have been made by the Minister of Labour and National Service, in the terms of a draft submitted by the Unemployment Assistance Board and of a draft Order approved by both Houses of Parliament, increasing the scales of unemployment allowances as from 18th December, 1939.

The amounts payable to applicants for unemployment allowances have hitherto been determined by the provisions of the Unemployment Assistance (Determination of Need and Assessment of Needs) Regulations, 1936. In an explanatory Memorandum† presented to Parliament by the Minister of Labour and National Service with the draft of the new Regulations, it was stated that in view of the extent to which conditions have changed since the Regulations of 1936 were made, and particularly since the outbreak of war, the Unemployment Assistance Board had decided that the scales which form the basis for the calculation of allowances should be increased; and the new Regulations provide that the rate of 24s. a week for the householder and the householder's wife or husband shall be increased by 2s., other rates for persons aged 16 or over by 1s. a week, and the rates for children under 16 years of age by 6d. a week. It is also provided that the rate of 15s. laid down in para. 2 of the first schedule of the 1936 Regulations, for persons living otherwise than as members of households, shall now be increased to 16s. 6d.

For purposes of comparison the previous scale and the new scale for "household" cases are set out below:—

	Old rate per week s. d.		New rate per week. s. d.	
For the householder and the householder's wife or husband ...	24	0	26	0
For the householder (where the above rate is not applicable):				
Male ...	16	0	17	0
Female ...	15	0	16	0
For members of the household to whom the foregoing rates do not apply:				
Aged 21 years or over:				
Male ...	10	0	11	0
Female ...	9	0	10	0
Aged 16 and under 21 ...	8	0	9	0
" 14 " 16 ...	6	0	6	6
" 11 " 14 ...	4	6	5	0
" 8 " 11 ...	4	0	4	6
" 5 " 8 ...	3	6	4	0
Under 5 years of age ...	3	0	3	6
Where the household consists of only one child in addition to not more than two adults, the amount allowed in respect of that child shall be not less than ...	4	0	4	6

It is provided in the amending Regulations that the new increases are to be in addition to and not in substitution for those which may be allowed under the Unemployment Assistance (Winter Adjustments) Regulations, 1938. It is also provided that the amount of the additions is not to be affected by the operation of the rent rule and that no applicant is to be deprived of any advantage he would otherwise derive from the benefit "fall back," laid down in the first proviso to Regulation IV of the 1936 Regulations.

Persons entitled to an allowance from the Unemployment Assistance Board by virtue of the Regulation made under the Unemployment Assistance (Emergency Powers) Act, 1939, for the relief of distress caused by the war are eligible for increases under the new Regulations equally with those who satisfy the conditions set out in section 36 of the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934.

It is estimated that, on the basis of the existing register of rather more than 400,000 applicants, the additional cost on account of the increases laid down in the Regulations will be in the neighbourhood of £2,500,000 per annum.

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

### APPELLATE TRIBUNAL FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

AN Appellate Tribunal for England and Wales has been appointed under Section 5 (4) of the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939, which gives to persons applying to be registered as conscientious objectors, and to the Minister of Labour and National Service, a right of appeal against the decisions of the Local Tribunals which consider the applications in the first place. The members of the Appellate Tribunal are the Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, O.M., D.C.L., F.S.A., F.R.S. (*Chairman*), Sir Leonard Costello and Sir Arthur Pugh, C.B.E.

If the Appellate Tribunal, after considering the ground on which the application is based, is satisfied that the conscientious objection has been established, it must make an order that the applicant shall either be registered, with or without conditions, in the Register of Conscientious Objectors, or registered in the Military Service Register for non-combatant duties only. If it is not so satisfied, it must direct that the applicant's name shall be removed from the Register of Conscientious Objectors.

A Scottish Division of the Appellate Tribunal has also been appointed. The Chairman is the Rt. Hon. Lord Elphinstone, K.T., LL.D.

\* The Unemployment Assistance (Determination of Need and Assessment of Needs) (Amendment) Regulations, 1939.  
† Cmd. 6143. H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net.



## SERVICE IN THE ARMED FORCES.

## MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 20 AND 23.

ON 1st December, a Proclamation was made by His Majesty the King, under the provisions of the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939, directing that, with certain exceptions (referred to below) all male British subjects within Great Britain on 1st December, or entering Great Britain after that date, who were not already registered under the Act or under the Military Training Act, and who on 1st December, 1939, had reached the age of 20 but had not reached the age of 23, are liable to be called up for service in the armed forces of the Crown. The effect of this Proclamation is to extend the liability for military service to men of 22 years of age, and also to those men who, since 1st October but before 2nd December, had attained the age of 20.

All men within Great Britain liable to be called up for service by virtue of the Proclamation were required to attend for registration under the Act at a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service on 9th December.\* At the time of registration considerable importance was attached to the accuracy of the information entered in the military service register regarding the precise nature of each man's occupation. This was necessary in the interests of applying accurately the Schedule of Reserved Occupations and also in order to identify those men not reserved by the Schedule who could be employed in the armed forces in their trade capacity. With a view to avoiding future difficulties, the Ministry of Labour and National Service is writing to the employer of every man registered, asking for a confirmatory statement of the employed man's occupation as stated by the man on registration.

The classes of men not liable to be called up for service or to register under the Act, notwithstanding the fact that they are within the age limits referred to in the Proclamation were listed, as paragraphs (a) to (h), on page 361 of the issue of this GAZETTE for October. The total number of men who registered on 9th December was 238,585. This figure, which is provisional, does not include those men who, because of the distance of their homes from the nearest Local Offices, registered by post; seamen and fishermen registering at Mercantile Marine Offices; and persons unavoidably prevented from registering owing, for example, to sickness or to their being at sea.\*

## PRICES OF GOODS ACT, 1939.

THIS Act† received the Royal Assent on 16th November. The object of the Act is to prevent the price of goods to which it is applied by Order of the Board of Trade from being raised above the pre-war price by more than the increase in the costs of producing and selling them.

The Act makes it unlawful for any person to sell, agree to sell, or offer to sell any price-regulated goods in the course of any business at a price exceeding the permitted price, price-regulated goods being of a description defined in Orders to be issued by the Board of Trade. By the permitted price is meant the basic price together with the amount of any permitted increase. The basic price is the price at which, in the ordinary course of the business concerned, similar goods were being offered for sale at 21st August, 1939, this date being subject to variation by the Board of Trade in certain specified circumstances. The permitted increase is defined as an amount not exceeding such increase as is reasonably justified, in view of the matters specified in the First Schedule to the Act. These matters include, *inter alia*, the cost of material, rent, insurance premiums, wages and salaries, etc. Additions may be made to the Schedule by Order of the Board of Trade.

Provision is also made for the specification in Orders made by the Board of Trade of basic prices, permitted increases, or permitted prices for particular kinds of goods on the application of a representative body of traders in these goods or on the advice of the Central Price Regulation Committee (*see below*). Thereafter the traders selling such goods at or below the specified prices cannot be prosecuted under the Act. The Board of Trade may also specify by Order a basic price for new descriptions of goods which were not in existence on 21st August, 1939. In both cases there may be appeal against these Orders to a referee sitting with technical assessors.

Provision is made against evasion of the Act by refusal to sell stocks of price-regulated goods at the permitted price or by attaching to the sale of them conditions as to the purchase of other goods or as to payment for services. The Act does not apply to sales by auction (unless specially ordered by the Board of Trade) or to sales of goods intended for export.

The administration of the Act is in the hands of a Central Price Regulation Committee and a number of local Price Regulation Committees to be appointed by the Board of Trade. The Central Price Regulation Committee has already been set up; the Chairman of this Committee is Mr. Raymond Evershed, K.C., the Secretary is Miss M. D. Shufeldt, and the address of their offices is 6, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1. About seventeen local Price Regulation Committees will be appointed throughout the country in the immediate future.

\* Men living six miles or more from a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and men suffering from some permanent incapacity were allowed to register by post, and men in the mercantile marine and fishermen were preferably to register at a Mercantile Marine Office. Men who for good cause, e.g., illness, failed to apply for registration on 9th December, must do so as soon as possible. Men liable to be called up for service under the Act who were outside Great Britain on 9th December, must apply for registration at a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service within seven days of the date of their return to Great Britain.

† *Prices of Goods Act, 1939.* H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5d. post free).

## WAR-TIME REGULATION OF LABOUR IN FRANCE.

THE adaptations of working conditions in France to the requirements of a war-time economy, which were introduced by the Decree-Law dated 1st September, 1939 (*see this GAZETTE* for October, 1939), have been supplemented by a further Decree-Law, dated 10th November, which deals, *inter alia*, with collective agreements and the control of wages, paid holidays and the appointment of workers' delegates. (This measure does not apply to mines, railways or the mercantile marine, for which branches of activity special regulations have been or will be issued.) Another Decree-Law, bearing the same date, prescribes the method of collection of the special taxes levied upon salaries and wages. Important modifications of the regulations relating to deductions from earnings for work in excess of 40 hours a week had already been effected by a Decree-Law dated 27th October, 1939. Some account of the chief provisions of these three measures is given in the paragraphs below.

## COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS AND WAGE CONTROL.

Collective agreements and arbitral awards are to remain in force for the period of the war, so far as they do not conflict with war-time legislation; but clauses which provide for the adjustment of wage rates cease to be operative.

In undertakings not working for national defence, the provisions of collective agreements and arbitral awards may be revised by agreement between the parties. If the parties fail to agree, no action may be taken to revise any agreement or award, unless the functioning of the agreement or award has been rendered economically impossible owing to unpredictable circumstances. Application is accordingly to be made, by the party desiring a revision, to a Higher Committee, which is to be appointed by Order and to be composed of higher state officials, active or retired. The Higher Committee will decide what revision, if any, is called for, and the decision does not admit of appeal. Modifications of working conditions, whether resulting from negotiations between the parties concerned or from a decision of the Higher Committee, require the sanction of the Minister of Labour. The Minister of Labour may also, after consultation with technical committees, introduce any modifications in working conditions which appear to him necessary in order to maintain production. He is further empowered to draw up lists of wage rates applicable to particular occupations and areas.

In undertakings working for national defence, working conditions, whether fixed by collective agreement or arbitral award or otherwise, are to be maintained at the pre-war standard. The average wages paid in each such undertaking to workers of any occupational category may not, if the number of hours worked and the output remain the same, exceed the corresponding average wages in the same undertaking at 1st September, 1939. Working conditions may be modified only by joint decision of the Minister of Labour and of the Minister concerned in the work, after consultation with technical committees.

Employers paying more than the prescribed maximum rates or less than the prescribed minimum rates of wages are liable to a fine of treble the amount overpaid or underpaid, without prejudice, in the latter case, to any claim by a worker in respect of underpayment. The fine is allocated to the National Solidarity Fund.

## DEDUCTIONS FROM EARNINGS AND TAXATION.

(a) *Deductions from Earnings.*—The earlier regulations, which were summarised in the October issue of this GAZETTE, prescribed that all remuneration due for hours of work performed between 40 and 45 a week and one-third of the remuneration due for hours of work in excess of 45 a week were to be retained by the employer and paid to the Treasury as a contribution to the National Solidarity Fund. According to the amended regulations, the worker is to receive 60 per cent. of the normal hourly remuneration for all hours worked in excess of the legal duration of working time for the particular branch of activity concerned (usually 40 hours a week), unless such hours of work are necessary for the prevention or repair of damage due to accidents or for the making up of time lost owing to collective interruptions of work, or represent a permanent exception to the general working time of the undertaking, in all of which cases the full remuneration is to be paid to the worker. The balance of the remuneration due is, as before, to be allocated to the National Solidarity Fund. Workers who, for any reason, have been unable to work the full number of hours applicable to the undertaking or part of the undertaking in which they are employed are to have their wages reduced in the same proportion as that applying to workers who have been able to work the full number of hours.

Persons in receipt of a monthly salary who are employed in commercial undertakings or in an administrative capacity in industrial undertakings are to have 40 per cent. deducted from all remuneration payable for hours of work in excess of 43 a week, which are to be considered as the normal working hours of these classes of workers. Persons employed in a managerial capacity the amount of whose remuneration is independent of a fixed working time but who, nevertheless, have received, since 1st September, 1939, an increase of salary on account of an increase in the working hours of the undertaking, are to suffer a deduction of 40 per cent. from such increase of salary. The conditions under which deductions are to be made from the earnings of home workers will be determined by a subsequent Order.

(b) *Special Taxes upon Salaries and Wages.*—The special tax of 2 per cent. on income derived from salaries, wages, pensions and annui-



ties, which was imposed by a Decree-Law dated 12th November, 1938 (see this GAZETTE for December, 1938, page 471), is to be increased to 5 per cent. as from 1st January, 1940. This special tax is additional to the scheduled tax (*impôt cédulaire*), the rate of which is to be maintained at 8 per cent. Exempt from both taxes are war pensions and certain other pensions and annuities, temporary allowances paid to the victims of industrial accidents, family allowances paid by employers, unemployment benefit and relief payments, social insurance benefits, and special allowances designed to cover the expenses incidental to the exercise of an occupation.

Both the special tax and the scheduled tax are to be levied on the net amount of the taxable income, which is to be determined by deducting from the gross earnings (including the value of payments in kind) the workers' contributions to pension and social insurance schemes and occupational expenses not covered by any special allowances. The normal amount to be reckoned as occupational expenses is fixed at 10 per cent. of gross earnings after deduction of pension and social insurance contributions, but may not exceed 20,000 francs a year. From 1st January, 1940, taxable income derived from salaries, wages, pensions and annuities, if not more than 7,000 francs a year, is exempt from the special tax of 5 per cent., the limit for exemption being raised by 2,000 francs for the second and each succeeding dependent child. If the income does not exceed 10,000 francs a year, the special tax is paid on the first 7,000 francs only.

From 1st November, 1939, and for the period of the war, the rate of the special tax has been increased to 15 per cent. for male workers with the exception of those on active service, and those under military age or released from military obligations for various reasons, and of certain police officers and officers and seamen on ocean-going and coastal ships and fishing vessels in specified zones. The increased rate of 15 per cent. applies only to the net amount of taxable income in excess of 7,000 francs a year, the limit being raised by 1,000 francs for the first child maintained by the taxpayer, 2,000 francs for the second child, 3,000 francs for the third, 4,000 francs for the fourth, and 5,000 francs for the fifth. Fathers of six or more children are released from military obligations, and are not liable to the tax at the higher rate of 15 per cent. The fraction of the income exempted from the higher rate is taxed at the lower rate, *i.e.*, at 2 per cent. until the end of 1939 and at 5 per cent. thereafter.

As from 1st January, 1940, both the scheduled tax and the special tax on salaries and wages will be collected by deduction at the source if the employer is domiciled or established in France, and by assessment if he is domiciled or established outside the country.

#### PAID HOLIDAYS.

Employers who have not been able to grant to their workers before 1st January, 1940, the whole of the paid holidays to which they are legally entitled must pay to the workers an allowance corresponding to the period of holiday not taken.

Employers of wives of mobilised men must, if requested, allow these women a holiday of four working days during their husbands' period of leave. These days must, as far as possible, precede or follow the weekly rest day. The holiday is to be a paid holiday in the case of women who have had four months' continuous service in an undertaking; women with less than four months' service are to be paid at the rate of one day's pay for each month of service. The holiday is to be deducted from the annual paid holiday to which the women are legally entitled. In undertakings working for national defence, the right to the four days' holiday may be suspended when the interests of production so demand.

#### APPOINTMENT OF WORKERS' DELEGATES.

In order to eliminate communist influence and to avoid the disturbing effects of elections for workers' delegates (shop stewards), the existing workers' delegates, who were elected in accordance with pre-war legislation, are to be replaced, for the duration of the war, by delegates nominated by the legal trade union or trade unions most representative of the workers in the several undertakings. To be eligible for nomination as delegate, workers must be of French nationality, over 25 years of age and able to read and write, and must have been employed in the undertaking for at least a year. They must not at any time have been members of proscribed political organisations. In undertakings working for national defence, the nominations must be approved by the Minister of Labour.

## WAR-TIME LABOUR LEGISLATION IN GERMANY.

UNDER the heading "War-Time Employment Conditions in Germany", an account was given at page 386 of the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1939, of various measures taken in Germany for controlling and regulating working conditions and the employment of labour in accordance with war-time requirements. Other measures recently taken in the sphere of labour legislation are reviewed below.

#### EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS OF MOBILISED WORKERS.

In accordance with the Order, dated 1st September, 1939, of the Ministerial Council of National Defence, supplementing and amending existing labour law, the calling up of a worker for service in the defence forces is not to entail the rupture of the employment relationship; during the period of such service, however, the mutual rights and obligations of the two parties are suspended. The right to terminate the employment relationship is admitted in the case of the worker, but not in the case of the employer, except by authorisation of the Labour Executor.

#### EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS.

*Regulation of Wages.*—By Regulations dated 11th and 12th October, 1939, detailed provisions are laid down governing the application of those provisions of the War Economy Order of 4th September, 1939, which require the limitation of wages and the consequential reduction of prices. The Regulations dated 11th October, which took effect retrospectively as from 4th September, stipulated that the wage supplements which are normally payable, over and above the regular rates of pay, for overtime work, Sunday work and work performed on holidays, but which, in accordance with the War Economy Order, are to be withheld from the workers, must be paid over by the employers to the Federal Exchequer, together with the savings in wages costs which result from the application of the other provisions of the War Economy Order relating to the adjustment of earnings to war conditions by the fixing of maximum wage rates, etc.\* However, the Price-Fixing Commissioner may exempt the employer from this obligation if, in a given case, the transfer of the savings would lead to a rise in prices. Similarly, an employer is exempted from the obligation to pay over wage savings, other than those resulting from the abolition of the supplements for overtime, etc., if they are applied, in accordance with instructions of the Price-Fixing Commissioner, to the reduction of the prices of the goods produced or the services offered by the undertaking. In cases where the calculation of these wage savings would involve undue difficulties for an employer not so exempted, the employer may make a lump sum payment on the basis of the estimated savings.

By the Regulations dated 12th October, 1939, employers are forbidden (i) to raise existing wage or salary rates or any other form of regular payments by way of remuneration and (ii) to increase the worker's earnings by means of non-recurrent allowances. This prohibition does not, however, apply to increases based on legislation or regulations determining working conditions which have been issued or approved by a Labour Executor or, in the case of a public service, by a Minister of the Reich. Moreover, specific exceptions may be authorised by the Labour Executors. Established and well-tried piece-work rates (and also bonuses) may not, except by specific authorisation of a Labour Executor, be altered for the purpose of increasing earnings, and new rates must be definitely and carefully established, as soon as possible, in such a way that the earnings do not exceed those customary in the undertaking for the class of work concerned.

The Regulations also prohibit the reduction of wages, salaries and allowances in the same conditions and subject to the same reservations as those which govern the raising of wages, etc. However, reductions may be authorised or approved by a Labour Executor in cases where the earnings are not conditioned by output.

*Paid Holidays.*—With effect as from 15th January, 1940, all provisions and agreements respecting paid holidays, which were temporarily suspended by the War Economy Order dated 4th September, 1939, are given renewed validity by Regulations of the Minister of Labour dated 17th November, 1939. The leave is to be granted at times to be fixed by the employer with due regard to the work of the undertaking. Particular care must be taken to ensure the distribution of the holidays over the whole year. Holidays due in respect of the year 1939 are to be taken by 30th June, 1940, at the latest. The new Regulations are subject to amendment as war-time conditions may require.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF LEGISLATION.

By an Order of the Ministerial Council of National Defence, dated 1st September, 1939, the Federal Minister of Labour was empowered to adapt to the needs of the State the legislation relating to the regulation of employment and unemployment relief. As regards unemployment relief, these powers were exercised by the Minister in (a) an Order and Regulations dated 5th and 11th September, 1939, modifying and simplifying the unemployment relief system regulated by the Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927 (as amended), and (b) an Order and Regulations, dated 18th and 21st September, 1939, amending and simplifying the arrangements for the relief of persons working short time.

##### (a) UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.

*Scope.*—Under the arrangements instituted by the new legislation, the grant of financial assistance to unemployed persons is placed wholly on a relief footing, and the principle of unemployment insurance, so far as it had continued to be upheld, is now entirely superseded, except in the respect that persons covered by the unemployment insurance legislation, the general provisions of which remain operative, continue to be liable for the payment of contributions. The new system provides for the payment of unemployment relief to all persons who "are available for employment and are involuntarily unemployed". Thus, the grant of relief is not subject to considerations of the insurability of the employment, and no differentiation is made between persons who have established insurance rights and those who have not.

*Conditions of Relief.*—The payment of unemployment relief is now subject at all times to proof of need in accordance with a prescribed formula, and no specific limits are placed on the duration of the grant of relief. Hitherto, qualified insured workers could draw benefit for six weeks without a means test, and thereafter could continue to draw benefit indefinitely in so far as they were in need. No conditions are now imposed with regard to the completion of a prescribed qualifying period of employment, and payment is, in general, to be made as from the first day of unemployment, without the service of a waiting period. Exceptionally, however, a waiting period of not more than seven days may be prescribed at the discretion of the employment exchange in individual cases, in particular, for persons without dependants. Persons who are unable to fulfil certain conditions with regard to their capacity for work are not deemed to be available for employment,

\* According to a press report, the German Minister of Labour has since issued a decree restoring the usual rates of pay for overtime, etc.



and, accordingly, are ineligible for relief under the new system. The relief of such persons continues to be the responsibility of the local authorities, who, however, are no longer responsible for the relief of those able-bodied unemployed persons who had no title to relief under the earlier insurance scheme.

*Amount of Relief.*—Unemployment relief continues to be based on the wage class of the applicant. The allocation of an applicant to his appropriate wage class is now, however, to be determined on the basis of the earnings he would have received if he had remained in employment, immediate account being taken of changes in wage rates, particularly changes effected by the Labour Executors under the provisions of the War Economy Order relating to the limitation of wages (see above). The number of wage classes according to which the rates of relief are differentiated has been reduced from 11 to 5.

The prescribed weekly maximum rates of relief range, according to the several wage classes and district categories, from 4.80 to 12 RM. for principal benefit, from 3.30 to 3.60 RM. for the first dependant, and from 2.10 to 2.40 RM. for each other dependant. In cases of special need supplementary payments may be made; but the total amount of the relief may not exceed 80 per cent. of the earnings of the worker which determine his allocation to his wage class. This limit may, however, be raised to 100 per cent. of the earnings of workers in wage classes I and II (i.e., those earning not more than 24 RM. a week), if they have at least one dependant for whom allowances are payable.

The new system came into force on 6th September, 1939.

#### (b) SHORT-TIME RELIEF.

*Scope.*—The revised and simplified arrangements respecting short-time relief cover, with the exception of undertakings in agriculture and forestry, inland fishery and marine shipping, all undertakings in which at least one manual or non-manual worker is regularly employed. Thus, the scheme is no longer confined, as heretofore, to industrial undertakings, but applies also to commercial undertakings; moreover, it now applies to small undertakings, and not, as hitherto, only to those undertakings in which 10 manual or non-manual workers are regularly employed. Workers whose employment is merely temporary and inconsiderable are excluded from the scope of the scheme.

*Conditions of Relief.*—In order to be eligible for short-time relief, the worker must have been employed in the undertaking for at least 8 hours or one working shift during a period of two consecutive working weeks (*Doppelwoche*), and have suffered a loss of earnings on account of the reduction of his working time below 80 hours in the fortnight, in consequence of a shortage of work. Working hours lost on holidays (but not days of leave) falling on a week-day count as time lost due to a shortage of work, if the short-time worker was employed in the undertaking for less than 80 hours in the fortnight immediately preceding that in which the holiday fell. Short-time relief cannot be paid unless and until the employer has sent to the locally competent employment exchange a notice declaring that the majority of the workers in the undertaking or a particular branch of the undertaking are working for less than 80 hours a fortnight on account of a shortage of work. If called upon to do so, the employer must accept responsibility, at his own expense, for the calculation and the distribution of short-time relief.

*Amount of Relief.*—Short-time relief is no longer calculated according to the wage classes fixed for unemployment relief, the number of the worker's dependants and number of full working days lost, but is uniformly assessed for the two-week period at 50 per cent. of the difference between the actual earnings of the worker and the amount he would have received for 80 hours' work, if the working time in the undertaking had not been reduced. For each dependant, up to a maximum of five, maintained by the worker, the foregoing percentage is increased by 10 points. However, the amount payable as short-time relief may not exceed the relief that would have been payable in respect of the full-time unemployment of the worker. For the purpose of this provision, the normal differentiation in the rates of unemployment relief according to wage classes is disregarded in the interests of simplified administration, and the unemployment relief is uniformly reckoned as 9 RM. a week, plus 3 RM. a week for each dependant of the worker. Short-time relief is payable without any specific limit of time.

The new legislative provisions became operative, in general, as from 19th September, 1939, and thereafter superseded all regulations which formerly governed short-time benefit.

#### COMPULSORY LABOUR SERVICE.

Although the principle of compulsory labour service for young Germans of either sex between 18 and 25 years of age had been established by the Federal Labour Service Act, 1935,\* women's labour service had, until recently, remained on a voluntary footing. On 4th September, 1939, an Order of the Ministerial Council of National Defence provided for the strength of the women's labour service to be increased from 50,000 to 100,000, and empowered the appropriate authorities to call up for service single women from 17 to 25 years of age who were neither fully employed nor undergoing occupational or educational instruction and who were not absolutely required for work with their families in agriculture. By a further Order, dated 5th September, 1939, the discharge from labour service of women who were due to leave at the end of September, 1939, was postponed. For the application of the above-mentioned Order dated 4th September, 1939, regulations were issued in a further Order, dated 21st September, 1939. This Order empowered the Federal Minister of Labour to determine the times at which young women are to be registered and called up for service, and exempted from the liability to register the following categories of young women: (i) holders of employment books who have been in full-time paid

employment and every person who has been undergoing a regular course of occupational instruction at least since the entry into operation of the Order dated 21st September, 1939; (ii) every person who, at least since Easter, 1939, has been attending a school under the control of the public authorities; and (iii) children of farmers, peasants and agricultural workers who are urgently required to assist their families in agricultural work. Other young women may also be temporarily exempted in individual cases on special family, economic or occupational grounds.

Finally, the text of the Labour Service Act, 1935, revised in certain respects, was reissued in a new Act dated 9th September, 1939.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG PERSONS.

(i) *Working Hours.*—By Regulations dated 24th October, 1939, the provisions of the Order dated 11th September, 1939 (see this GAZETTE for November, 1939), relating to the extension up to 10 hours a day and 56 hours a week, in cases of urgency, of the working time of workers between 16 and 18 years of age, have been amended so as to provide that time occupied by young workers in attending a technical school is to be included in, and not, as originally provided, excluded from, the reckoning of working time, and is to involve no loss of pay or allowances.

(ii) *Employment of Schoolchildren.*—In accordance with an Order dated 22nd September, 1939, of the Ministerial Council of National Defence, pupils of secondary schools who have reached 17 years of age are to be regarded as available for, and placed in, employment as auxiliary agricultural workers during the school holidays. The main holiday period is to be arranged, as a rule, between May and October, and, for the pupils concerned, the holidays may be extended up to six months in a year. Schoolchildren aged from 10 to 16 years may be employed locally on light work outside school hours.

## WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

### ITALY.

*Agreement respecting Working Hours, Overtime Rates and Family Allowances in Industry.*—With the object of increasing the productive power of the nation during the present emergency and of affording the workers the possibility of improved earnings, an agreement relative to working hours, overtime rates and family allowances was recently concluded between the confederations of employers and workers in Italian industry. It was agreed to suspend, for the duration of the emergency, the operation of clauses in collective agreements which impose limits upon the utilisation of the facilities for extending working hours beyond 40 a week provided by existing legislation. (The Royal Decree-Law dated 29th May, 1937, provides that, in specified circumstances, the normal working hours may be extended to not more than 48 a week and that overtime, normally not exceeding 12 hours a week, may be worked.)

At the same time, the agreement confirms the stipulation of the interconfederal agreement dated 10th November, 1938, fixing the rate of payment for overtime between 40 and 48 hours a week at 10 per cent. above the usual wage rates (see this GAZETTE for March, 1939). For overtime in excess of 48 hours a week, however, the supplement is to be at the rate of 15 per cent. whenever any provision for a higher rate is contained in existing collective agreements.

The confederations recognised the necessity for the removal of contractual or legislative formalities and impediments in respect of overtime working, and agreed to take the necessary steps with the competent authorities. It was agreed, further, to make representations to the Ministry of Corporations and the National Fascist Party regarding the necessity for the suspension of the observance of the "Fascist Saturday" by workers not subject to compulsory pre-military training, when such observance would hinder the working of increased hours.

In view of the fact that legislative provision will shortly be made for increased family allowances in respect of dependent children, the confederations agreed that allowances should also be granted in respect of the wives and dependent parents of workers who are heads of families. It was also agreed that the workers' contribution towards the cost of family allowances of one per cent. of his wages should be borne by the employer so long as the agreement is in force.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Fair Labour Standards Act.*—As from 24th October, 1939, the wages and working hours standards prescribed by the Fair Labour Standards Act, 1938,\* for the second year of operation of the Act came into force. The Act prescribes that, in industries engaged in inter-state commerce or in the production of goods for inter-state commerce, the minimum hourly wage rate, fixed at 25 cents during the first year of operation of the Act, is to amount to 30 cents during the six subsequent years, and that the maximum normal working hours during the second year are to be reduced from 44 to 42 hours a week. As the result of the application of the new standards as from the above date, it is estimated in the American press that nearly 700,000 workers will have secured the increased rates of pay and nearly 2,400,000 workers will have had their normal weekly hours reduced or have secured overtime pay, at the prescribed rate of not less than one and a half times their normal wage rate, for hours worked in excess of 42 a week since 23rd October, 1939.

For the hosiery industry, special minimum hourly wage rates of 32½ and 40 cents, according to the branch of the industry, have been fixed by Wage Orders of the Administrator, and in the textile industry the rate of 32½ cents has been fixed.

\* See this GAZETTE for August, 1935, page 292.

\* See this GAZETTE for August, 1938, page 303.



## EMPLOYMENT AT 13th NOVEMBER, 1939—GENERAL REVIEW.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement, on the whole, between 16th October and 13th November, 1939.

The following Table gives an analysis of the numbers\* of persons on the registers at 13th November, 1939, with comparative figures for 16th October, 1939, and 14th November, 1938:—

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).	Temporarily Stopped.	Total.	Decrease as compared with 16th Oct., 1939.
GREAT BRITAIN.				
Men ... ..	818,423	78,638	897,061	— 6,066
Boys ... ..	38,997	1,463	40,460	— 3,460
Women ... ..	352,574	52,601	405,175	— 12,623
Girls ... ..	57,361	2,531	59,892	— 5,901
Total ... ..	1,267,355	135,233	1,402,588	— 28,050
Decrease as compared with:				
16th October, 1939 ...	— 16,802	— 11,248	— 28,050	—
14th November, 1938 ...	— 255,252	— 170,263	— 425,515	—
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.				
Men ... ..	868,538	79,794	948,332	— 997
Boys ... ..	41,799	1,479	43,278	— 3,208
Women ... ..	369,413	54,843	424,256	— 12,200
Girls ... ..	59,095	2,625	61,720	— 5,902
Total ... ..	1,338,845	138,741	1,477,586	— 22,307
Decrease as compared with:				
16th October, 1939 ...	— 11,169	— 11,138	— 22,307	—
14th November, 1938 ...	— 260,822	— 172,885	— 433,707	—

There were reductions between 16th October and 13th November, 1939, in the numbers unemployed in the coal mining industry, engineering, metal goods manufacture, motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture, the principal textile industries, boot and shoe manufacture, the transport and distributive trades, the fishing industry, and the entertainment, sport, etc. industries. On the other hand, there were increases in the numbers unemployed in the building industry, agriculture and horticulture, tailoring, hat and cap making, and local government service.

The following Table shows the numbers of unemployed persons, aged 14 and over, on the registers of Employment Exchanges in each administrative division at 13th November, 1939, and the increases or decreases compared with 16th October, 1939:—

Division.	Numbers on Register at 13th Nov., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with 16th Oct., 1939.	Division.	Numbers on Register at 13th Nov., 1939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with 16th Oct., 1939.
London ... ..	303,222	+ 5,379	Scotland ... ..	185,825	— 7,813
Eastern ... ..	56,233	— 135	Wales ... ..	110,501	+ 1,943
South-Eastern ...	41,387	+ 398	Great Britain ...	1,402,588	— 28,050
Southern ... ..	42,496	+ 1,592	Northern Ireland ... ..	74,998	+ 5,743
South-Western ...	46,212	+ 1,435	Great Britain and North- ern Ireland ...	1,477,586	— 22,307
Midlands ... ..	77,290	— 4,686			
North- Midlands ... ..	53,870	— 29			
North-Eastern ...	106,999	— 5,005			
North-Western ...	264,061	— 13,110			
Northern ... ..	114,492	— 5,149			

The decrease in the numbers unemployed in November occurred mainly in the North of England and in Scotland; there was also a decrease in the Midlands Division. Unemployment increased in the South of England, in Wales and in Northern Ireland.

Among insured persons, aged 16–64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 13th November, 1939, was 9·2, as compared with 9·3 at 16th October, 1939,† and 12·6 at 14th November, 1938. For persons under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 9·5 at 13th November, 1939, 9·6 at 16th October, 1939,† and 13·0 at 14th November, 1938. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 5·1, 4·0†, and 5·7 respectively.

## CHANGES IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

*Mining and Quarrying.*—In the coal mining industry unemployment again showed a decrease. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 7·4 at 13th November, 1939, as compared with 7·7 at 16th October, 1939, and 15·1 at 14th November, 1938.

Employment in the iron mining industry showed little change. The percentage unemployed was 5·3 at 13th November, 1939, the same as at 16th October, 1939, as compared with 20·4 at 14th November, 1938. Employment improved slightly at slate quarries, although much short-time working continued. There was no marked change, on the whole, in the other mining and quarrying industries.

\* 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 to enable an estimate to be made of the effect of this factor is not available.

† The percentage rates of unemployment at 16th October, 1939, given in this issue of the GAZETTE have been revised (see page 422).

*Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.*—In the pig iron industry employment generally continued very good, though there were temporary interruptions of activity in some areas. The percentage unemployed at 13th November, 1939, was 6·5 as compared with 6·3 at 16th October, 1939, and 21·6 at 14th November, 1938.

In iron and steel manufacture employment continued at a very high level; in Wales, however, the numbers temporarily stopped at 13th November were slightly higher than at 16th October. At 13th November, 1939, the percentage unemployed among insured persons was 5·9, as compared with 5·8 at 16th October, 1939, and 23·8 at 14th November, 1938.

Employment in the tinplate industry was still fair, and at a much higher level than a year before. The number of tinplate mills in operation, at works in respect of which information has been received, was 354 in the week ended 18th November, 1939, as compared with 347 a month before and 258 a year before. The percentage rate of unemployment among insured persons was 12·8 at 13th November, 1939, as compared with 11·5 at 16th October, 1939, and 35·1 at 14th November, 1938.

*Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.*—In the engineering industry as a whole the numbers unemployed showed a slight decrease. In general engineering there was a fall in the numbers unemployed in Scotland and in the North of England. There was little change in employment in electrical, marine and constructional engineering. In motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture the numbers unemployed declined on the whole; an improvement in employment occurred principally in the Midlands and in London, but there was a slight increase in unemployment in certain areas in the South of England. Shortages of skilled labour were reported from almost all branches of the engineering industry; and overtime working and night shifts had been introduced by several firms. The percentage unemployed among insured persons in the engineering industries as a whole (excluding motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture) was 3·4 at 13th November, 1939, as compared with 3·6 at 16th October, 1939, and 8·1 at 14th November, 1938. At these dates the corresponding percentages in the motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft industry were 4·8, 5·2 and 5·9 respectively.

Employment in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry showed a slight improvement. The percentage unemployed among insured persons was 10·1 at 13th November, 1939, as compared with 10·4 at 16th October, 1939, and 22·4 at 14th November, 1938.

There was a further decrease in the numbers unemployed in most of the other metal industries. There was a decline in employment, however, in the stove, grate, pipe and general ironfounding industry, which was said to be due to the suspension of the production of equipment for dwelling-houses. There was also an increase in unemployment in the manufacture of iron and steel tubes.

*Textile Industries.*—At 13th November there was a further reduction in the numbers unemployed in the cotton industry, affecting both the spinning and the weaving sections. Shortages of juvenile labour in the spinning section and of skilled weavers were reported. It was also stated that there was very little under-employment among weavers in November. The percentage unemployed among insured persons in the industry as a whole was 8·1 at 13th November, 1939, as compared with 9·1 at 16th October, 1939, and with 22·5 at 14th November, 1938. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were 7·1, 8·2 and 20·5, and in the manufacturing department they were 9·1, 10·0 and 24·6.

In the wool textile industry employment again improved; shortages of skilled workers were reported from many areas, and it was stated that several firms had introduced night shifts. The improvement in employment affected nearly all sections of the industry, although a slight decline occurred in the rag and shoddy trade. The percentage unemployed at 13th November, 1939, was 3·6 compared with 4·2 at 16th October, 1939, and with 13·6 at 14th November, 1938. In the carpet industry the percentage unemployed showed a further decrease, from 17·3 at 16th October to 11·3 at 13th November, 1939; the corresponding figure for 14th November, 1938, was 7·7.

There was a decrease in unemployment in most of the other textile industries; the decrease was most marked in the silk manufacturing and artificial silk weaving industry, and in the lace and jute trades. Employment showed little change in the textile bleaching, printing dyeing, etc. trades, and short-time working continued in some areas. There was also little change in the linen industry. In some of these textile trades, especially in the hosiery industry, shortages of skilled labour were reported.

*Clothing Trades.*—In the tailoring trades employment showed a slight seasonal decline; the numbers unemployed increased in London and in Scotland, but elsewhere there was little change as compared with the previous month. In the dressmaking and millinery trades also employment declined slightly. Employment in the hat and cap trade showed a marked seasonal decline, mainly at Luton. In the other dress industries employment showed a slight improvement. In the clothing trades as a whole (exclusive of the boot and shoe industry) the percentage rate of unemployment among insured workers at 13th November, 1939, was 10·5 as compared with 10·0 at 16th October, 1939, and 12·0 at 14th November, 1938.

In the boot and shoe industry the numbers unemployed showed a further decrease, particularly in the Eastern, North-Midlands and



North-Western Divisions. At 13th November, 1939, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 5.0, as compared with 5.8 at 16th October, 1939, and with 10.4 at 14th November, 1938.

*Leather Trades.*—In the leather tanning, currying and dressing trade and the fur dressing trade the numbers unemployed showed a further decrease, chiefly in London. In other sections of the industry the numbers unemployed decreased slightly in all areas. For Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage rate of unemployment in the leather trades as a whole decreased from 5.9 at 16th October, 1939, to 5.0 at 13th November, 1939; at 14th November, 1938, the corresponding figure was 8.6.

*Building, Woodworking, etc.*—There was a further increase in the numbers unemployed in the building industry at 13th November, 1939, as compared with 16th October, 1939. The increase occurred in all administrative divisions excepting the Northern Division, and affected all occupations, both skilled and unskilled, except slaters and tilers: the increase was most marked with carpenters and painters. In the building industry as a whole the percentage unemployed at 13th November, 1939, was 14.6, as compared with 13.2 at 16th October, 1939, and 17.3 at 14th November, 1938.

In brick manufacture, there was little change in the level of employment. The percentage unemployed among insured persons, aged 16-64, was 9.9 at 13th November, 1939, compared with 10.0 at 16th October, 1939, and with 11.7 at 14th November, 1938.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed a further slight improvement; in the sawmilling industry, however, it declined slightly; with coachbuilders there was little change.

*Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.*—Employment in the paper-making industry showed an improvement as compared with the previous month, and was much better than a year ago. There was also a slight improvement in employment in the printing and bookbinding industries, but short-time working continued. The percentage unemployed in the paper and paper-board industries was 3.6 at 13th November, 1939, compared with 4.3 at 16th October, 1939, and with 8.1 at 14th November, 1938. The corresponding figures for printing and bookbinding were 12.2, 12.5, and 7.5; for the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries they were 5.0, 4.9 and 4.7.

*Pottery and Glass.*—In the pottery industry employment showed a slight improvement. The percentage unemployed among insured persons, aged 16-64, was 16.9 at 13th November, 1939, compared with 17.3 at 16th October, 1939, and with 18.2 at 14th November, 1938. Employment in the bottle-making section of the glass trades improved slightly; in other sections there was little change.

*Fishing.*—Employment with fishermen showed a further improvement. The percentage rate of unemployment in the fishing industry at 13th November, 1939, was 22.7, as compared with 28.9 at 16th October, 1939, and 20.7 at 14th November, 1938.

*Dock Labourers and Seamen.*—Employment among dock labourers in the country as a whole showed some improvement as compared with the previous month. The percentage unemployed in dock, harbour, river and canal service was 23.3 at 13th November, 1939, compared with 27.8 at 16th October, 1939, and with 27.1 at 14th November, 1938. In harbour, river and canal service the corresponding percentages were 7.0, 7.4 and 10.4; in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, they were 26.4, 31.7 and 30.2.

Employment among seamen showed little change; shortage of deck hands and certain other classes of seamen were reported from a number of ports. The percentage unemployed in shipping service as a whole was 19.3 at 13th November, 1939, compared with 19.1 at 16th October, 1939, and 26.1 at 14th November, 1938.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

Figures are now available as to the estimated numbers of persons insured against unemployment at July, 1939 (*see* article on page 406). The following Table shows, for each administrative division, the estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, at July, 1939, and the percentages of these totals represented by the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 13th November, 1939:—

Division.	Estimated Numbers Insured at July, 1939.		Percentages Unemployed at 13th November, 1939.			Inc. (+ or Dec. (—) on 16th Oct. 1939.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total	
I.—GENERAL SCHEME.*						
London ... ..	1,959,670	948,410	8.9	11.4	9.7	+ 0.2
Eastern ... ..	430,880	145,480	8.1	11.2	8.9	...
South-Eastern ...	301,540	95,550	8.0	12.9	9.2	+ 0.1
Southern ... ..	451,000	129,670	6.1	8.7	6.7	+ 0.4
South-Western...	510,650	151,680	5.9	7.2	6.2	...
Midlands ... ..	973,980	390,590	4.9	7.6	5.6	— 0.5
North-Midlands...	682,880	253,790	5.8	4.3	5.4	— 0.1
North-Eastern ...	945,190	379,930	8.0	6.6	7.6	— 0.2
North-Western...	1,499,980	750,560	10.7	11.5	11.0	— 0.5
Northern ... ..	644,150	129,990	12.7	15.0	13.1	— 0.5
Scotland ... ..	1,046,370	410,510	10.7	12.0	11.1	— 0.5
Wales ... ..	543,710	84,840	15.2	17.6	15.5	+ 0.3
Special Schemes	100,000	59,000	1.6	1.7	1.6	+ 0.1
Great Britain ...	10,090,000	3,930,000	8.8	10.1	9.2	— 0.1
Northern Ireland	190,100	111,900	24.1	18.5	22.0	+ 0.9
Great Britain and N'thn Ireland	10,280,100	4,041,900	9.1	10.3	9.5	— 0.1

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

Division.	Estimated Numbers Insured at July, 1939.		Percentages Unemployed at 13th November, 1939.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 16th Oct. 1939.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total	

#### II.—AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.

London ...	21,520	3,510	6.0	19.0	7.8	+ 0.9
Eastern ...	110,960	8,690	1.5	8.7	2.1	+ 0.5
South-Eastern ...	51,060	5,410	2.6	14.9	3.8	+ 1.2
Southern ...	64,520	1,890	2.0	9.2	2.2	+ 0.3
South-Western ...	71,820	1,260	2.4	15.2	2.7	+ 0.3
Midlands ...	45,280	2,070	2.4	27.0	3.5	+ 0.9
North-Midlands ...	61,560	10,680	2.1	11.7	3.5	+ 1.5
North-Eastern ...	30,190	1,290	4.2	14.4	4.6	+ 0.8
North-Western ...	41,760	1,490	6.8	19.8	7.3	+ 1.1
Northern ...	22,610	1,820	5.8	15.4	6.5	+ 0.1
Scotland ...	86,660	7,140	5.0	20.6	6.2	+ 1.0
Wales ...	26,060	750	8.9	16.9	9.1	+ 1.2
Great Britain ...	634,000	46,000	3.4	14.7	4.2	+ 0.8
Northern Ireland	29,000	1,000	26.0	32.3	26.2	+ 9.5
Great Britain and N'thn Ireland	663,000	47,000	4.4	15.1	5.1	+ 1.1

#### III.—GENERAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES.\*

London ...	1,981,190	951,920	8.8	11.5	9.7	+ 0.2
Eastern ...	541,840	154,170	6.8	11.0	7.7	+ 0.1
South-Eastern ...	352,600	100,960	7.2	13.0	8.5	+ 0.2
Southern ...	515,520	131,560	5.6	8.7	6.2	+ 0.3
South-Western ...	582,470	152,940	5.5	7.2	5.8	...
Midlands ...	1,019,260	392,660	4.8	7.7	5.6	- 0.3
North-Midlands ...	744,440	264,470	5.5	4.6	5.2	...
North-Eastern ...	975,380	381,220	7.9	6.7	7.5	- 0.2
North-Western ...	1,541,740	752,050	10.6	11.5	10.9	- 0.5
Northern ...	666,760	131,810	12.5	15.0	12.9	- 0.5
Scotland ...	1,133,030	417,650	10.3	12.1	10.8	- 0.4
Wales ...	569,770	85,590	14.9	17.6	15.2	+ 0.3
Special Schemes	100,000	59,000	1.6	1.7	1.6	+ 0.1
Great Britain ...	10,724,000	3,976,000	8.5	10.1	9.0	- 0.1
Northern Ireland	219,100	112,900	24.3	18.7	22.4	+ 1.7
Great Britain and N'thn Ireland	10,943,100	4,088,900	8.8	10.4	9.2	- 0.1

#### UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

##### (1) NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED ON REGISTERS.

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

Date.	Great Britain.					Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
	Men 18 and over.	Boys 14-17.	Women 18 and over.	Girls 14-17.	Total 18 and over.	Total 14 and over.
1938.						
14 November	1,366,683	51,010	360,306	50,104	1,828,103	1,911,293
12 December	1,384,922	45,549	356,580	44,321	1,831,372	1,918,583
1939.						
16 January	1,509,947	64,231	399,756	65,092	2,039,026	2,133,809
13 February	1,402,417	55,191	380,664	58,446	1,896,718	1,986,302
13 March ...	1,285,366	44,268	349,133	48,162	1,726,929	1,813,987
17 April ...	1,217,085	48,935	327,116	51,258	1,644,394	1,726,083
15 May ...	1,108,893	36,335	304,813	42,241	1,492,282	1,565,313
12 June ...	1,022,790	28,264	266,836	31,689	1,349,579	1,417,239
10 July ...	953,859	27,151	245,930	29,484	1,256,424	1,326,134
14 August ...	908,752	38,347	245,209	39,384	1,231,692	1,294,805
11 Sept. ...	826,811	44,543	395,243	64,331	1,330,928	1,395,550
16 October	903,127	43,920	417,798	65,793	1,430,638	1,499,893
13 November	897,061	40,460	405,175	59,892	1,402,588	1,477,586

##### (2) PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AMONG INSURED PERSONS.

The following Table shows the percentages† unemployed among insured persons, aged 16-64, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at one date in each month since November, 1938:—

Date.	General and Agricultural Schemes.‡			General Scheme.‡			Agricultural Scheme.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1938.									
14th November	13.4	10.7	12.7	13.9	10.7	13.0	4.8	18.6	5.7
12th December	13.6	10.5	12.7	14.0	10.2	12.9	6.9	38.9	8.9
1939.									
16th January	14.9	12.0	14.1	15.3	11.6	14.3	8.9	43.9	11.1
13th February	13.9	11.4	13.2	14.3	11.1	13.4	7.7	40.5	9.8
13th March ...	12.7	10.4	12.1	13.1	10.2	12.3	6.5	26.7	7.8
17th April ...	11.9	9.8	11.4	12.4	9.7	11.6	5.6	14.5	6.1
15th May ...	10.8	9.1	10.4	11.2	9.0	10.6	5.1	14.2	5.7
12th June ...	10.0	7.9	9.4	10.4	7.9	9.7	4.0	7.1	4.2
10th July ...	9.4	7.4	8.8	9.7	7.4	9.1	3.8	6.2	3.9
14th August ...	9.0	7.6	8.6	9.3	7.6	8.8	3.6	7.4	3.8
11th September	8.3	10.9	9.0	8.6	10.9	9.2	3.0	8.3	3.4
16th October	9.0	10.7	9.4	9.3	10.7	9.7	3.6	8.2	3.9
13th November	8.8	10.4	9.2	9.1	10.3	9.5	4.4	15.1	5.1

\* See footnote \* in first column.

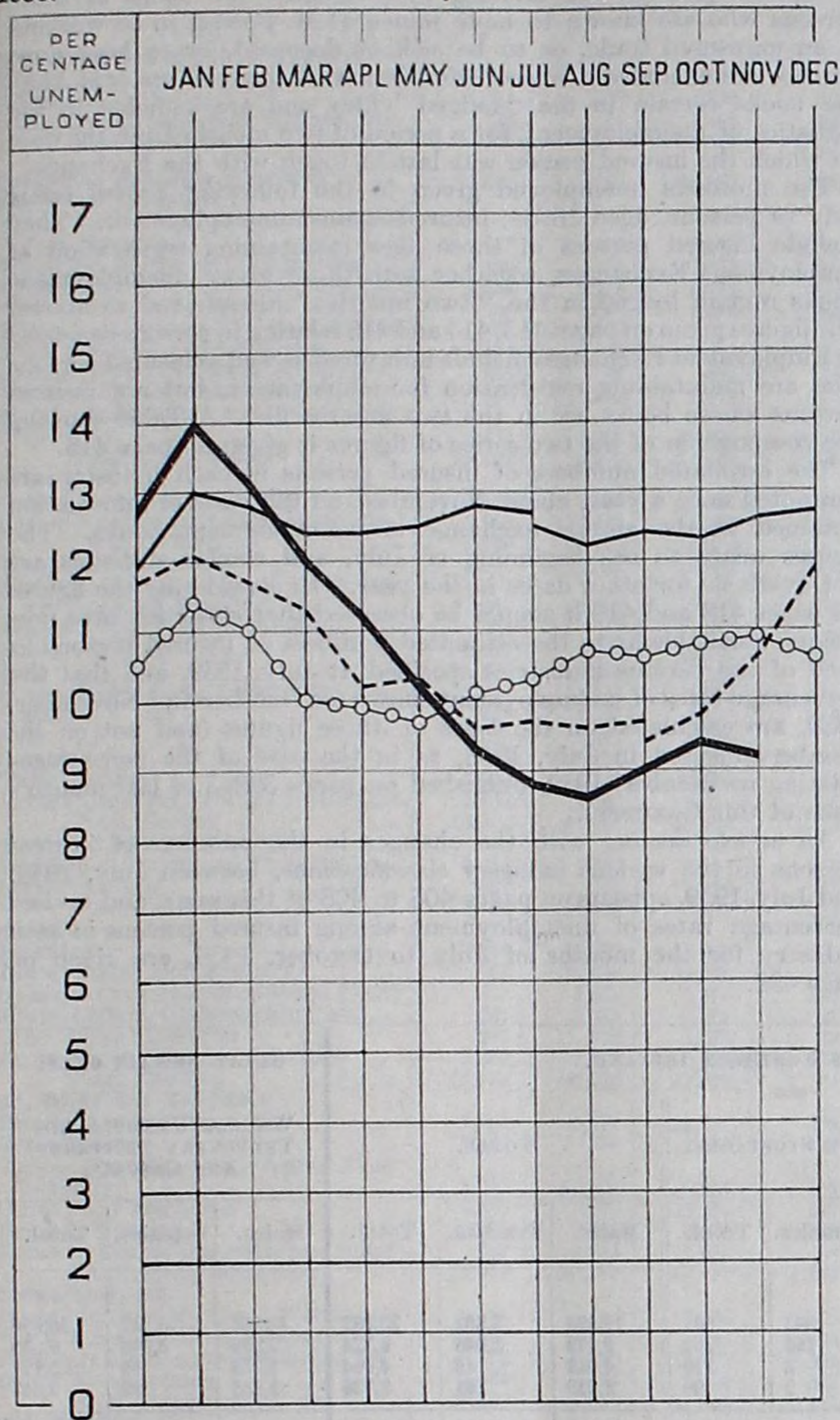
† Up to and including June, 1939, these are revised percentages calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at the dates referred to (*see* article on page 409); those for later months are based on the estimated numbers insured at the beginning of July, 1939, and may be subject to slight revision.

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



NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE  
PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

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



	Men (18 years and over)	Boys (under 18 years)	Women (18 years and over)	Girls (under 18 years)	Total.
A. Insured on Register :—					
1. Claimants to Benefit and applicants for Un- employment Allowances	830,030	16,749	303,441	21,703	1,171,923
2. Non-claimants :—					
(a) Aged 16-64 ...	23,505	1,892	27,506	4,279	57,182
(b) Aged 14 and 15 ...	—	8,444	—	10,954	19,398
B. Others on Register :—					
3. Applicants for unem- ployment allowances ...	17,525	339	13,640	1,072	32,576
4. Persons without appli- cations :—					
(a) Aged 16-64 ...	26,001	4,740	60,588	7,251	98,580
(b) Aged 14 and 15 ...	—	8,296	—	14,633	22,929
C. Total on Register ...	897,061	40,460	405,175	59,892	1,402,588
D. Insured Unemployed :— Aged 16-64 :					
5. Number on Register (items 1 and 2 (a)) ...	853,535	18,641	330,947	25,982	1,229,105
6. Two months' files ...	37,903	1,671	41,773	2,700	84,047
7. Special Schemes — Claimants to Benefit	1,514	36	890	118	2,558
Total aged 16-64 ...	892,952	20,348	373,610	28,800	1,315,710
8. Aged 14 and 15 :					
(a) Item 2 (b) ...	—	8,444	—	10,954	19,398
(b) Two months' file	—	3,404	—	5,064	8,468
Total aged 14-64 ...	892,952	32,196	373,610	44,818	1,343,576

§ See explanation on page 416.

Divisions* (in italics) and Towns.	Number of Persons on Register at 13th November, 1939.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with			
	Men.	Wo-men.	Juven-iles.	Total.	16th Oct., 1939.	14th Nov., 1938.		
<i>London</i> ... ..	170,002	112,795	20,425	303,222	+	5,379	+	63,438
<i>Eastern</i> ... ..	35,289	16,817	4,127	56,233	-	135	-	3,353
Ipswich ... ..	1,635	462	70	2,167	+	135	-	788
Norwich ... ..	3,201	1,349	140	4,690	-	541	-	3,023
Rest of Division	30,453	15,006	3,917	49,376	+	271	+	458
<i>South-Eastern</i> ... ..	24,583	12,744	4,060	41,387	+	398	-	243
Brighton ... ..	4,460	2,786	407	7,653	-	239	+	413
Chatham ... ..	1,021	948	493	2,462	-	114	-	582
Rest of Division	19,102	9,010	3,160	31,272	+	751	-	74
<i>Southern</i> ... ..	27,697	11,311	3,488	42,496	+	1,592	-	3,722
Portsmouth ... ..	2,287	1,744	774	4,805	-	351	-	1,867
Reading ... ..	1,261	616	90	1,967	+	140	-	692
Southampton ... ..	4,520	1,261	422	6,203	+	420	-	2,490
Rest of Division	19,629	7,690	2,202	29,521	+	1,383	+	1,327
<i>South-Western</i> ... ..	31,387	11,930	2,895	46,212	-	1,435	-	13,759
Bristol ... ..	6,171	2,202	407	8,780	-	1,394	-	3,851
Plymouth ... ..	2,459	1,547	278	4,284	-	334	-	1,995
Swindon ... ..	529	258	61	848	+	76	-	378
Rest of Division	22,228	7,923	2,149	32,300	+	217	-	7,535
<i>Midlands</i> ... ..	46,570	27,945	2,775	77,290	-	4,686	-	49,122
Birmingham ... ..	9,582	6,318	510	16,410	-	1,917	-	15,425
Cowley ... ..	3,237	1,354	138	4,729	-	318	-	326
Cradley Heath and Halesowen	939	538	17	1,494	+	29	-	1,844
Smethwick ... ..	561	723	14	1,298	-	73	-	1,412
Stoke-on-Trent ... ..	10,666	7,507	608	18,781	-	374	-	3,074
Walsall ... ..	1,793	621	98	2,512	-	300	-	3,965
West Bromwich	4,432	159	29	620	-	137	-	1,450
Wolverhampton	1,998	939	101	3,038	-	279	-	2,687
Rest of Division	17,362	9,786	1,260	28,408	-	1,317	-	18,939
<i>North Midlands</i> ... ..	39,847	11,229	2,794	53,870	-	29	-	41,870
Derby ... ..	1,274	709	96	2,079	-	282	-	2,998
Grimsby ... ..	5,442	1,084	714	7,240	+	428	+	730
Leicester ... ..	4,271	926	27	5,224	-	369	-	3,824
Lincoln ... ..	705	447	89	1,241	+	100	-	1,023
Northampton ... ..	1,810	458	31	2,299	-	22	-	1,645
Nottingham ... ..	5,577	1,726	236	7,539	-	406	-	5,957
Rest of Division	20,768	5,879	1,601	28,248	+	522	-	27,153
<i>North-Eastern</i> ... ..	76,200	24,940	5,859	106,999	-	5,005	-	73,263
Barnsley ... ..	4,266	562	153	5,151	-	459	-	2,766
Bradford ... ..	5,498	2,319	327	7,974	-	598	-	8,806
Dewsbury ... ..	1,031	463	29	1,523	-	79	-	1,709
Doncaster ... ..	2,763	893	706	4,362	+	380	-	1,017
Halifax ... ..	1,189	371	22	1,582	-	341	-	2,068
Huddersfield ... ..	1,201	674	45	1,920	-	508	-	3,029
Hull ... ..	11,215	2,465	1,173	14,853	-	996	-	1,324
Leeds ... ..	12,101	4,303	315	16,719	-	857	-	7,072
Rotherham ... ..	2,510	672	344	3,526	-	416	-	3,612
Sheffield ... ..	7,448	4,229	272	11,949	-	875	-	12,181
Wakefield ... ..	1,676	697	99	2,472	-	76	-	1,863
York ... ..	903	467	38	1,408	-	245	-	1,438
Rest of Division	24,399	6,825	2,336	33,560	+	65	-	26,378
<i>North-Western</i> ... ..	163,770	85,756	14,535	264,061	-	13,110	-	134,731
Accrington ... ..	1,346	1,467	54	2,867	-	217	-	3,217
Ashton-u-Lyne ... ..	1,665	941	81	2,687	-	195	-	2,809
Barrow ... ..	791	563	197	1,551	-	129	-	1,844
Birkenhead ... ..	4,406	2,253	718	7,377	-	395	-	1,495
Blackburn ... ..	4,402	5,080	198	9,680	-	884	-	5,945
Blackpool ... ..	6,647	4,631	647	11,925	-	199	+	2,246
Bolton ... ..	3,515	1,805	126	5,446	-	803	-	7,268
Burnley ... ..	2,955	2,946	123	6,024	-	360	-	5,331
Bury ... ..	1,013	895	31	1,939	-	226	-	2,162
Chorley ... ..	1,242	512	55	1,809	-	370	-	1,669
Liverpool ... ..	42,740	17,903	5,799	66,442	-	2,201	-	12,281
Manchester ... ..	18,395	8,968	787	28,150	-	1,654	-	14,187
Nelson ... ..	1,055	447	39	1,541	-	27	-	3,857
Oldham ... ..	4,799	2,266	123	7,188	-	418	-	9,902
Preston ... ..	3,735	2,449	114	6,298	-	982	-	2,130
Rochdale ... ..	1,762	771	25	2,558	-	279	-	3,845
St. Helens ... ..	3,367	1,151	354	4,872	-	305	-	1,966
Salford ... ..	4,577	2,297	117	6,991	-	935	-	6,748
Stockport ... ..	3,057	2,548	163	5,768	+	176	-	2,016
Warrington ... ..	1,670	783	189	2,642	-	107	-	2,330
Wigan ... ..	5,120	1,733	175	7,028	-	142	-	2,801
Rest of Division	45,511	23,347	4,420	73,278	-	2,458	-	43,174
<i>Northern</i> ... ..	81,667	18,747	14,078	114,492	-	5,149	-	44,673
Darlington ... ..	1,115	438	209	1,762	-	78	-	1,021
Gateshead ... ..	4,187	1,268	426	5,881	-	321	-	2,504
Hartlepool ... ..	3,654	691	693	5,038	-	45	-	2,510
Middlesbrough ... ..	4,455	1,300	1,011	6,766	+	179	-	7,364
Newcastle - on - Tyne	9,611	3,652	1,332	14,595	-	1,142	-	3,315
South Shields ... ..	5,719	923	810	7,452	+	164	-	2,590
Stockton-on-Tees	2,353	743	544	3,640	-	479	-	3,136
Sunderland ... ..	9,217	2,057	1,496	12,770	+	773	-	4,360
Rest of Division	41,356	7,675	7,557	56,588	-	4,200	-	17,873
<i>Scotland</i> ... ..	116,631	55,006	14,188	185,825	-	7,813	-	67,414
Aberdeen ... ..	4,096	1,444	238	5,778	-	6	-	2,882
Clydebank ... ..	691	578	203	1,472	-	225	-	2,301
Dundee ... ..	3,752	4,178	359	8,289	-	648	-	4,774
Edinburgh ... ..	10,841	4,239	1,159	16,239	-	242	-	3,127
Glasgow† ... ..	38,378	21,678	3,787	63,843	-	4,855	-	19,064
Greenock ... ..	2,481	1,201	529	4,211	-	414	-	2,482
Motherwell ... ..	3,076	952	550	4,578	-	99	-	1,657
Paisley ... ..	1,424	1,092	113	2,629	-	341	-	2,252
Port Glasgow ... ..	856	377	124	1,357	+	37	-	1,208
Rest of Division	51,036	19,267	7,126	77,429	-	1,020	-	27,667
<i>Wales</i> ... ..	83,418	15,955	11,128	110,501	+	1,943	-	56,803
Cardiff ... ..	6,551	1,978	796	9,325	-	201	-	4,218
Llanelli ... ..	1,437	379	281	2,097	+	381	-	3,438
Newport ... ..	2,703	1,162	371	4,236	+	510	-	3,755
Swansea ... ..	6,724	1,522	1,055	9,301	+	371	-	5,420
Rest of Division	66,003	10,914	8,625	85,542	+	882	-	39,972
<i>Northern Ireland</i> ... ..	51,271	19,081	4,646	74,998	+	5,743	-	8,192
Belfast ... ..	19,985	9,935	2,352	32,272	+	988	-	7,925
Londonderry ... ..	3,713	1,060	474	5,247	+	228	+	190
Lurgan ... ..	1,314	880	119	2,313	+	164	-	574
Lisburn ... ..	934	406	40	1,380	-	15	-	723
Newry ... ..	2,429	647	186	3,262	+	516	+	588
Rest of Northern Ireland	22,896	6,153	1,475	30,524	+	3,862	+	252
<i>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	948,332	424,256	104,998	1,477,586	-	22,307	-	433,707

† The figures for Rutherglen are included.



# UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT 13th NOVEMBER: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment at July, 1939, and the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 13th November, 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 13th November, 1939, are, however, given on page 420.

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 have joined H.M. Forces, 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 413, 414 and 415 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 415.

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 418 and 419 it should be observed that statistics have now become available as to the estimated numbers of insured persons in each of the various industries specified at July, 1939, and that the percentage rates of unemployment shown for October and November, 1939, are calculated on the basis of those figures (and not on the numbers insured in July, 1938, as in the case of the percentages relating to October, 1939, published on pages 392-3 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE).

An article dealing with the changes in the numbers of insured persons in the various industry classifications, between July, 1938, and July, 1939, appears on pages 406 to 408 of this issue, and revised percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons in each industry for the months of July to October, 1939, are given on page 422.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>Agricultural Scheme:—</b>												
Farming, Forestry, etc. ....	19,212	3,559	22,771	278	343	621	19,490	3,902	23,392	12,507	3,587	16,094
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc. ....	3,083	2,889	5,972	96	156	252	3,179	3,045	6,224	2,995	3,040	6,035
Private Gardening ....	3,811	43	3,854	208	2	210	4,019	45	4,064	3,733	44	3,777
Other Employments ....	2,547	99	2,646	88	2	90	2,635	101	2,736	2,553	99	2,652
<b>TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME ...</b>	<b>28,653</b>	<b>6,590</b>	<b>35,243</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>29,323</b>	<b>7,093</b>	<b>36,416</b>	<b>21,788</b>	<b>6,770</b>	<b>28,558</b>
<b>Fishing ...</b>	<b>6,878</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>7,035</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>7,043</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>7,223</b>	<b>6,990</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>7,170</b>
<b>Mining:—</b>												
Coal Mining ....	49,442	295	49,737	12,334	8	12,342	61,776	303	62,079	61,755	302	62,057
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. ....	560		560	25		25	585		585	582		582
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ....	613	4	617	18	1	19	631	5	636	625	4	629
Stone Quarrying and Mining ....	5,456	7	5,463	1,388	3	1,391	6,844	10	6,854	5,214	10	5,224
Slate Quarrying and Mining ....	1,174	1	1,175	336		336	1,510	1	1,511	1,508	1	1,509
Other Mining and Quarrying ....	366	141	507	208	8	216	574	149	723	552	149	701
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,038	10	1,048	107	3	110	1,145	13	1,158	960	13	973
<b>Total, Mining ...</b>	<b>58,649</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>59,107</b>	<b>14,416</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14,439</b>	<b>73,065</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>73,546</b>	<b>71,196</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>71,675</b>
<b>Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—</b>												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	944	20	964	100	1	101	1,044	21	1,065	1,043	21	1,064
Artificial Stone and Concrete, etc. ....	1,935	131	2,066	340	6	346	2,275	137	2,412	2,237	135	2,372
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ....	548	46	594	17	2	19	565	48	613	496	47	543
<b>Total, N.-M. Mining Products</b>	<b>3,427</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>3,624</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>3,884</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>4,090</b>	<b>3,776</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>3,979</b>
<b>Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...</b>	<b>7,106</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>8,083</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>1,828</b>	<b>8,681</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>9,911</b>	<b>8,328</b>	<b>1,229</b>	<b>9,557</b>
<b>Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...</b>	<b>2,380</b>	<b>3,688</b>	<b>6,068</b>	<b>1,943</b>	<b>4,376</b>	<b>6,319</b>	<b>4,323</b>	<b>8,064</b>	<b>12,387</b>	<b>4,305</b>	<b>8,059</b>	<b>12,364</b>
<b>Glass:—</b>												
Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical	1,562	499	2,061	244	79	323	1,806	578	2,384	1,781	578	2,359
Glass, Lenses, Prisms, etc.) ....	1,030	221	1,251	177	14	191	1,207	235	1,442	1,205	235	1,440
Glass Bottles ....	2,592	720	3,312	421	93	514	3,013	813	3,826	2,986	813	3,799
<b>Total, Glass ...</b>	<b>5,184</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>6,624</b>	<b>1,642</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>1,828</b>	<b>5,826</b>	<b>1,626</b>	<b>7,452</b>	<b>5,972</b>	<b>1,626</b>	<b>7,598</b>
<b>Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.:—</b>												
Chemicals ....	3,185	1,579	4,764	98	48	146	3,283	1,627	4,910	3,178	1,618	4,796
Explosives ....	530	357	887	19	64	83	549	421	970	547	419	966
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ....	708	336	1,044	31	17	48	739	353	1,092	721	351	1,072
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ....	2,292	1,060	3,352	401	60	461	2,693	1,120	3,813	2,655	1,102	3,757
<b>Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.</b>	<b>6,715</b>	<b>3,332</b>	<b>10,047</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>7,264</b>	<b>3,521</b>	<b>10,785</b>	<b>7,101</b>	<b>3,490</b>	<b>10,591</b>
<b>Metal Manufacture:—</b>												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ....	886	8	894	212	—	212	1,098	8	1,106	1,085	8	1,093
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,	6,065	134	6,199	4,892	15	4,907	10,857	149	11,006	10,935	149	11,084
Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ....	1,263	162	1,425	179	34	213	1,442	196	1,638	1,388	196	1,584
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	663	131	794	2,484	137	2,621	3,147	268	3,415	3,143	268	3,411
Tin Plates ....	1,255	70	1,325	963	6	969	2,218	76	2,294	2,186	76	2,262
Iron and Steel Tubes ....	745	203	948	293	23	316	1,038	226	1,264	1,020	225	1,245
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ....	10,877	708	11,585	9,023	215	9,238	19,900	923	20,823	19,757	922	20,679
<b>Total, Metal Manufacture ...</b>	<b>20,877</b>	<b>1,416</b>	<b>22,293</b>	<b>17,415</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>17,668</b>	<b>22,153</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>23,304</b>	<b>22,142</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>23,289</b>
<b>Engineering, etc.:—</b>												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron	17,284	3,288	20,572	1,621	250	1,871	18,905	3,538	22,443	18,161	3,517	21,678
and Steel Founding ....	1,997	984	2,981	124	78	202	2,121	1,062	3,183	2,056	1,056	3,112
Electrical Engineering ....	1,927	20	1,947	112	1	113	2,039	21	2,060	1,821	21	1,842
Marine Engineering, etc. ....	2,419	54	2,473	246	—	246	2,665	54	2,719	2,603	54	2,657
Constructional Engineering ....	23,627	4,346	27,973	2,103	329	2,432	25,730	4,675	30,405	24,641	4,648	29,289
<b>Total, Engineering ...</b>	<b>23,627</b>	<b>4,346</b>	<b>27,973</b>	<b>2,103</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>2,432</b>	<b>25,730</b>	<b>4,675</b>	<b>30,405</b>	<b>24,641</b>	<b>4,648</b>	<b>29,289</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 which would be necessary to enable an estimate to be made of the effects of this factor 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.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	13,998	2,213	16,211	5,602	401	6,003	19,600	2,614	22,214	18,859	2,570	21,429
Carriages, Carts, etc. ....	1,024	111	1,135	69	11	80	1,093	122	1,215	1,033	121	1,154
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	1,123	52	1,175	449	10	459	1,572	62	1,634	1,554	62	1,616
Total, Vehicles	16,145	2,376	18,521	6,120	422	6,542	22,265	2,798	25,063	21,446	2,753	24,199
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	16,629	294	16,923	860	56	916	17,489	350	17,839	16,536	346	16,882
Other Metal Industries :—												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General												
Iron Founding	2,947	463	3,410	2,640	190	2,830	5,587	653	6,240	5,536	651	6,187
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	3,129	124	3,253	121	4	125	3,250	128	3,378	3,066	125	3,191
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	3,484	5,266	8,750	196	442	638	3,680	5,708	9,388	3,604	5,693	9,297
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files	706	606	1,312	232	103	335	938	709	1,647	924	709	1,633
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	468	603	1,071	65	56	121	533	659	1,192	521	658	1,179
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	493	458	951	89	65	154	582	523	1,105	556	519	1,075
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	843	44	887	37	—	37	880	44	924	821	44	865
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	988	855	1,843	366	230	596	1,354	1,085	2,439	1,336	1,078	2,414
Metal Industries not separately specified	6,834	5,256	12,090	1,316	737	2,053	8,150	5,993	14,143	7,846	5,969	13,815
Total, Other Metals	19,892	13,675	33,567	5,062	1,827	6,889	24,954	15,502	40,456	24,210	15,446	39,656
Textiles :—												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc.	3,741	7,060	10,801	907	1,935	2,842	4,648	8,995	13,643	4,646	8,990	13,636
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	2,988	10,487	13,475	744	2,592	3,336	3,732	13,079	16,811	3,732	13,069	16,801
Total, Cotton	6,729	17,547	24,276	1,651	4,527	6,178	8,380	22,074	30,454	8,378	22,069	30,437
Woollen and Worsted	2,008	3,036	5,044	1,223	1,348	2,571	3,231	4,384	7,615	3,164	4,321	7,485
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving, etc.	513	1,362	1,875	343	592	935	856	1,954	2,810	854	1,935	2,789
Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture	324	327	651	34	26	60	358	353	711	357	352	709
Linen	3,511	8,309	11,820	215	1,085	1,300	3,726	9,394	13,120	186	1,138	1,324
Jute	612	2,600	3,212	23	196	219	635	2,796	3,431	633	2,796	3,429
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	424	1,254	1,678	19	111	130	443	1,365	1,808	366	1,071	1,437
Hosiery	457	2,223	2,680	298	660	958	755	2,883	3,638	732	2,837	3,569
Lace	205	341	546	352	466	818	557	807	1,364	557	804	1,361
Carpets	259	767	1,026	698	1,747	2,445	957	2,514	3,471	946	2,509	3,455
Other Textiles	928	2,522	3,450	148	531	679	1,076	3,053	4,129	961	2,512	3,473
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	2,533	1,480	4,013	3,306	1,186	4,492	5,839	2,666	8,505	4,944	2,432	7,376
Total, Textiles	18,503	41,768	60,271	8,310	12,475	20,785	26,813	54,243	81,056	22,078	44,766	66,844
Leather and Leather Goods :—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing	1,253	850	2,103	190	91	281	1,443	941	2,384	1,438	941	2,379
Leather Goods	527	688	1,215	38	54	92	565	742	1,307	546	735	1,281
Total, Leather	1,780	1,538	3,318	228	145	373	2,008	1,683	3,691	1,984	1,676	3,660
Clothing :—												
Tailoring	7,770	7,699	15,469	800	4,433	5,233	8,570	12,132	20,702	8,061	11,574	19,635
Dress Making and Millinery	766	12,828	13,594	35	3,667	3,702	801	16,495	17,296	799	16,365	17,164
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	812	1,648	2,460	358	2,544	2,902	1,170	4,192	5,362	1,169	4,189	5,358
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	391	5,465	5,856	27	1,884	1,911	418	7,349	7,767	300	4,251	4,551
Other Dress Industries	246	779	1,025	28	128	156	274	907	1,181	268	891	1,159
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	3,387	1,827	5,214	923	595	1,518	4,310	2,422	6,732	4,099	2,409	6,508
Total, Clothing	13,372	30,246	43,618	2,171	13,251	15,422	15,543	43,497	59,040	14,696	39,679	54,375
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	7,041	5,477	12,518	464	489	953	7,505	5,966	13,471	6,858	5,784	12,642
Grain Milling	1,185	168	1,353	121	14	135	1,306	182	1,488	1,116	170	1,286
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	1,333	3,623	4,956	119	388	507	1,452	4,011	5,463	1,431	3,973	5,404
Other Food Industries	4,856	8,675	13,531	177	792	969	5,033	9,467	14,500	4,880	9,366	14,246
Drink Industries	3,895	2,745	6,640	198	670	868	4,093	3,415	7,508	3,711	3,358	7,069
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	367	1,313	1,680	54	227	281	421	1,540	1,961	395	1,305	1,700
Total, Food, Drink, etc.	18,677	22,001	40,678	1,133	2,580	3,713	19,810	24,581	44,391	18,391	23,956	42,347
Woodworking, etc. :—												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	4,983	163	5,146	395	9	404	5,378	172	5,550	5,047	171	5,218
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases	668	175	843	45	19	64	713	194	907	661	194	855
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	12,352	2,420	14,772	1,364	428	1,792	13,716	2,848	16,564	13,419	2,807	16,226
Other Woodworking	1,464	544	2,008	337	147	484	1,801	691	2,492	1,689	661	2,350
Total, Woodworking, etc.	19,467	3,302	22,769	2,141	603	2,744	21,608	3,905	25,513	20,816	3,833	24,649
Paper, Printing, etc. :—												
Paper and Paper Board	1,140	644	1,784	526	156	682	1,666	800	2,466	1,636	789	2,425
Card												



## GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1939.			PERCENTAGES AT 13TH NOVEMBER, 1939.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH		GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 13TH NOV., 1939.
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	16TH OCT., 1939.	14TH NOV., 1938.	
<b>Agricultural Scheme :—</b>															
Farming, Forestry, etc. ...	448,130	30,940	479,070	4.3	11.5	4.8	0.0	1.1	0.1	4.3	12.6	4.9	+ 1.3	- 0.8	3.6
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc. ...	61,520	14,700	76,220	5.0	19.7	7.8	0.2	1.0	0.4	5.2	20.7	8.2	+ 1.8	- 1.1	8.0
Private Gardening ...	104,230	610	104,840	3.7	7.0	3.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	3.9	7.4	3.9	+ 0.4	+ 0.3	3.7
Other Gardening ...	49,120	750	49,870	5.2	13.2	5.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	5.4	13.5	5.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.6	5.4
TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME ...	663,000	47,000	710,000	4.3	14.0	5.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	4.4	15.1	5.1	+ 1.1	- 0.6*	4.2
<b>Fishing ...</b>	<b>31,120</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>31,880</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>- 6.2</b>	<b>+ 2.0</b>	<b>22.7</b>
<b>Mining :—</b>															
Coal Mining ...	835,070	3,860	838,930	5.9	7.6	5.9	1.5	0.2	1.5	7.4	7.8	7.4	- 0.3	- 7.7	7.4
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. ...	10,990	—	10,990	5.1	—	5.1	0.2	—	0.2	5.3	—	5.3	...	-15.1	5.3
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	3,740	10	3,750	16.4	40.0	16.5	0.5	10.0	0.5	16.9	50.0	17.0	+ 0.3	- 2.1	16.8
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	50,210	580	50,790	10.9	1.2	10.8	2.7	0.5	2.7	13.6	1.7	13.5	- 0.8	- 1.1	11.0
Slate Quarrying and Mining... ..	9,300	20	9,320	12.6	5.0	12.6	3.6	—	3.6	16.2	5.0	16.2	- 4.7	+10.5	16.2
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	9,170	1,320	10,490	4.0	10.7	4.8	2.3	0.6	2.1	6.3	11.3	6.9	+ 0.1	- 3.6	6.7
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits ...	18,440	230	18,670	5.6	4.3	5.6	0.6	1.4	0.6	6.2	5.7	6.2	+ 0.5	- 4.2	5.3
Total, Mining ...	936,920	6,020	942,940	6.3	7.6	6.3	1.5	0.4	1.5	7.8	8.0	7.8	- 0.3	- 7.1	7.6
<b>Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—</b>															
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ...	13,590	90	13,680	6.9	22.2	7.0	0.8	1.1	0.8	7.7	23.3	7.8	- 0.1	- 8.1	7.8
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	28,900	2,470	31,370	6.7	5.3	6.6	1.2	0.2	1.1	7.9	5.5	7.7	+ 0.1	- 5.7	7.6
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	17,390	660	18,050	3.2	7.0	3.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	3.2	7.3	3.4	+ 0.1	- 3.5	3.1
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	59,880	3,220	63,100	5.7	6.1	5.7	0.8	0.3	0.8	6.5	6.4	6.5	+ 0.1	- 5.6	6.4
<b>Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...</b>	<b>94,200</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>100,500</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>- 1.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>
<b>Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>41,220</b>	<b>73,220</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>	<b>- 1.3</b>	<b>16.9</b>
<b>Glass :—</b>															
Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical ...)	23,500	7,860	31,360	6.6	6.3	6.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	7.7	7.4	7.6	- 0.7	- 3.8	7.5
Glass, Lenses, Prisms, etc. ...	17,100	2,080	19,180	6.0	10.6	6.5	1.1	0.7	1.0	7.1	11.3	7.5	- 1.2	- 7.2	7.5
Total, Glass ...	40,600	9,940	50,540	6.4	7.2	6.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.4	8.2	7.6	- 0.8	- 5.1	7.5
<b>Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :—</b>															
Chemicals ...	84,850	33,360	118,210	3.8	4.7	4.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	3.9	4.9	4.2	...	- 2.7	4.1
Explosives ...	27,920	7,900	35,820	1.9	4.5	2.5	0.1	0.8	0.2	2.0	5.3	2.7	- 0.1	- 0.8	2.7
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	19,040	6,060	25,100	3.7	5.5	4.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	3.9	5.8	4.4	+ 0.1	- 1.8	4.3
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	57,830	21,590	79,420	4.0	4.9	4.2	0.7	0.3	0.6	4.7	5.2	4.8	...	- 2.9	4.8
Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	189,640	68,910	258,550	3.5	4.8	3.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.8	5.1	4.2	...	- 2.4	4.1
<b>Metal Manufacture :—</b>															
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ...	17,040	40	17,080	5.2	20.0	5.2	1.2	—	1.3	6.4	20.0	6.5	+ 0.2	-15.1	6.4
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, ...	183,090	5,790	188,880	3.3	2.3	3.3	2.7	0.3	2.6	6.0	2.6	5.9	+ 0.1	-17.9	5.9
Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	51,020	4,530	55,550	2.5	3.6	2.6	0.3	0.7	0.3	2.8	4.3	2.9	- 0.4	- 5.2	2.9
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. ...	24,170	2,520	26,690	2.7	5.2	3.0	10.3	5.4	9.8	13.0	10.6	12.8	+ 1.3	-22.3	12.8
Tin Plates ...	30,600	2,430	33,030	4.1	2.9	4.0	3.1	0.2	2.9	7.2	3.1	6.9	+ 0.6	- 7.3	6.9
Iron and Steel Tubes... ..	22,590	4,230	26,820	3.3	4.8	3.5	1.3	0.5	1.2	4.6	5.3	4.7	...	- 8.4	4.6
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	22,590	4,230	26,820	3.3	4.8	3.5	1.3	0.5	1.2	4.6	5.3	4.7	...	- 8.4	4.6
Total, Metal Manufacture ...	328,510	19,540	348,050	3.3	3.6	3.3	2.8	1.1	2.7	6.1	4.7	6.0	+ 0.2	-14.5	6.0
<b>Engineering, etc. :—</b>															
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron ...	598,800	62,850	661,650	2.9	5.2	3.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	3.2	5.6	3.4	- 0.2	- 4.8	3.3
and Steel Founding ...	96,440	26,450	122,890	2.1	3.7	2.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	2.2	4.0	2.6	- 0.1	- 2.7	2.6
Electrical Engineering ...	58,850	1,090	59,940	3.3	1.8	3.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	3.5	1.9	3.4	- 0.3	- 5.7	3.4
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	47,550	1,880	49,430	5.1	2.9	5.0	0.5	—	0.5	5.6	2.9	5.5	- 0.4	- 7.3	5.4
Constructional Engineering ...	801,640	92,270	893,910	2.9	4.7	3.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	3.2	5.1	3.4	- 0.2	- 4.7	3.3
<b>Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—</b>															
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ...	415,490	43,680	459,170	3.4	5.1	3.5	1.3	0.9	1.3	4.7	6.0	4.8	- 0.4	- 1.1	4.8
Carriages, Carts, etc. ....	10,530	1,770	12,300	9.7	6.3	9.2	0.7	0.6	0.7	10.4	6.9	9.9	- 0.1	- 2.6	9.5
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. ...	52,480	1,430	53,910	2.1	3.6	2.2	0.9	0.7	0.8	3.0	4.3	3.0	- 0.4	- 3.6	3.0
Total,															



INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1939.			PERCENTAGES AT 13TH NOVEMBER, 1939.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH		GREAT BRITAIN ONLY: TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 13TH NOV., 1939.
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe. males.	Total	16TH OCT., 1939.	14TH Nov., 1938.	
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco :—</b>															
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	108,330	73,400	181,730	6.5	7.5	6.9	0.4	0.6	0.5	6.9	8.1	7.4	- 0.3	- 1.7	7.2
Grain Milling ...	29,700	3,970	33,670	4.0	4.2	4.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.4	4.6	4.4	+ 0.2	- 2.0	4.0
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	25,810	52,560	78,370	5.2	6.9	6.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	5.6	7.6	7.0	- 0.7	- 1.5	6.9
Other Food Industries ...	73,390	66,480	139,870	6.6	13.0	9.7	0.3	1.2	0.7	6.9	14.2	10.4	- 0.5	- 1.5	10.3
Drink Industries ...	92,960	27,600	120,560	4.2	9.9	5.5	0.2	2.5	0.7	4.4	12.4	6.2	+ 0.3	- 1.6	5.9
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	15,520	29,020	44,540	2.4	4.5	3.8	0.3	0.8	0.6	2.7	5.3	4.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.7	4.2
<i>Total, Food, Drink, etc.</i> ...	<i>345,710</i>	<i>253,030</i>	<i>598,740</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>- 0.2</i>	<i>- 1.5</i>	<i>7.3</i>
<b>Woodworking, etc. :—</b>															
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	63,760	3,360	67,120	7.8	4.9	7.7	0.6	0.2	0.6	8.4	5.1	8.3	+ 0.5	- 3.0	7.9
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	9,150	2,250	11,400	7.3	7.8	7.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	7.8	8.6	8.0	- 0.9	- 5.5	7.6
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	117,720	27,230	144,950	10.5	8.9	10.2	1.2	1.6	1.2	11.7	10.5	11.4	- 0.4	+ 0.2	11.3
Other Woodworking ...	18,130	5,750	23,880	8.1	9.5	8.4	1.8	2.5	2.0	9.9	12.0	10.4	+ 0.2	- 2.4	10.0
<i>Total, Woodworking, etc.</i> ...	<i>208,760</i>	<i>38,590</i>	<i>247,350</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>- 0.1</i>	<i>- 1.2</i>	<i>10.1</i>
<b>Paper, Printing, etc. :—</b>															
Paper and Paper Board ...	50,640	18,010	68,650	2.3	3.6	2.6	1.0	0.8	1.0	3.3	4.4	3.6	- 0.7	- 4.5	3.6
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	27,030	49,160	76,190	3.1	5.0	4.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	3.8	5.6	5.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	4.8
Wall Paper Making ...	5,000	2,620	7,620	5.9	10.2	7.3	5.2	2.9	4.5	11.1	13.1	11.8	+ 3.4	+ 6.4	11.7
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	4,530	5,770	10,300	3.0	5.6	4.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	3.2	5.9	4.7	- 0.7	+ 0.2	4.7
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	189,570	98,820	288,390	10.6	8.8	10.0	2.7	1.5	2.2	13.3	10.3	12.2	- 0.3	+ 4.7	12.2
<i>Total, Paper, Printing, etc.</i> ...	<i>276,770</i>	<i>174,380</i>	<i>451,150</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>- 0.3</i>	<i>+ 2.5</i>	<i>9.4</i>
<b>Building and Contracting :—</b>															
Building ...	1,028,230	13,320	1,041,550	14.2	5.3	14.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	14.7	5.6	14.6	+ 1.4	- 2.7	14.1
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	361,560	2,030	363,590	24.0	5.2	23.9	0.4	0.2	0.4	24.4	5.4	24.3	- 0.1	- 12.4	23.7
<i>Total, Building and Contracting</i> ...	<i>1,389,790</i>	<i>15,350</i>	<i>1,405,140</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>+ 1.1</i>	<i>- 4.8</i>	<i>16.6</i>
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries :—</b>															
Rubber ...	40,170	28,710	68,880	3.7	6.8	5.0	0.1	0.8	0.4	3.8	7.6	5.4	- 0.2	- 4.3	5.4
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	11,240	2,200	13,440	4.0	5.4	4.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	5.5	7.0	5.8	+ 0.1	- 3.8	5.7
Brushes and Brooms ...	6,140	5,930	12,070	11.5	5.4	8.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	13.1	6.9	10.1	- 0.2	- 1.5	9.8
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	29,750	13,310	43,060	2.5	4.7	3.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.6	4.9	3.3	+ 0.1	- 0.6	3.3
Musical Instruments ...	7,400	2,010	9,410	11.1	12.1	11.3	1.5	4.5	2.1	12.6	16.6	13.4	- 2.6	+ 0.7	13.5
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	7,590	9,830	17,420	8.7	9.7	9.3	1.7	1.0	1.3	10.4	10.7	10.6	- 1.2	+ 1.9	10.5
<i>Total, Other Manufacturing</i> ...	<i>102,290</i>	<i>61,990</i>	<i>164,280</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>- 0.4</i>	<i>- 2.2</i>	<i>6.2</i>
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply</b> ...	210,830	11,630	222,460	6.0	3.6	5.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	6.3	3.9	6.1	+ 0.1	- 2.2	6.0
<b>Transport and Communication :—</b>															
Railway Service ...	155,750	9,480	165,230	4.3	4.7	4.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.5	4.8	4.5	- 0.1	- 6.1	4.3
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	198,430	12,740	211,170	3.0	9.2	3.4	0.4	1.6	0.4	3.4	10.8	3.8	- 0.5	- 0.6	3.8
Other Road Passenger Transport ...	37,140	3,200	40,340	12.9	10.6	12.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	13.6	11.1	13.4	+ 0.1	- 2.2	13.0
Goods Transport by Road ...	156,450	4,960	161,410	8.0	3.7	7.9	0.5	0.1	0.4	8.5	3.8	8.3	- 0.4	- 5.1	8.0
Shipping Service ...	122,870	6,760	129,630	19.1	19.6	19.1	0.1	1.0	0.2	19.2	20.6	19.3	+ 0.2	- 6.8	19.1
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service :—															
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) ...	135,410	1,610	137,020	26.1	11.6	25.9	0.5	0.1	0.5	26.6	11.7	26.4	- 5.3	- 3.8	25.9
Harbour, River and Canal Service	25,570	510	26,080	6.3	10.6	6.4	0.6	1.6	0.6	6.9	12.2	7.0	- 0.4	- 3.4	6.9
<i>Total Docks, Harbours, etc.</i> ...	<i>160,980</i>	<i>2,120</i>	<i>163,100</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>23.5</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>23.3</i>	<i>- 4.5</i>	<i>- 3.8</i>	<i>22.9</i>
Other Transport, Communication, etc.	17,770	2,890	20,660	10.6	10.2	10.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	11.1	10.3	11.0	- 0.5	- 3.0	10.8
<i>Total, Transport, etc.</i> ...	<i>849,390</i>	<i>42,150</i>	<i>891,540</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>- 1.0</i>	<i>- 4.1</i>	<i>10.9</i>
<b>Distributive Trades</b> ...	1,258,940	832,000	2,090,940	8.0	8.3	8.1	0.3	0.7	0.5	8.3	9.0	8.6	- 0.3	- 1.3	8.3
<b>Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance</b> ...	176,450	96,300	272,750	4.9	4.3	4.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	5.1	4.4	4.8	...	+ 0.7	4.7
<b>Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—</b>															
National Government Service ...	183,340	31,460	214,800	6.3	9.5	6.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	6.4	9.7	6.9	+ 0.4	- 4.0	6.6
Local Government Service ...	382,560	90,290	472,850	13.5	11.0	13.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	13.7	11.4	13.3	+ 0.8	- 2.2	13.0
Professional Services ...	107,770	115,450	223,220	5.5	9.0	7.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.7	9.2	7.5	+ 0.2	+ 3.0	7.4
Entertainments, Sport, etc. ...	89,300	67,170	156,470	19.8	28.0	23.3	0.5	0.9	0.7	20.3	28.9	24.0	- 1.9	+ 5.1	23.8
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service	192,850	314,440	507,290	16.7	23.0	20.6	0.2	0.8	0.6	16.9	23.8	21.2	- 0.1	+ 2.0	20.8
Laundry Service ...	30,820	123,710	154,530	5.2	9.2	8.4	0.3	4.3	3.5	5.5	13.5	11.9	+ 0.5	+ 3.7	11.8
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	10,350	19,700	30,050	8.1	9.3	8.9	0.7	1.6	1.3	8.8	10.9	10.2	+ 0.4	+ 1.3	10.1
Other Industries and Services	123,450	65,750	189,200	11.2	11.9	11.4	0.6	1.1	0.8	11.8	13.0	12.2	- 0.2	- 4.7	11.8
<i>Total, Miscellaneous</i> ...	<i>1,120,440</i>	<i>827,970</i>	<i>1,948,410</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>+ 0.1</i>	<i>+ 0.1</i>	<i>14.3</i>
<b>TOTAL, GENERAL SCHEME†</b> ...	10,280,100	4,041,900	14,322,000	8.3	8.9	8.5	0.8	1.4	1.0	9.1	10.3	9.5	- 0.1	- 3.5*	9.2
<b>TOTAL, GENERAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES†</b> ...	10,943,100	4,088,900	15,032,000	8.1	9.0	8.3	0.7	1.4	0.9	8.8	10.4	9.2	- 0.1	- 3.4*	9.0

\* The percentage for all industries and services combined for November, 1938, used for this comparison, is the revised figure based on the estimated number insured at that date—see page 409. The percentages for October and November, 1939, are based on the numbers insured at July, 1939.

† 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 13th November, 1939, differed from the figures for 16th October, 1939, by 1,000 or more.

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Industry.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Industries in which the total numbers unemployed decreased :—</i>				<i>Industries in which the total numbers unemployed decreased—(contd.) :—</i>			
Dock, Wharf, Harbour, Canal, etc., Service ...	7,285	6	7,279	Metal Industries not separately specified ...	492	787	1,279
Distributive Trades ...	4,794	699	5,493	Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	449	674	1,123
Cotton ...	1,271	2,663	3,934	Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	993	97	1,090
Entertainments, Sport, etc. ...	1,369	1,637	3,006	<i>Industries in which the total numbers unemployed increased :—</i>			
Coal Mining ...	2,287	2	2,289	Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) ...	215	1,313	1,528
Fishing ...	1,910	85	1,995	Tailoring ...	1,117	586	1,703
Carpets ...	449	1,414	1,863	Local Government Service ...	2,235	1,747	3,982
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	1,464	183	1,647	Agriculture, Horticulture, etc. ...	4,801	3,385	8,186
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Industry ...	1,315	126	1,441	Building ...	14,499	58	14,557
Woollen and Worsted ...	56	1,291	1,347				



## JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

### DIVISIONAL ANALYSES: JUVENILES UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE.

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

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	3,426	5,420	8,846	4,810	6,769	11,579
Eastern ...	623	1,112	1,735	822	1,570	2,392
South-Eastern ...	481	767	1,248	1,193	1,619	2,812
Southern ...	485	842	1,327	927	1,234	2,161
South-Western ...	333	897	1,230	522	1,143	1,665
Midlands ...	362	748	1,110	621	1,044	1,665
North Midlands ...	357	782	1,139	740	915	1,655
North-Eastern ...	913	1,329	2,242	1,684	1,933	3,617
North-Western ...	2,654	3,763	6,417	3,271	4,847	8,118
Northern ...	2,820	2,235	5,055	4,638	4,385	9,023
Scotland ...	2,479	3,426	5,905	3,334	4,949	8,283
Wales ...	1,807	2,399	4,206	3,025	3,897	6,922
Great Britain ...	16,740	23,720	40,460	25,587	34,305	59,892
N. Ireland ...	593	2,225	2,818	412	1,416	1,828
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	17,333	25,945	43,278	25,999	35,721	61,720

### INSURED JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 13TH NOVEMBER, 1939.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London ...	3,098	4,417	7,515	4,048	6,114	10,162
Eastern ...	541	1,021	1,562	623	1,317	1,940
South-Eastern ...	398	661	1,059	735	1,310	2,045
Southern ...	387	746	1,133	599	1,084	1,683
South-Western ...	286	729	1,015	345	953	1,298
Midlands ...	376	642	1,018	543	923	1,466
North Midlands ...	351	713	1,064	519	805	1,324
North-Eastern ...	517	1,065	1,582	907	1,662	2,569
North-Western ...	1,938	3,368	5,306	2,433	4,316	6,749
Northern ...	1,477	1,975	3,452	2,092	3,404	5,496
Scotland ...	1,836	3,213	5,049	2,347	4,411	6,758
Wales ...	643	1,762	2,405	827	2,383	3,210
Special Schemes ...	—	36	36	—	118	118
Great Britain ...	11,848	20,348	32,196	16,018	28,800	44,818
N. Ireland ...	578	2,104	2,682	372	1,194	1,566
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	12,426	22,452	34,878	16,390	29,994	46,384

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 next column. The effect of the inclusion of the two-months' file is especially marked in the case of the London Division.

### JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, IN ATTENDANCE AT AUTHORISED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION IN NOVEMBER, 1939.

Division.	Week ended 22nd Nov., 1939.				Month ended 22nd Nov., 1939.			Total number of individuals who have attended Junior In- struction Centres and Classes.* since 1st April, 1939.
	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.				Other Educational Institutions.			
	No. of Centres.	No. of Classes	Average attendance.		No. of Insti- tu- tions.	Average attendance.		
			Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	
London ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	720
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	584
S. Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	562
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	320
S. Western ...	1	—	—	43	2	—	14	962
Midlands ...	1	—	61	43	1	1	1	791
N. Midlands ...	1	1	35	70	—	—	—	1,026
N. Eastern ...	2	1	144	104	1	14	—	5,525
N. Western ...	1	—	—	83	—	—	—	14,877
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,032
Scotland ...	6	—	123	446	11	52	52	16,994
Wales ...	19	3	1,057	1,458	—	—	—	13,108
Great Britain ...	31	5	1,420	2,247	15	67	67	71,501

\* Comparable figures for other educational institutions are not available.

### INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: JUVENILES UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

The Table below shows for each group of industries, and for the principal industries, the numbers of insured boys and girls under 16 years of age recorded as unemployed in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at 13th November, 1939.

Industry.	Great Britain.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
<b>Agricultural Scheme:—</b>				
Farming, Forestry, etc. ...	295	96	314	96
Market Gardening ...	116	143	127	143
Other Gardening (including Private Gardening) ...	82	4	85	4
Total, Agricultural Scheme ...	493	243	526	243
<b>Fishing ...</b>	24	5	24	5
<b>Mining:—</b>				
Coal Mining ...	278	6	278	6
All other Mining, etc. ...	73	2	73	2
Total, Mining ...	351	8	351	8
<b>Non-Metalliferous Mining Products</b>	41	10	42	10
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. Making ...	156	9	157	9
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	42	67	43	67
Glass ...	45	49	47	49
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ...	116	329	116	330
Metal Manufacture ...	68	38	69	38
<b>Engineering, etc.:—</b>				
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	428	130	464	130
Other Engineering ...	141	49	141	49
Total, Engineering ...	569	179	605	179
<b>Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—</b>				
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	354	109	383	115
Other Vehicles ...	40	6	41	6
Total, Vehicles ...	394	115	424	121
<b>Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing</b>	108	4	110	4
<b>Other Metal Industries:—</b>				
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	210	289	210	289
All others ...	548	410	560	413
Total, Other Metal Industries ...	758	699	770	702
<b>Textiles:—</b>				
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	31	65	31	66
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	16	46	16	46
Total, Cotton ...	47	111	47	112
Woollen and Worsted ...	26	79	26	79
Linen ...	6	47	71	150
Hosiery ...	6	154	11	158
All other Textiles ...	93	411	108	419
Total, Textiles ...	178	802	263	918
<b>Leather and Leather Goods</b>	49	91	50	91
<b>Clothing:—</b>				
Tailoring ...	104	619	108	641
Dress Making and Millinery ...	27	590	27	591
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	19	318	24	408
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	104	105	110	105
Other Clothing ...	30	113	30	113
Total, Clothing ...	284	1,745	299	1,858
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco:—</b>				
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	152	487	159	495
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	46	477	46	481
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	5	36	5	43
All other Food and Drink ...	173	575	189	580
Total, Food, Drink, etc. ...	376	1,575	399	1,599
<b>Woodworking, etc.:—</b>				
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	246	129	250	129
All other Woodworking ...	305	80	310	81
Total, Woodworking, etc. ...	551	209	560	210
<b>Paper, Printing, etc.:—</b>				
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	47	190	47	195
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	354	520	368	530
Other Paper, Printing, etc. ...	33	145	33	146
Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ...	434	855	448	871
<b>Building and Contracting:—</b>				
Building ...	710	35	723	35
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	138	5	139	5
Total, Building and Contracting ...	848	40	862	40
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries:—</b>				
Rubber ...	34	115	34	116
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	73	59	73	59
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	53	170	55	170
All Others ...	22	34	22	35
Total, Other Manufacturing ...	182	378	184	380
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply</b>	32	9	34	11
<b>Transport and Communication</b>	453	55	461	55
<b>Distributive Trades</b>	3,970	4,770	4,208	4,826
<b>Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance*</b>	126	140	131	142
<b>Miscellaneous Trades and Services:—</b>				
Professional Services ...	147	471	151	472
Entertainments, Sport, etc. ...	162	364	173	364
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service	272	1,354	278	1,376
Laundry Service ...	147	695	151	699
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	63	113	63	113
All other Industries and Services ...	409	597	427	600
Total, Miscellaneous ...	1,200	3,594	1,243	3,624
Total, General Scheme* ...	11,355	15,775	11,900	16,147
Total, General and Agricultural Schemes ...	11,848	16,018	12,426	16,390

The figures above include not only insured boys and girls, under 16 years of age, registered as unemployed, but also those 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.

\* Persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries are included in these figures.



## INSURED BOYS AND GIRLS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

## NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT JULY, 1939.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

On the basis of the information obtained from the annual exchange of unemployment books which began in July, 1939, (see the article on page 384 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE) it is estimated that the number of boys and girls, under 16 years of age, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at that date was approximately 866,300, comprising 484,400 boys and 381,900 girls. Of these, 835,400 (including 456,500 boys and 378,900 girls) were insured under the General Scheme (including the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries), and 30,900 (27,900 boys and 3,000 girls) were insured under the Agricultural Scheme.

The Table below gives, for each industry, the estimated numbers under 16 years of age insured at July, 1939, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the numbers and percentages unemployed at 10th July. Corresponding percentages have not been computed for dates other than July since there are substantial changes, from

month to month, in the total numbers of insured juveniles under 16 years of age, and the available information is insufficient to provide a basis for monthly estimates of the effect of these changes on the numbers of insured juveniles in the different industry groups. Particulars of the numbers of insured juveniles under 16 years of age recorded as unemployed are, however, regularly published in the GAZETTE, and figures for 13th November are given on page 420.

The numbers shown as unemployed include not only those insured juveniles who were registered at Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux as unemployed, but also those whose unemployment books remained in the "two-months file" of lodged books, i.e., boys and girls who had been registered as unemployed at some date within the previous two months, but were not maintaining registration as applicants for employment at the date to which the figures relate.

Industry.	Estimated Numbers Insured at July, 1939.		Numbers and Percentages Unemployed at 10th July, 1939.				Industry.	Estimated Numbers Insured at July, 1939.		Numbers and Percentages Unemployed at 10th July, 1939.																																																																																
			Boys.		Girls.					Boys.		Girls.																																																																														
	Boys.	Girls.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.		Boys.	Girls.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.																																																																													
<b>Agricultural Scheme:—</b>													<b>Textiles—continued.</b>																																																																													
Farming, Forestry, etc. ...	20,060	1,420	206	1.0	47	3.3	Lace ...	200	600	—	—	6	1.0																																																																													
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	3,560	1,490	50	1.4	40	2.7	Carpets ...	730	2,540	3	0.4	23	0.9																																																																													
Private Gardening ...	3,220	50	17	0.5	—	—	Other Textiles ...	1,150	5,580	20	1.7	90	1.6																																																																													
Other Employments ...	1,060	40	16	1.5	4	10.0	Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	2,700	2,160	9	0.3	26	1.2																																																																													
<b>TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME</b>													<b>Leather and Leather Goods:—</b>																																																																													
Fishing ...	240	30	3	1.3	1	3.3	Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	1,410	810	6	0.4	10	1.2																																																																													
<b>Mining:—</b>													Leather Goods ...																																																																													
Coal Mining ...	28,860	260	231	0.8	3	1.2							1,020	2,320	13	1.3	30	1.3																																																																								
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	110	—	—	—	—	—							<b>Clothing:—</b>																																																																													
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	70	—	—	—	—	—							Tailoring ...																																																																													
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	870	10	6	0.7	—	—							Dress Making and Millinery ...																																																																													
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	140	—	—	—	—	—							Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)																																																																													
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	170	180	—	—	4	2.2							Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...																																																																													
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits ...	430	—	10	2.3	—	—							Other Dress Industries ...																																																																													
<b>Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—</b>													Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...																																																																													
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ...	120	—	1	0.8	—	—							6,240						6,490	44	0.7	46	0.7																																																																			
Artificial Stone, Concrete, etc. ...	940	200	13	1.4	3	1.5							<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco:—</b>																																																																													
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	320	10	8	2.5	—	—							Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...																																																																													
<b>Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...</b>													Grain Milling ...																																																																													
5,090													330													64													1.3													1													0.3																									
<b>Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...</b>													2,230													4,060													18													0.8													31													0.8												
<b>Glass:—</b>													<b>Woodworking, etc.:—</b>																																																																													
Glass, (excluding Bottles, Optical Glass, Lenses, Prisms, etc.) ...	1,090	790	12	1.1	24	3.0							Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork																																																																													
Glass Bottles ...	400	350	4	1.0	14	4.0							Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...																																																																													
<b>Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.:—</b>													Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.																																																																													
Chemicals ...	2,020	4,260	13	0.6	50	1.2							8,010						2,930						135						1.7						62						2.1																																															
Explosives ...	170	380	7	4.1	4	1.1							Other Woodworking ...																																																																													
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	760	630	13	1.7	11	1.7							1,810						870						37						2.0						25						2.5																																															
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	1,240	2,530	15	1.2	63	2.5							<b>Paper, Printing, etc.:—</b>																																																																													
<b>Metal Manufacture:—</b>													Paper and Paper Board ...																																																																													
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ...	90	—	1	1.1	—	—							1,140						2,170						8						0.7						14						0.6																																															
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	2,880	380	10	0.3	2	0.5							Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...																																																																													
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	1,090	390	4	0.4	9	2.3							2,160						8,160						11						0.5						85						1.0																																															
Tin Plates ...	1,030	180	6	0.6	6	3.3							270						250						2						0.7						7						2.8																																															
Iron and Steel Tubes ...	930	300	6	0.6	—	—							Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...																																																																													
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	1,150	360	13	1.1	4	1.1							430						880						2						0.5						29						3.3																																															
<b>Engineering, etc.:—</b>													Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding																																																																													
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	29,490	4,840	220	0.7	38	0.8							12,960						15,170						122						0.9						164						1.1																																															
Electrical Engineering...	6,260	2,840	32	0.5	32	1.1							<b>Building and Contracting:—</b>																																																																													
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	1,180	30	10	0.8	—	—							Building...																																																																													
Constructional Engineering ...	2,020	180	10	0.5	1	0.6							24,690						880						364						1.5						11						1.3																																															
<b>Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—</b>													Public Works Contracting, etc. ...																																																																													
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ...	21,160	3,530	148	0.7	23	0.7							2,500						90						90						3.6						2						2.2																																															
Carriages, Carts, etc. ...	1,090	210	6	0.6	2	1.0							<b>Other Manufacturing Industries:—</b>																																																																													
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc....	1,480	80	4	0.3	1	1.3							Rubber ...																																																																													
<b>Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing</b>													Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...																																																																													
4,060													100													186													4.6													1													1.0																									
<b>Other Metal Industries:—</b>													Brushes and Brooms ...																																																																													
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ...	4,390	890	36	0.8	13	1.5							470						830						6						1.3						13						1.6																																															
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	2,840	200	41	1.4	1	0.5							Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...																																																																													
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	7,040	5,980	75	1.1	92	1.5							3,100						1,500						23						0.7						17						1.1																																															
Hand Tools, Outlery, Saws, Files ...	2,080	1,380	9	0.4	17	1.2							390						100						5						1.3						—						—																																															
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	1,300	1,310	25	1.9	11	0.8							1,000						1,830						14						1.4						56						3.1																																															
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	1,110	800	7	0.6	11	1.4							<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...</b>																																																																													
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus...	900	100	2	0.2	1	1.0							2,880						370						8						0.3						8						2.2																																															
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	1,070	1,860	6	0.6	10	0.5							<b>Transport and Communication:—</b>																																																																													
Metal Industries not separately specified	12,450	11,160	139	1.1	107	1.0							Railway Service ...																																																																													
<b>Textiles:—</b>													Tramway and Omnibus Service ...																																																																													
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc., ...	3,420	7,760	31	0.9	48	0.6							1,380						410						3						0.2						4						1.0																																															
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	1,890	5,610	23	1.2	54	1.0							890						90						10						1.1						2						2.2																																															
Total, Cotton ...	5,310	13,370	54	1.0	102	0.8							3,600						330						53						1.5						2						0.6																																															
Woolen and Worsted ...	5,060	8,350	18	0.4	47	0.6							Shipping Service ...																																																																													
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving, etc. ...	660	2,010	4	0.6	20	1.0							1,570						110						51						3.2						1						0.9																																															
Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture ...	270	720	2	0.7	8	1.1							Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc., Service ...																																																																													
Linen ...	1,580	4,780	29	1.8	73	1.5							930						40						12						1.3						2						5.0																																															
Jute ...	740	1,210	5	0.7	4	0.3							1,430						90						23						1.6						1						1.1																																															
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	800	1,230	19	2.4	33	2.7							<b>Distributive Trades ...</b>																																																																													
Hosiery ...	1,830	11,350	5	0.3	100	0.9							135,130						92,050						2,155						1.6						1,929						2.1																																															
<b>TOTAL, GENERAL SCHEME*</b>													<b>Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance*</b>																																																																													
456,500													378,900													5,683													1.2													6,257													1.7																									
<b>TOTAL, GENERAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES*</b>													<b>Miscellaneous Trades and Services:—</b>																																																																													
484,400													381,900													5,972													1.2													6,348													1.7																									

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



# REVISED PERCENTAGES OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, UNEMPLOYED, JULY TO OCTOBER, 1939.

The Table on pages 424 and 425 shows, industry by industry, the estimated numbers of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment at July, 1939. It has not been possible to complete those detailed estimates until about the end of November, and consequently the percentages of insured workers recorded as unemployed in July, August, September and October, 1939, as given in previous issues of this GAZETTE, were calculated on the estimated numbers insured at July, 1938. The Table below shows, for each industry group, the revised percentages unemployed, in each of these months, calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1939, in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, respectively.

INDUSTRY.	PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED.* (aged 16-64)								INDUSTRY.	PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED.* (aged 16-64)							
	GREAT BRITAIN				GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.					GREAT BRITAIN				GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.			
	10th July, 1939.	14th Aug., 1939.	11th Sept., 1939.	16th Oct., 1939.	10th July, 1939.	14th Aug., 1939.	11th Sept., 1939.	16th Oct., 1939.		10th July, 1939.	14th Aug., 1939.	11th Sept., 1939.	16th Oct., 1939.	10th July, 1939.	14th Aug., 1939.	11th Sept., 1939.	16th Oct., 1939.
<b>Agricultural Scheme :—</b>																	
Farming, Forestry, etc. ...	3.4	3.5	2.7	2.8	4.2	4.1	3.4	3.6	Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	7.6	7.2	10.4	6.3	7.6	7.3	10.5	6.3
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	3.7	3.9	4.6	6.3	3.8	4.0	4.8	6.4	Leather Goods ...	6.0	5.2	6.4	5.3	6.1	5.2	6.5	5.3
Private Gardening ...	2.8	2.6	2.4	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.5	3.5	Total, Leather ...	7.0	6.5	9.0	5.9	7.1	6.5	9.0	5.9
Other Employments...	3.7	3.7	3.2	5.0	3.8	3.8	3.2	5.1	<b>Clothing :—</b>								
<b>TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME</b>									Tailoring ...	9.0	9.4	15.3	8.0	9.2	9.9	15.5	8.3
Fishing ...	15.4	16.6	51.4	28.9	15.4	16.6	51.2	28.9	Dress Making and Millinery...	7.5	9.7	28.2	16.0	7.5	9.8	28.2	16.1
<b>Mining :—</b>									Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	16.6	13.5	27.4	12.3	16.6	13.5	27.5	12.3
Coal Mining ...	12.3	11.3	9.1	7.7	12.3	11.3	9.1	7.7	Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	5.3	6.2	8.5	6.0	5.3	6.2	11.2	8.2
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	6.6	6.8	5.8	5.3	6.7	6.8	5.8	5.3	Other Dress Industries ...	4.2	3.8	6.2	4.9	4.2	3.8	6.2	5.0
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	17.7	15.6	15.5	16.7	17.8	15.6	15.5	16.7	Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	9.1	12.9	7.4	5.7	9.2	13.1	7.5	5.8
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	7.3	7.4	9.3	12.6	8.5	8.5	10.7	14.3	Total, Clothing ...	8.4	9.7	14.9	8.6	9.1	10.2	15.3	9.1
Slate Quarrying and Mining...	7.9	8.4	16.1	20.8	7.9	8.4	16.3	20.9	<b>Food Drink and Tobacco :—</b>								
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	6.7	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.9	6.5	6.6	6.8	Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	6.1	5.7	6.2	7.5	6.3	5.9	6.3	7.7
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	6.1	5.7	4.5	4.9	6.6	6.4	5.2	5.7	Grain Milling ...	5.1	4.5	3.3	3.8	5.6	5.0	3.7	4.2
Total, Mining ...	11.8	10.9	9.1	8.0	11.8	11.0	9.2	8.1	Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	8.7	7.2	8.7	7.7	8.7	7.2	8.8	7.7
<b>Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—</b>									fectionery ...	8.2	8.4	11.0	10.8	8.3	8.5	11.1	10.9
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	11.6	10.6	7.9	7.9	11.6	10.6	7.9	7.9	Other Food Industries ...	6.0	5.3	4.4	5.6	6.3	5.6	4.7	5.9
Artificial Stone, Concrete, etc. ...	8.1	7.7	6.7	7.5	8.2	7.7	6.8	7.6	Drink Industries ...	4.0	5.0	4.8	3.7	4.0	4.9	4.7	3.8
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	3.6	5.4	2.9	2.9	3.8	5.7	3.2	3.3	Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	6.7	6.4	7.0	7.4	6.9	6.5	7.2	7.6
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	7.6	7.7	5.9	6.3	7.7	7.8	6.0	6.4	Total, Food, Drink, etc. ...								
<b>Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...</b>									<b>Woodworking, etc. :—</b>								
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	16.7	31.8	20.5	17.3	16.7	31.8	20.5	17.3	Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	6.8	6.9	5.9	7.4	7.1	7.3	6.2	7.8
<b>Glass :—</b>									Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	9.6	10.0	9.6	8.6	9.9	10.4	10.0	8.9
Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical	9.8	9.1	8.7	8.2	9.8	9.1	8.8	8.3	Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	9.9	9.4	14.2	11.7	10.0	9.5	14.2	11.8
Glass, Lenses, Prisms, etc.) ...	11.9	11.9	10.1	8.7	11.9	11.9	10.2	8.7	Other Woodworking ...	10.0	10.7	10.5	9.8	10.5	10.5	10.9	10.2
Glass Bottles ...	10.6	10.2	9.2	8.4	10.6	10.2	9.3	8.4	Total, Woodworking, etc. ...	9.1	8.8	11.4	10.2	9.3	9.1	11.5	10.4
Total, Glass ...									<b>Paper, Printing, etc. :—</b>								
<b>Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :—</b>									Paper and Paper Board ...	3.9	3.8	3.1	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.1	4.3
Chemicals ...	4.8	4.5	3.8	4.1	4.9	4.6	4.0	4.2	Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	3.9	3.6	4.4	4.8	4.1	3.7	4.5	4.9
Explosives ...	2.3	2.4	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.4	3.0	2.8	Stationery ...	6.1	5.6	6.1	8.1	6.1	5.7	6.2	8.4
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	3.7	3.7	3.4	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.5	4.3	Wall Paper Making ...	2.9	3.7	4.8	5.3	3.0	3.8	4.8	5.4
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	5.5	5.8	4.2	4.8	5.6	5.8	4.2	4.8	Stationery and Typewriting Requisites	5.6	5.3	8.5	12.4	5.7	5.4	8.6	12.5
Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	4.5	4.5	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.6	3.9	4.2	(not paper) ...	5.0	4.7	6.9	9.7	5.1	4.8	6.9	9.8
<b>Metal Manufacture :—</b>									Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding								
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ...	10.0	9.1	6.8	6.3	10.1	9.2	6.5	6.3	Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ...								
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling	7.9	8.6	5.5	5.8	7.9	8.7	5.5	5.8	<b>Building and Contracting :—</b>								
Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	3.4	3.4	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.3	Building :—								
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	10.3	5.9	8.8	11.5	10.3	6.0	8.8	11.5	Carpenters ...	3.3	2.9	2.3	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.5	3.8
Tin Plates ...	9.7	8.4	7.6	6.3	9.7	8.5	7.7	6.3	Bricklayers ...	7.2	6.5	6.3	10.7	7.4	6.7	6.5	11.0
Iron and Steel Tubes...	7.2	6.5	4.4	4.6	7.2	6.5	4.5	4.7	Masons ...	7.3	7.0	7.5	10.9	7.6	7.3	7.7	11.3
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	7.6	7.4	5.5	5.8	7.6	7.5	5.6	5.8	Slaters and Tilers ...	11.4	9.8	11.4	17.3	11.6	9.9	11.6	17.4
Total, Metal Manufacture ...									Plasterers ...	14.4	14.7	16.0	21.2	14.5	14.8	16.3	21.8
<b>Engineering, etc. :—</b>									Painters ...	12.2	9.5	14.9	22.5	12.2	9.6	14.9	22.6
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron	4.5	4.3	3.6	3.6	4.6	4.3	3.7	3.6	Plumbers ...	7.5	6.0	5.8	8.3	7.6	6.1	5.9	8.4
and Steel Founding ...	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.7	Labourers to above and Builders'								
Electrical Engineering ...	6.7	5.7	3.7	3.6	6.6	5.7	3.9	3.7	Labourers ...	9.2	8.6	6.5	9.1	9.6	9.0	6.9	9.7
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	8.0	7.9	5.2	5.8	8.1	8.0	5.3	5.9	Navvies, etc., and General	21.5	20.7	15.3	20.3	22.3	21.4	16.0	21.1
Constructional Engineering ...	4.6	4.3	3.5	3.6	4.7	4.4	3.6	3.6	Labourers ...	18.9	17.7	14.0	15.2	19.6	18.1	14.5	15.9
Total, Engineering ...									All Other Occupations ...	11.1	10.1	9.2	12.7	11.4	10.4	9.6	13.2
<b>Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—</b>									Total, Building ...	28.0	26.7	20.6	23.6	28.3	27.0	21.0	24.2
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	3.2	3.3	4.8	5.1	3.2	3.4	4.8	5.2	Public Works Contracting, etc.	15.4	14.4	12.1	15.6	15.8	14.7	12.5	16.0
Carriages, Carts, etc....	8.5	7.8	8.2	9.6	8.9	8.3	8.5	10.0	Total, Building and Contracting								
Railway Carriages and Wagons etc.	4.0	3.8	2.8	3.4	4.0	3.8	2.8	3.4	<b>Other Manufacturing Industries :—</b>								
Total, Vehicles ...	3.4	3.5	4.6	5.0	3.4	3.5	4.7	5.1	Rubber ...	5.4	5.4	5.0	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.0	5.6
<b>Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...</b>									Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	5.7	5.0	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.0	5.4	5.7
<b>Other Metal Industries :—</b>									Brushes and Brooms...	9.7	7.9	10.5	10.0	10.0	8.3	10.8	10.3
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General	8.0	8.2	7.4	5.9	8.1	8.2	7.4	5.9	Scientific and Photographic Instru-								
Iron Founding ...	9.3	8.0	6.5	7.9	9.6	8.3	6.8	8.2	ments and Apparatus ...	2.4	2.2	2.7	3.2	2.4	2.2	2.7	3.2
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	4.4	3.8															



ESTIMATED NUMBERS INSURED,\* AGED 14—64, IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS IN GREAT BRITAIN AT JULY, 1939, AND THESE NUMBERS, TOGETHER WITH THE NEW ENTRANTS AND THE NET EFFECT OF WASTAGE AND TRANSFERS DURING THE PREVIOUS YEAR, EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES OF THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS INSURED AT JULY, 1938.

[See Special Article on pages 406 to 408.]

INDUSTRY.	MALES.				FEMALES.				TOTAL.			
	Estimated Number, aged 14-64, Insured at July, 1939.	New Entrants aged 14-64, July, 1938, to June, 1939.	Net effect of Normal Wastage and Transfers in and out.	Number, aged 14-64, Insured at July, 1939, as a Percentage of July, 1938, Number.	Estimated Number, aged 14-64, Insured at July, 1939.	New Entrants aged 14-64, July, 1938, to June, 1939.	Net effect of Normal Wastage and Transfers in and out.	Number, aged 14-64, Insured at July, 1939, as a Percentage of July, 1938, Number.	Estimated Number, aged 14-64, Insured at July, 1939.	New Entrants aged 14-64, July, 1938, to June, 1939.	Net effect of Normal Wastage and Transfers in and out.	Number, aged 14-64, Insured at July, 1939, as a Percentage of July, 1938, Number.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
<b>Agricultural Scheme :—</b>		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Farming, Forestry, etc. ...	441,250	5.2	— 6.4	98.8	31,420	23.9	— 18.9	105.0	472,670	6.3	— 7.1	99.2
Market Gardening, Horticulture, Private Gardening, Other Gardening, etc....	219,750	5.0	— 7.8	97.2	17,580	17.8	— 14.9	102.9	237,330	5.9	— 8.3	97.6
<b>TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME</b>	<b>661,000</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>— 6.9</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>— 17.4</b>	<b>104.3</b>	<b>710,000</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>— 7.6</b>	<b>98.6</b>
<b>Mining :—</b>												
Coal Mining ...	863,900	1.7	— 4.0	97.7	4,120	10.3	— 5.5	104.8	868,020	1.7	— 4.0	97.7
Other Mining and Quarrying, etc.	99,750	1.5	— 3.6	97.9	2,330	13.9	— 3.5	110.4	102,080	1.8	— 3.7	98.1
<b>Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—</b>												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ...	13,670	0.6	— 5.3	95.3	90	19.2	— 50.0	69.2	13,760	0.8	— 5.8	95.0
Artificial Stone, Concrete, Cement, etc. ...	47,050	1.7	— 0.3	101.4	3,340	10.9	— 2.1	108.8	50,390	2.3	— 0.4	101.9
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	98,150	2.8	— 10.0	92.8	6,620	5.9	— 11.7	94.2	104,770	3.0	— 10.1	92.9
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	34,080	4.1	— 7.7	96.4	45,230	5.4	— 6.5	98.9	79,310	4.8	— 7.0	97.8
Glass Trades ...	42,060	2.5	— 4.7	97.8	11,080	10.1	— 8.4	101.7	53,140	4.0	— 5.4	98.6
Chemicals, Explosives, Paints, Oils, etc. ...	193,090	2.0	+ 3.0	105.0	76,500	8.7	— 2.9	105.8	269,590	3.9	+ 1.3	105.2
<b>Metal Manufacture :—</b>												
Pig Iron, Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, etc. ...	203,050	1.1	+ 1.7	102.8	6,210	9.2	+ 1.3	110.5	209,260	1.3	+ 1.7	103.0
Tin Plates ...	25,190	2.0	— 3.5	98.5	2,690	8.3	— 15.2	93.1	27,880	2.7	— 4.7	98.0
Other Metals ...	106,930	1.8	+ 4.0	105.8	12,230	6.5	— 3.6	102.9	119,160	2.3	+ 3.2	105.5
<b>Engineering, etc. :—</b>												
General Engineering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	622,040	3.6	— 1.3	102.3	67,490	8.2	+ 0.1	108.3	689,530	4.0	— 1.1	102.9
Electrical Engineering ...	102,400	4.5	— 1.0	103.5	29,220	6.5	— 3.3	103.2	131,620	4.9	— 1.4	103.5
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	53,930	1.1	+ 2.9	104.0	1,100	4.8	— 1.0	103.8	55,030	1.2	+ 2.8	104.0
Constructional Engineering ...	49,360	1.9	+ 3.8	105.7	2,060	6.3	— 2.8	103.5	51,420	2.0	+ 3.6	105.6
<b>Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—</b>												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ...	426,520	4.5	+ 12.3	116.8	46,600	9.4	+ 11.9	121.3	473,120	5.0	+ 12.2	117.2
Other Vehicles ...	65,220	2.0	— 9.9	92.1	3,490	7.6	— 15.0	92.6	68,710	2.3	— 10.2	92.1
<b>Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...</b>	<b>166,400</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>— 2.4</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>3,090</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>— 8.7</b>	<b>102.0</b>	<b>169,490</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>— 2.5</b>	<b>99.4</b>
<b>Metal Trades :—</b>												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ...	92,180	2.7	— 7.9	94.8	10,380	5.8	— 12.9	92.9	102,560	3.0	— 8.4	94.6
Electric Wiring, Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. ...	155,740	5.9	— 3.9	102.0	87,320	7.1	— 4.6	102.5	243,060	6.3	— 4.1	102.2
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. ...	21,780	3.3	— 8.4	94.9	19,100	4.5	— 9.7	94.8	40,880	3.8	— 8.9	94.9
Other Metal Industries ...	272,550	4.8	— 1.1	103.7	147,470	7.2	— 5.8	101.4	420,020	5.6	— 2.7	102.9
<b>Textile Trades :—</b>												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) ...	75,660	2.7	— 8.6	94.1	128,960	3.2	— 6.3	96.9	204,620	3.0	— 7.1	95.9
Woolen and Worsted ...	60,130	1.9	— 5.9	96.0	131,980	2.2	— 6.4	95.8	192,110	2.1	— 6.3	95.8
<b>Total, Cotton ...</b>	<b>135,790</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>— 7.4</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>260,940</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>— 6.4</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>396,730</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>— 6.7</b>	<b>95.9</b>
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving, etc. ...	20,080	2.0	— 5.0	97.0	32,390	4.3	— 9.5	94.8	52,470	3.4	— 7.8	95.6
Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture ...	16,030	1.0	— 7.7	93.3	9,230	3.6	— 9.5	94.1	25,260	2.0	— 8.4	93.6
Hosiery ...	29,490	5.1	— 1.0	104.1	103,840	7.8	— 6.3	101.5	133,330	7.2	— 5.1	102.1
Other Textile Industries ...	62,010	3.9	— 3.3	100.6	114,570	7.3	— 4.9	102.4	176,580	6.1	— 4.3	101.8
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc....	65,530	1.9	— 5.1	96.8	27,090	5.3	— 8.8	96.5	92,620	2.9	— 6.2	96.7
<b>Leather and Leather Goods</b>	<b>47,920</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>— 4.1</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>30,630</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>— 6.8</b>	<b>102.5</b>	<b>78,550</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>— 5.2</b>	<b>100.7</b>
<b>Clothing :—</b>												
Tailoring ...	71,630	5.4	— 4.7	100.7	177,010	9.5	— 2.1	107.4	248,640	8.3	— 2.9	105.4
Other Dress Industries ...	41,870	4.7	— 8.5	96.2	234,450	8.9	— 11.1	97.8	276,320	8.3	— 10.7	97.6
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	85,550	5.5	— 6.0	99.5	61,860	6.9	— 5.6	101.3	147,410	6.1	— 5.9	100.2
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco :—</b>												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	109,220	3.9	— 3.7	100.2	82,570	10.8	— 7.1	103.7	191,790	6.8	— 5.2	101.6
Other Food Industries ...	129,910	2.4	— 2.1	100.3	137,860	10.4	— 9.5	100.9	267,770	6.5	— 5.9	100.6
Drink, Tobacco, etc. ...	109,710	2.2	+ 0.1	102.3	57,400	4.3	— 3.0	101.3	167,110	2.9	— 0.9	102.0
<b>Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :—</b>												
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. ...	124,140	4.9	— 10.3	94.6	29,810	8.7	— 10.7	98.0	153,950	5.6	— 10.4	95.2
Other Woodworking ...	96,890	5.0	— 3.0	102.0	12,790	11.0	— 11.1	99.9	109,680	5.7	— 4.0	101.7
<b>Printing and Paper Trades :—</b>												
Paper, Cardboard Boxes, Stationery, etc. ...	90,460	2.7	— 0.7	102.0	85,810	9.0	— 6.5	102.5	176,270	5.7	— 3.5	102.2
Printing, Publishing and Book-binding ...	199,960	4.8	— 5.0	99.8	112,550	9.7	— 9.9	99.8	312,510	6.6	— 6.8	99.8
<b>Building and Public Works Contracting :—</b>												
Building ...	1,032,080	2.3	— 3.4	98.9	13,980	11.7	— 9.1	102.6	1,046,060	2.4	— 3.4	99.0
Public Works Contracting ...	356,650	3.0	+ 8.0	111.0	2,090	18.2	+ 14.1	132.3	358,740	3.1	+ 8.0	111.1
<b>Transport and Communication :—</b>												
Shipping Service ...	121,670	2.6	— 9.4	93.2	6,770	7.1	— 5.6	101.5	128,440	2.9	— 9.3	93.6
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service ...	157,680	0.5	— 0.7	99.8	2,110	4.9	+ 0.1	105.0	159,790	0.5	— 0.6	99.9
Other Transport, Communication and Storage ...	408,720	2.1	— 3.3	98.8	24,420	7.9	— 5.3	102.6	433,140	2.4	— 3.4	99.0
<b>Distributive Trades ...</b>	<b>1,361,070</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>— 10.1</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>907,540</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>— 10.0</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>2,268,610</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>— 10.0</b>	<b>99.5</b>
<b>Commerce and Finance* ...</b>	<b>76,800</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>— 9.9</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>38,190</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>— 11.6</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>114,990</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>— 10.4</b>	<b>98.4</b>
<b>Other Industries and Services :—</b>												
National Government Service ...	183,760	5.7	+ 13.0	118.7	32,510	19.9	— 10.0	109.9	216,270	8.0	+ 9.3	117.3
Local Government Service ...	377,370	2.3	+ 2.4	104.7	91,970	21.1	— 13.0	108.1	469,340	5.9	— 0.6	105.3
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service ...	194,070	5.6	— 7.6	98.0	319,760	18.8	— 16.2	102.6	513,830	13.7	— 12.9	100.8
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning ...	45,990	7.8	— 7.3	100.5	159,940	8.7	— 8.2	100.5	205,930	8.5	— 8.0	100.5
Other Industries ...	466,120	6.7	— 7.5	99.2	329,650	15.7	— 9.4	106.3	795,770	10.3	— 8.3	102.0
<b>TOTAL, GENERAL SCHEME*</b>	<b>10,437,000</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>— 3.0</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>4,240,000</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>— 8.3</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>14,677,000</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>— 4.6</b>	<b>101.1</b>
<b>TOTAL, GENERAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES*</b>	<b>11,098,000</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>— 3.3</b>	<b>100.6</b>	<b>4,289,000</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>— 8.5</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>15,387,000</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>— 4.7</b>	<b>101.0</b>

\* Exclusive of persons insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries. Figures for railway service and gas, water and electricity supply are included in the grand totals, but are not given separately in the Table; in these cases large proportions of the workers are excepted from unemployment insurance, and figures relating to insured workers are not, therefore, conclusive as a measure of expansion or contraction.



CHANGES BETWEEN JULY, 1923, AND JULY, 1939, IN THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF  
INSURED WORKERS (EXCLUSIVE OF JUVENILES UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE  
AND OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS) IN GREAT BRITAIN AND  
NORTHERN IRELAND, CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES.

(See also the Article on pages 406 to 408.)

Industry.	Estimated Numbers of Insured Persons.*				Index Numbers‡ (July, 1923 = 100.)											
	Aged 16 and over.†	Aged 16 to 64 inclusive.†				July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	July, 1933.	July, 1934.	July, 1935.	July, 1936.	July, 1937.	July, 1938.	July, 1939.
		July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.											
<b>Fishing</b> ... ..	24,760	27,680	33,680	31,880	115.6	116.9	128.4	130.0	134.4	134.4	137.0	144.1	143.0	140.6	133.1	
<b>Mining and Quarrying :—</b>																
Coal Mining ... ..	1,243,580	1,074,710	858,140	838,930	89.1	88.7	86.8	86.6	84.9	81.3	77.8	74.3	72.0	71.1	69.5	
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. ...	19,460	14,970	11,360	10,990	80.3	79.3	69.1	66.4	60.0	63.0	57.6	57.9	60.4	60.9	58.9	
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ... ..	5,120	5,470	4,490	3,750	111.3	108.9	99.1	88.1	73.3	84.6	90.3	85.5	90.8	91.4	76.3	
Stone Quarrying and Mining ... ..	31,930	42,690	51,070	50,790	139.6	142.1	151.8	151.6	152.8	152.6	151.9	155.3	160.2	167.0	166.1	
Slate Quarrying and Mining ... ..	7,890	10,480	9,660	9,320	138.5	138.6	136.8	135.0	133.2	131.6	133.5	130.8	128.7	127.7	123.2	
Other Mining and Quarrying ... ..	26,300	17,020	10,840	10,490	67.3	67.0	62.7	58.0	55.6	52.3	48.3	47.1	43.6	42.9	41.5	
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits ...	12,610	15,860	18,740	18,670	131.2	138.1	140.8	137.0	136.7	140.9	146.1	147.0	156.1	155.1	154.5	
<b>Total, Mining and Quarrying</b> ...	<b>1,346,890</b>	<b>1,181,200</b>	<b>964,300</b>	<b>942,940</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>72.2</b>	
<b>Manufacturing Industries :—</b>																
<b>NON-METALLIFEROUS MINING PRODUCTS :—</b>																
Coke Ovens and By-product Works ...	15,000	12,020	14,330	13,680	83.7	82.3	80.3	80.7	85.1	90.3	99.7	98.5	102.7	99.8	95.3	
Artificial Stone, Concrete, etc. ...	10,540	17,430	30,490	31,370	172.1	174.8	193.9	216.4	219.8	224.4	239.2	253.3	282.7	301.0	309.7	
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	16,390	19,480	18,020	18,050	123.8	121.3	113.9	106.4	98.7	97.0	96.5	98.5	106.6	114.6	114.8	
<b>BRICK, TILE, PIPE, ETC., MAKING</b> ...	<b>61,200</b>	<b>81,990</b>	<b>107,840</b>	<b>100,500</b>	<b>141.4</b>	<b>146.0</b>	<b>151.1</b>	<b>151.2</b>	<b>154.6</b>	<b>164.9</b>	<b>173.9</b>	<b>177.5</b>	<b>183.7</b>	<b>186.0</b>	<b>173.3</b>	
<b>POTTERY, EARTHENWARE, ETC.</b> ...	<b>72,060</b>	<b>73,930</b>	<b>74,790</b>	<b>73,220</b>	<b>106.5</b>	<b>113.2</b>	<b>113.4</b>	<b>107.9</b>	<b>109.3</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>105.5</b>	<b>106.2</b>	<b>107.9</b>	<b>107.7</b>	<b>105.5</b>	
<b>GLASS :—</b>																
Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical Glass, Lenses, Prisms, etc.) ...	27,580	27,640	31,280	31,360	101.9	105.5	101.3	98.6	103.8	104.9	105.9	108.7	115.2	115.3	115.6	
Glass Bottles ... ..	16,290	17,320	19,980	19,180	110.3	109.7	120.6	120.8	122.7	127.8	125.6	125.0	127.0	127.2	122.2	
<b>CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, ETC. :—</b>																
Chemicals ... ..	104,010	105,890	113,180	118,210	104.9	102.6	98.0	98.2	100.4	104.0	101.7	103.5	108.5	112.1	117.1	
Explosives ... ..	18,790	18,390	30,050	35,820	101.1	103.2	92.1	88.6	86.8	88.2	91.8	100.4	122.5	165.2	197.0	
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	13,570	18,910	24,330	25,100	144.2	146.0	156.4	153.1	160.8	171.6	181.4	186.0	184.9	185.6	191.5	
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc....	77,510	75,170	76,940	79,420	101.4	103.0	104.7	109.2	111.0	98.5	97.1	97.9	102.0	103.7	107.1	
<b>METAL MANUFACTURE :—</b>																
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ... ..	28,900	22,070	17,200	17,080	81.4	80.8	71.9	66.7	59.8	60.4	59.5	59.3	63.8	63.5	63.0	
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	210,960	178,720	182,830	188,880	87.7	88.7	83.1	82.3	80.8	82.4	79.4	83.4	89.3	89.7	92.6	
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	42,020	40,530	50,390	55,550	100.5	98.2	94.7	93.8	96.4	95.0	98.2	108.5	124.6	125.0	137.8	
Tin Plates ... ..	29,920	31,280	27,360	26,690	109.6	110.8	106.5	107.7	105.5	101.3	99.0	96.0	98.6	95.9	93.5	
Iron and Steel Tubes ... ..	24,820	29,100	32,710	33,030	120.1	122.5	123.1	117.5	115.9	121.6	126.3	129.6	135.0	135.0	136.3	
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	24,160	22,300	25,820	26,820	97.1	100.3	99.2	97.9	98.6	99.5	99.7	103.2	111.8	112.4	116.8	
<b>ENGINEERING, ETC. :—</b>																
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding... ..	666,950	586,750	640,490	661,650	91.4	92.3	89.8	85.9	82.3	81.4	82.2	87.2	95.6	99.8	103.0	
Electrical Engineering ... ..	60,960	84,430	117,710	122,890	141.2	150.3	154.7	157.4	151.5	152.5	156.2	170.1	191.7	196.8	205.5	
Marine Engineering, etc. ... ..	65,540	58,450	57,180	59,940	91.1	93.6	86.1	78.8	72.0	72.9	71.1	77.8	83.8	89.1	93.4	
Constructional Engineering ... ..	23,230	28,240	46,720	49,430	124.6	123.4	130.5	129.3	128.8	139.6	147.4	159.4	176.7	206.2	218.1	
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF VEHICLES :—</b>																
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. ... ..	191,830	245,410	387,870	459,170	129.5	130.4	132.6	133.0	138.1	143.2	150.8	165.6	185.5	204.6	242.2	
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	28,100	18,880	13,030	12,300	69.1	69.9	67.1	66.7	63.0	52.5	51.9	46.6	43.0	47.7	45.0	
<b>SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING</b> ...	<b>269,970</b>	<b>204,500</b>	<b>175,050</b>	<b>176,050</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>67.6</b>	
<b>OTHER METAL INDUSTRIES :—</b>																
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ... ..	84,660	88,750	102,280	97,440	110.5	112.6	115.1	115.2	114.0	116.5	116.3	122.8	130.2	127.3	121.3	
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	11,900	16,610	42,650	42,820	144.4	150.9	155.2	217.7	240.0	290.0	307.4	331.7	358.3	370.8	372.2	
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. ... ..	72,120	93,970	179,820	185,290	131.6	143.7	151.8	134.6	175.8	186.6	199.0	212.5	243.7	251.7	259.4	
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	29,990	33,540	32,170	33,240	114.7	120.3	118.5	116.5	115.1	113.3	110.5	112.4	116.5	110.0	113.6	
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. ... ..	29,720	25,360	28,790	28,930	87.3	90.5	90.4	86.4	85.9	84.6	89.4	92.6	97.1	99.1	99.6	
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ... ..	32,460	28,060	28,760	28,010	89.1	90.4	87.7	85.7	80.1	83.8	95.4	90.8	96.3	91.3	88.9	
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. ... ..	5,640	8,740	19,790	22,000	161.1	170.3	169.0	176.6	181.6	213.5	237.3	273.5	345.1	364.9	405.6	
Metal Industries not separately specified ... ..	49,380	41,680	39,840	38,130	86.7	89.1	87.6	84.2	87.6	84.0	79.8	82.1	81.0	82.8	79.3	
<b>TEXTILES :—</b>																
Cotton ... ..	567,650	554,790	393,050	378,100	99.1	100.8	98.3	92.6	89.3	83.5	79.0	75.1	73.0	70.2	67.5	
Woollen and Worsted ... ..	269,420	239,030	215,770	214,230	92.2	92.7	92.1	90.1	89.0	88.6	85.5	86.1	86.1	83.2	82.6	
Silk and Artificial Silk ... ..	37,300	73,860	77,290	74,290	203.4	215.1	199.8	193.8	191.9	202.0	215.0	220.7	222.4	212.9	204.6	
Linen ... ..	81,770	79,550	74,070	71,610	100.0	102.4	98.4	93.8	91.5	93.8	93.2	92.6	95.9	93.1	90.0	
Jute ... ..	41,000	39,490	27,980	28,410	100.0	104.6	101.8	94.3	88.6	80.5	77.5	77.4	76.1	70.9	72.0	
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	19,930	19,010	19,460	18,740	98.0	102.7	102.3	95.4	93.5	93.4	97.2	99.7	101.9	100.3	96.6	
Hosiery ... ..	89,880	105,780	118,710	120,800	119.7	122.2	127.0	129.2	129.1	132.9	130.6	134.0	135.6	134.3	136.7	
Lace ... ..	21,220	16,920	14,140	13,510	83.7	82.9	85.1	82.2	80.8	77.7	78.9	73.9	74.3	69.9	66.8	
Carpets ... ..	25,380	25,270	31,380	30,790	101.1	104.4	105.2	109.5	110.9	120.7	121.2	125.0	125.9	125.6	123.2	
Other Textiles ... ..	42,910	45,480	58,490	62,070	107.8	108.2	111.8	108.7	113.3	119.3	117.5	124.5	137.6	138.6	147.1	
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. ... ..	114,950	116,230	96,280	93,970	106.0	106.6	104.9	102.2	103.2	99.9	99.0	95.5	93.5	87.8	85.7	
<b>LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS :—</b>																
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	41,190	41,370	45,780	46,190	101.2	101.1	101.8	103.9	109.3	113.8	112.4	115.8	118.3	112.0	113.0	
Leather Goods ... ..	29,170	25,980	26,540	27,000	91.0	87.5	86.9	88.8	89.4	91.3	89.2	90.7	94.2	92.9	94.5	

For footnotes, see next page.



Industry.	Estimated Numbers of Insured Persons*				Index Numbers§ (July, 1923 = 100.)											
	Aged 16 and over†.	Aged 16 to 64 inclusive†.				July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	July, 1933.	July, 1934.	July, 1935.	July, 1936.	July, 1937.	July, 1938.	July, 1939.
		July, 1929.	July, 1929.	July, 1938.	July, 1939.											
<b>Manufacturing Industries—contd.</b>																
<b>CLOTHING :—</b>																
Tailoring ... ..	186,460	199,350	216,520	227,960	108.6	110.0	116.1	115.4	118.0	113.7	113.7	114.5	117.2	117.9	124.1	
Dress Making and Millinery ... ..	117,160	103,400	104,490	102,440	88.9	87.6	89.0	88.5	85.6	88.4	88.7	86.7	88.2	89.9	88.1	
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) ... ..	34,320	35,300	31,810	31,040	104.5	103.9	106.9	105.2	104.2	102.6	96.7	99.8	96.1	94.1	91.9	
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ... ..	66,610	80,530	108,290	106,820	121.6	128.4	133.5	134.4	141.0	150.2	151.7	155.8	155.4	163.6	161.3	
Other Dress Industries ... ..	32,770	27,440	28,960	28,490	85.5	85.8	85.4	87.9	87.8	88.1	87.3	93.0	91.5	90.2	88.8	
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ... ..	141,890	135,250	135,700	135,510	97.9	98.3	99.8	99.9	102.7	100.9	97.2	97.8	97.8	98.2	98.1	
<b>FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO :—</b>																
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ... ..	159,890	144,770	178,550	181,730	92.0	96.0	99.0	101.2	104.9	106.1	107.6	107.8	112.2	113.5	115.5	
Grain Milling ... ..	28,960	29,540	33,020	33,670	108.5	106.3	104.0	111.0	121.5	124.9	120.6	126.8	123.0	121.2	123.6	
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ... ..	69,490	72,410	79,380	78,370	105.6	107.2	104.0	105.1	107.3	102.3	105.9	106.4	113.3	115.7	114.2	
Other Food Industries ... ..	96,800	111,110	136,850	139,870	117.6	121.7	126.2	125.7	134.2	134.9	135.0	138.9	142.4	144.8	148.0	
Drink Industries ... ..	100,290	108,530	117,530	120,560	110.8	111.8	114.8	110.3	112.8	112.5	111.9	114.7	116.4	120.0	123.1	
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff ... ..	44,560	46,080	42,680	44,540	104.9	108.0	108.3	107.9	105.0	102.0	94.9	95.1	96.5	97.2	101.4	
<b>WOODWORKING, ETC. :—</b>																
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork ... ..	57,720	58,320	63,890	67,120	106.2	103.9	104.0	107.5	106.4	112.4	112.1	114.8	115.1	116.4	122.3	
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ... ..	12,710	12,760	11,640	11,400	103.9	104.8	104.0	103.8	100.0	97.2	88.6	91.2	95.8	94.8	92.8	
Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc. ... ..	94,090	120,340	150,400	144,950	133.1	138.4	146.1	148.1	147.0	150.4	152.2	159.4	165.8	166.4	160.3	
Other Woodworking ... ..	27,410	23,220	24,710	23,880	87.5	88.9	90.6	87.7	89.1	88.8	86.8	90.8	89.8	93.1	90.0	
<b>PAPER, PRINTING, ETC. :—</b>																
Paper and Paper Board ... ..	55,570	55,230	66,870	68,650	103.4	105.9	106.9	110.8	114.3	114.1	115.0	116.6	122.5	125.2	128.6	
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ... ..	55,070	58,010	73,020	76,190	106.1	106.7	113.1	112.8	115.0	118.4	120.8	124.4	132.0	133.6	139.3	
Wall Paper Making ... ..	4,680	6,170	7,560	7,620	135.9	138.8	143.2	130.4	136.3	159.7	155.3	156.4	166.3	166.5	167.8	
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ... ..	4,720	6,240	11,030	10,300	135.2	135.0	139.8	142.4	159.2	183.5	184.8	187.4	195.4	239.0	223.2	
Printing, Publishing and Book-binding ... ..	227,920	261,130	287,380	288,390	117.4	122.4	125.4	128.0	128.9	125.8	124.8	126.2	128.0	129.2	129.7	
<b>OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES :—</b>																
Rubber ... ..	57,080	65,310	63,020	68,880	117.4	121.3	121.1	115.3	119.7	113.9	112.3	108.3	116.5	113.3	123.8	
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ... ..	12,070	13,780	12,580	13,440	118.4	118.8	118.1	116.1	124.8	113.5	113.6	123.5	112.3	108.2	115.5	
Brushes and Brooms ... ..	8,830	10,160	11,870	12,070	118.2	129.0	133.3	138.1	151.6	144.4	145.2	130.2	131.6	138.2	140.5	
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ... ..	17,550	26,350	40,350	43,060	154.5	151.9	152.7	149.4	166.4	173.2	182.3	199.0	217.8	236.6	252.5	
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites ... ..	12,120	12,560	17,960	17,420	106.3	117.6	119.0	117.3	122.6	138.7	145.4	144.0	150.6	152.0	147.4	
Other Industries† ... ..	127,260	153,720	174,160	198,610	122.8	127.9	134.0	141.2	144.7	149.2	150.9	146.9	144.8	139.2	137.2	
Total, Manufacturing Industries† ... ..	5,867,400	5,960,900	6,545,200	6,705,140	104.4	106.5	106.6	105.3	105.3	105.5	105.7	108.3	113.1	114.6	116.9	
<b>Building and Contracting :—</b>																
Building ... ..	716,020	825,980	1,050,110	1,041,550	121.2	122.2	126.0	125.8	129.6	136.2	143.3	149.6	151.9	154.0	152.8	
Public Works Contracting, etc. ... ..	127,940	164,430	328,040	363,590	134.0	151.8	220.5	236.6	226.3	221.5	226.1	235.8	239.8	267.5	296.4	
Total, Building and Contracting ... ..	843,960	990,410	1,378,150	1,405,140	123.1	126.6	140.3	142.6	144.4	149.1	155.9	162.7	165.3	171.3	174.6	
<b>Transport and Distributive Trades :—</b>																
<b>TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION :—</b>																
Railway Service (non-permanent workers) ... ..	190,210	138,390	160,950	165,230	75.0	74.7	75.9	72.9	67.4	72.6	75.7	84.6	95.9	87.2	89.5	
Tramway and Omnibus Service ... ..	108,240	154,740	211,060	211,170	146.8	154.7	164.9	171.2	173.7	173.2	178.3	184.7	193.4	200.2	200.3	
Other Road Transport ... ..	148,900	182,570	204,460	201,750	125.8	130.1	141.5	144.1	145.1	147.3	149.4	151.0	142.7	140.9	139.0	
Shipping Service ... ..	127,240	141,420	138,350	129,630	112.8	115.0	128.7	128.6	124.2	120.0	116.6	112.5	107.0	110.4	103.4	
Dock, Harbour, River, Canal Service ... ..	190,870	171,220	163,370	163,100	95.1	94.3	96.1	93.9	91.3	91.4	91.5	90.8	92.2	90.7	90.6	
Other Transport, Communication, etc. ... ..	26,340	18,450	21,480	20,660	73.0	68.4	72.6	77.4	81.1	91.0	93.1	92.6	89.2	85.0	81.7	
DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES ... ..	1,253,980	1,679,090	2,096,020	2,090,940	136.4	143.4	152.4	158.5	161.8	162.9	163.0	166.5	167.4	170.2	169.8	
Total, Transport and Distributive Trades ... ..	2,045,780	2,485,880	2,995,690	2,982,480	124.4	129.4	137.4	141.3	142.6	143.7	144.4	147.4	148.6	149.9	149.2	
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ... ..</b>																
173,040	162,030	222,490	222,460	98.2	100.5	105.4	105.6	110.8	118.0	121.0	127.2	132.4	134.8	134.8		
<b>Miscellaneous Services :—</b>																
Professional Services† ... ..	108,590	121,730	172,610	—	114.2	119.2	125.0	128.8	134.0	139.0	143.3	148.9	155.6	162.0	167.7	
Entertainments, Sport, etc. ... ..	60,050	73,960	150,150	223,220	125.4	132.4	157.1	165.4	182.8	192.3	206.9	223.4	236.8	254.7	265.4	
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service† ... ..	258,960	333,700	453,240	—	131.4	138.1	151.3	150.4	157.0	161.4	167.7	171.4	174.8	178.5	180.7	
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning ... ..	106,780	135,030	180,320	184,580	128.9	134.1	142.2	141.8	145.5	145.9	152.3	158.6	166.0	172.1	176.2	
Total, Miscellaneous Services† ... ..	534,380	664,420	956,320	1,071,560	126.7	132.8	144.8	146.0	152.9	157.2	164.0	170.1	176.1	182.4	186.6	
<b>Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ... ..</b>																
226,660	228,590	273,260	272,750	101.4	103.3	105.4	108.7	109.8	114.0	115.7	116.3	119.5	121.2	121.0		
<b>National and Local Government :—</b>																
National Government Service† ... ..	181,170	118,840	158,130	—	68.4	64.5	69.8	70.1	65.2	64.2	69.7	74.9	82.9	91.0	106.4	
Local Government Service† ... ..	241,760	274,050	377,530	472,850	122.1	137.4	147.9	151.4	157.4	159.6	162.2	164.0	166.1	168.2	177.2	
Total, National and Local Government Services† ... ..	422,930	392,890	535,660	687,650	99.0	106.0	114.3	116.4	117.6	118.4	122.3	125.6	130.3	135.0	146.8	
ALL ABOVE INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES† ... ..	11,485,800	12,094,000	13,904,750	14,322,000	108.4	111.2	114.5	114.8	115.5	116.1	117.0	119.5	122.7	124.6	126.4	

\* All the figures given in the Table are exclusive of (a) juveniles under 16 years of age, and (b) persons insured under the agricultural scheme.

† Persons aged 65 and over, who were insurable against unemployment prior to 2nd January, 1928, ceased to be insurable as from that date. Information was available, however, which enabled estimates to be made of the numbers aged 16-64 in 1927, and those estimates have been used to provide a basis for a comparable series of index numbers, unaffected by the change in the scope of the scheme in January, 1928.

‡ Persons engaged in various classes of domestic employment were brought within the scope of the Unemployment Insurance Scheme in April, 1938. For each of the industries concerned (and also for the totals for the industry groups affected) two figures are shown for 1938; of these, the figures in line (a) exclude, whilst those in line (b) include, the additional numbers of persons, aged 16-64, so brought into insurance. In calculating the index numbers for 1938 and 1939, the figures in line (b) for the year 1938 have been equated to those in line (a) so as to provide a comparable series of index numbers, unaffected by this change in the scope of the Unemployment Insurance Scheme.

§ See notes † and ‡ above. The index numbers given reflect the changes, on a comparable basis, in the numbers of insured persons aged 16 and under 65, unaffected by the changes, referred to above, in the scope of the Unemployment Insurance Scheme in 1928 and 1938.

|| See footnote † on page 444 of the November, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE.

¶ See footnote \* on page 445 of the November, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE.



## 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. 413–414 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 1,014,145 showed that 14.9 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in August, 1939, as compared with 14.3 per cent. in July, 1939, and 12.5 per cent. in August, 1938. In addition, 16.1 per cent. were employed intermittently in August, 1939, as compared with 15.4 per cent. in July, 1939, and 15.7 per cent. in August, 1938. In August, 1939, 17.0 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 16.5, and in August, 1938, 15.0.

## ÉIRE.†

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges rose from 81,719 at 28th October, 1939, to 118,130 at 25th November. The increase since 28th October, 1939, is officially stated to be almost entirely due to the return to the registers of certain classes of persons living in rural areas who had been excluded from the receipt of unemployment assistance by two Orders under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, which were issued in March and June, 1939, and ceased to be operative on 31st October, 1939. The directly comparable number of persons on the live registers at 28th November, 1938, was 93,223.

## HUNGARY.‡

Unemployment declined during August. The number of applications for employment registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 42,670, as compared with 44,846 at the end of July, 1939, and 47,659 at the end of August, 1938.

## SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

*Denmark.*§—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 489,000, 21.5 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of November, 1939, as compared with 16.0 per cent. at the end of October, 1939, and 22.7 per cent. at the end of November, 1938.

*Norway.*¶—Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 94,256 show that 13.1 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of September, 1939, as compared with 12.1 per cent. at the end of August, 1939, and 17.7 per cent. at the end of September, 1938.

*Sweden.*\*\*—Of a total of approximately 694,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 7.9 per cent. were unemployed at the end of October, 1939, as compared with 6.1 per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 9.0 per cent. at the end of October, 1938.

## UNITED STATES.††

There was a further increase in employment during September. 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 September, 1939, showed an increase of approximately 3.8 per cent., as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in the establishments covered rose during the same period by 4.3 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 September, 1939, was 100.1, as compared with 96.4 for the previous month, and 92.0 for September, 1938.

At the end of October, 1939, 5,462,272 applicants for work were registered at the Public Employment Exchanges, a decline of 3.9 per cent., as compared with the previous month, and of approximately 30 per cent., as compared with October, 1938. Included among the registered applicants are a large number of persons provided with employment on public relief work schemes.

Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities showed that, in October, 1939, 11 per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed, as compared with 11 per cent. also in September, 1939, and 15 per cent. in October, 1938.

According to the estimates of the American Federation of Labour, the total number of unemployed persons in the United States in September, 1939, was 9,471,000, as compared with 10,132,000 in August, 1939, and 10,465,000 in September, 1938. The National Industrial Conference Board assesses the total number of unemployed persons in September, 1939, at 8,798,000, as compared with 9,429,000 in August, 1939, and 9,902,000 in September, 1938. Both these estimates include a considerable number of persons engaged on public relief work schemes.

\* *Revue du Travail*, November, 1939. Brussels.

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

‡ *Magyar Statisztikai Szemle*, October, 1939. Budapest.

§ *Statistiske Efterretninger*, December, 1939. Copenhagen.

¶ Provisional figure.

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

\*\* Information supplied by the Department for Social Affairs, Stockholm.

†† *Survey of Current Business*, November, 1939; information supplied by the Social Security Board; *American Federationist*, November, 1939, Washington; and *The New York Times*, 29th October, 1939, New York.

‡‡ Revised figure.

## CANADA.\*

Industrial employment at the beginning of October showed a further substantial improvement. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st October, 1939, by 11,891 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 1,186,786, as compared with 1,166,242 at the beginning of September. 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 October, 1939, was 121.7, as compared with 119.6 at 1st September, 1939, and 116.7 at 1st October, 1938.

At the end of October, 1939, 9.0 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 242,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 9.1 per cent. at the end of September, 1939, and 12.3 per cent. at the end of October, 1938.

## 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	57		1939. 1 Dec.
OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.							
Éire ...	45†	54†	59†	58†	58		Aug.
Finland§ ...	792	870	865	887	934		Sept.
France (Paris) ...	362	500	588	661	665		Aug.
„ (other towns)...	352†	477†	554†	...	597		May
Germany ...	24	25	24	25	22		Nov.
Netherlands (Amsterdam) ...	19	30	30	24	28		Sept.
Norway ...	45	61	68	66	65		Aug.
Portugal¶ ...	1,963	1,998	1,928	1,806	1,840		Oct.
Sweden¶ ...	35	41	45	49	52		Oct.
Switzerland ...	20	31	29	32	36		Oct.
OTHER COUNTRIES.							
Australia** ...	27	31	39	42	44		Oct.
Canada ...	9	17	17	10	20		Nov.
Egypt (Cairo)¶ ...	14	10	15	11	11		July
New Zealand ...	25	36	41	49	51		Sept.
South Africa ...	1	2	7	6	5		Sept.

## 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	73		1939. 1 Dec.
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		Nov.
Italy (Rome) ...	A.B.C.D.E.	324	363	399	422	422		July
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	35		Nov.
Egypt (Cairo) ...	A.B.C.D.E.	30	28	31	28	28		Aug.
New Zealand ...	A.B.C.D.E.	37	47	51	57	58		Sept.
South Africa ...	A.B.C.D.E.	16	18	23	22	22		Sept.

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

† 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 December.

	Food	All Items
Average Increase since July, 1914 ...	57%	73%
Average Increase since 1st November, 1939:—		
Index points ...	3	4
Per cent. ...	2*	2½*

## FOOD.

BETWEEN 1st November and 1st December there were further increases in the retail prices of bacon and of eggs. Prices of fish and of cheese also moved upwards. The average price of margarine had fallen in October as a result of the introduction of a standard blend at 6d. per lb.; but with the re-introduction of the principal blends previously sold, the average price rose, in November, to about the same level as at 30th September. The other articles of food included in the statistics showed relatively little change in price.

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest ¼d.) at—			Percentage Inc. or Dec. (—) at 1st December, compared with	
	1st Dec.	1st Nov.	1st Sept.	1st Nov.	1st Sept.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Ribs ...	1 3	1 3	1 2½	1	5
Thin Flank ...	0 8½	0 8½	0 7½	1	9
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ...	0 10½	0 10½	0 9½	1	8
Thin Flank ...	0 5½	0 5½	0 4½	3	14
Mutton, British—					
Legs ...	1 4½	1 4	1 3½	—	5
Breast ...	0 8½	0 8	0 7½	1	10
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ...	0 11	0 11	0 10½	1	7
Breast ...	0 4½	0 4½	0 4	2	15
Bacon (streaky)†	1 7½	1 6½	1 3	5	28
Fish ...				6	24
Flour ... per 7 lb.	1 1½	1 1½	1 1½	—	3
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 8½	0 8½	0 8½	—	3
Tea ...	2 5½	2 5	2 4	1	5
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 4½	0 4½	0 3	—	49
Milk ... per quart	0 7	0 7	0 6½	1	3
Butter—					
Fresh ...	1 6½	1 6½	1 4½	—	14
Salt ...	1 6½	1 6½	1 3½	—	23
Cheese‡	0 11½	0 11	0 10	8	18
Margarine ...	0 6½	0 6	0 6½	10	2
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 2½	0 2½	0 2	9	44
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 6½	0 6½	0 6½	—7	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 rise in the price of eggs since 1st September is largely seasonal.

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) since July, 1914, at—		
	1st September.	1st November.	1st December.
Beef, British—			
Ribs ...	44	50	51
Thin Flank ...	15	23	25
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—			
Ribs ...	32	42	43
Thin Flank ...	1	12	15
Mutton, British—			
Legs ...	48	55	56
Breast ...	14	24	26
Mutton, Frozen—			
Legs ...	51	60	61
Breast ...	—3	10	12
Bacon (streaky)†	35	65	72
Fish ...	116	151	167
Flour ...	26	30	30
Bread ...	42	46	46
Tea ...	52	58	60
Sugar (granulated) ...	46	117	118
Milk ...	92	98	99
Butter—			
Fresh ...	13	29	29
Salt ...	7	31	32
Cheese‡	16	26	36
Margarine ...	—8	—15	—6
Eggs (fresh) ...	58	110	128
Potatoes ...	33	38	37
All above articles (Weighted Average) ...	38	54	57

\* A rise of 3 points on a total of 154 for food (the figure for July, 1914, being 100) is equivalent to about 2 per cent.; similarly a rise of 4 points on a total of 169, for "all items," is equivalent to nearly 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 December, 1939, showed a rise of about 2 per cent. as compared with a month earlier (3 points on a total of 154, the figure for July, 1914, being 100), and of nearly 14 per cent. (19 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 December the prices of clothing of the kinds generally bought by working-class families averaged about 4 per cent. higher than at 1st November and about 18 per cent. higher than at 1st September. For men's suits and overcoats, the average increase during November was about 1 per cent.; for woollen materials, underclothing and hosiery the increase was about 4 per cent.; for cotton materials and hosiery it was about 3 per cent.; and for boots and shoes it was about 7 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* comparison over a long period of years, but on the basis of such information as is available it is estimated that at 1st December the average rise over the level of July, 1914, was about 145 per cent.

In the *fuel and light* group, the average level of coal prices was about 3 per cent. higher at 1st December than at 1st November, 6 per cent. higher than at 1st September, and about 106 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. The corresponding percentages for gas were 6, 7 and 65, respectively. Prices of lamp oil and of candles rose by about 11 per cent. during November, while those of matches showed practically no change. For the fuel and light group as a whole, the average level of prices at 1st December was about 4 per cent. higher than at 1st November, 7 per cent. higher than at 1st September, and 95 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

As regards *other items* included in these statistics, there were increases during November in the prices of soap, averaging about 5 per cent., and domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, averaging about 2 per cent. The prices of 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 December was about 1 per cent. above that at 1st November, 6 per cent. above that at 1st September, and about 89 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 December, 1939, is approximately **73 per cent. over the level of July, 1914**, as compared with 69 per cent. at 1st November, 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 since that date.

The rise of 4 points during November (*i.e.*, from 169 to 173 when the figure for July, 1914, is taken as 100) is equivalent to nearly 2½ per cent., and the rise of 18 points since the beginning of September (*i.e.*, from 155 to 173 when July, 1914, is taken as 100) is equivalent to about 11½ per cent. Of the rise of 18 points since 1st September, between 1½ and 2 points are due to the recent increases in the tax 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	78	80	80
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	77
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	77
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	68
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	67
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	55
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	48
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	43
1933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	43
1934	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	43	44	44
1935	43	42	41	39	39	40	43	43	43	45	47	47
1936	47	47	46	44	44	44	46	46	47	48	51	51
1937	51	51	51	51	52	52	55	55	55	58	60	60
1938	59	57	56	54	56	55	59	56	56	55	56	56
1939	55	55	53	53	53	53	56	55	55	65	69	73

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 NOVEMBER.\*

*Number, Magnitude and Duration.*—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in November in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 79, as compared with 80 in the previous month and 81 in November, 1938. In these 79 new disputes about 26,400 workpeople were directly involved, and 8,300 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 8,200 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 10 disputes which began before November and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 89, involving 42,900 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during November, estimated at 132,000 working days.

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

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 ...	2	41	43	27,900	70,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	4	14	18	10,400	49,000
Other ...	4	24	28	4,600	13,000
Total, November, 1939	10	79	89	42,900	132,000
Total, October, 1939 ...	10	80	90	37,700	102,000
Total, November, 1938 ...	13	81	94	30,800	90,000

*Causes.*—Of the 79 disputes beginning in November, 23, directly involving 3,900 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 3, directly involving 600 workpeople, out of proposed wage reductions, and 15, directly involving 7,100 workpeople, on other wage questions; 3, directly involving 1,100 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 15, directly involving 6,800 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 13, directly involving 3,100 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 4, directly involving 1,200 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle. Three disputes, directly involving 2,600 workpeople, were due to sympathetic action.

*Results.*—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during November have been effected in the case of 57 new disputes, directly involving 19,900 workpeople, and 7 old disputes, directly involving 1,600 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 16, directly involving 9,300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 34, directly involving 10,100 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 14, directly involving 2,100 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 12 other disputes, directly involving 4,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

## TOTALS FOR JANUARY–NOVEMBER, 1939 AND 1938.†

Industry Group.	January to November, 1939.			January to November, 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	343	166,300†	684,000
Coal Mining ...	378	195,300†	531,000	11	700	4,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	13	1,600	47,000	8	1,000	8,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	56	29,600	165,000	45	26,500	122,000
Engineering ...	37	4,200	36,000	29	3,200	30,000
Shipbuilding ...	79	21,500	127,000	57	12,700	85,000
Other Metal ...	67	8,300	98,000	38	6,700	82,000
Textile ...	25	5,800	13,000	35	6,700	33,000
Clothing ...	13	1,600	11,000	20	4,100	12,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	18	2,700	22,000	33	1,900	31,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	120	34,200	129,000	100	11,900	104,000
Building, etc. ...	30	11,100	52,000	46	14,200	40,000
Transport ...	9	1,100	2,000	18	2,100	10,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	27	4,500	25,000	30	3,300	40,000
Other ...	887	323,500†	1,307,000	826	263,300†	1,300,000
Total ...						

## PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING NOVEMBER.

Occupations‡ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	In-directly.†	Began.	Ended.		
<b>COAL MINING :—</b>						
Colliery workpeople — Shotts, Lanarkshire (one colliery).	480	...	10 Nov.	15 Nov.	Claim on the part of drawers for increase in tonnage rate.	} Work resumed.
Colliery workpeople — Shotts, Lanarkshire (certain collieries).	1,770	...	13 Nov.	15 Nov.	In sympathy with the workpeople involved in the above dispute.	
Colliery workpeople—near Doncaster (one colliery).	3,500		14 Nov.	15 Nov.	Dispute respecting method of payment of wages.	Method of payment to be changed.
Hauliers and other colliery workpeople — near Barnsley (one colliery).	48	2,071	15 Nov.	17 Nov.	Hauliers' dissatisfaction with travelling time allowance.	Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage.
Colliery workpeople—near Kirkcaldy (one colliery).	973	202	16 Nov.	5 Dec.	Claim on the part of strippers for increase in tonnage rates.	Work resumed at wage rates in operation prior to stoppage.
Colliery workpeople—near Barnsley (one colliery).	1,633		22 Nov.	23 Nov.	For reinstatement of a dismissed collier.	Work resumed; collier subsequently restarted in another part of pit.
<b>IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE :—</b>						
Labourers, platelayers, loco drivers and other workpeople employed in steel manufacture — near Glasgow (one firm).	265	1,000	2 Nov.	10 Nov.	For increase in rates of wages of 3d. per hour.	Work resumed unconditionally.
<b>ENGINEERING :—</b>						
Workpeople employed in shell manufacture — Wednesbury, Staffs. (one firm).	570	...	2 Nov.	4 Nov.	Against reduction in wages resulting from operation of a sliding scale.	Work resumed at wage rates in operation prior to stoppage.
Fitters, turners, machinists, etc.—near Rotherham (one firm).	532	...	13 Nov.	25 Nov.	Difficulties in connection with up-grading.	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials.
<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>CLOTHING :—</b>						
Workpeople employed in clothing manufacture — Treorchy, Glam. (one firm).	1,500	...	10 Nov.	10 Nov.	For reinstatement of a dismissed employee.	Dismissed employee reinstated.
<b>TRANSPORT :—</b>						
Trolleybus drivers and conductors —Hanwell, Middlesex.	386	...	22 Nov.	24 Nov.	Against proposed introduction of new running schedules.	Work resumed on basis of new schedules, pending negotiations.
<b>RUBBER PROOFING :—</b>						
Workpeople employed in rubber proofing—Glasgow (one firm).	600	...	10 Nov.	16 Nov.	Against dismissal of certain employees, workpeople alleging victimisation, for increase in rates of wages, and recognition of trade union.	Amicable settlement effected.

\* 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 121,000 in 1939, and 112,000 in 1938. For all industries combined the net totals were approximately 242,000 in 1939, and 202,000 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 NOVEMBER.

## 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 November in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an increase estimated at about £352,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 1,947,000 workpeople and in a decrease of £300 in those of 10,300 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 ...	793,000	3,700	£ 146,500	£ 100
Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Metal ...	153,600	6,600	25,200	200
Textile ...	454,000	—	67,300	—
Other ...	546,400	—	112,700	—
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>1,947,000</b>	<b>10,300</b>	<b>351,700</b>	<b>300</b>

In the mining and quarrying group there was an increase for coal miners in all districts, consisting of a flat-rate addition of 8d. per shift for men and 4d. per shift for youths and boys for a maximum of 6 shifts per week. There were also increases in the percentage additions to basis rates for coal miners in Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire), Cannock Chase, and Leicestershire, these increases being due to fluctuations in the proceeds of the industry as shown by the district ascertainment.

In the metal group the principal increase affected workpeople employed in steel melting shops and rolling mills in Great Britain, for whom the percentage addition to basis rates was increased by 8·75 per cent., representing an advance, generally, of nearly 6 per cent. on current rates. Other workpeople in this group whose wages were increased included Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales; tinplate workers; timeworkers employed in the electrical cable making industry in Great Britain; tube makers in the West of Scotland; chainmakers; penmakers at Birmingham; and engineering trade workers in South Wales.

In the textile group the principal workpeople whose wages were increased were those employed in the manufacturing section of the cotton industry, who received an increase of 5 per cent. on current wages, and those employed in the woollen and worsted industry in the West Riding of Yorkshire, for whom there was an increase generally amounting to 11·84 per cent. on current wages for time workers and 10·87 per cent. for pieceworkers. Other workpeople in this group whose wages were increased included those employed in flannel manufacture in Rochdale; woollen and worsted workers in the West of England; hosiery makers in the Midland counties, Hawick and Dumfries; silk workers at Macclesfield and Leek; and coir mat and matting makers in Great Britain.

In the other industry groups the principal increases affected dock labourers in Great Britain who received an increase of 1s. per day; workpeople employed in the wholesale mantle and costume trade in Great Britain; shoe and slipper makers in the Rossendale Valley district; waterproof garment workers in the Manchester district; furniture trade operatives in various districts in Great Britain;

pottery makers; soap and candle makers; coopers; workpeople employed in various branches of the leather industry; paper makers (other than hand-made paper); and workpeople employed by electrical contractors in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Of the estimated total increase of £351,700 per week, £23,000 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the coal mining industry; £63,100 was due to arrangements made by joint standing bodies (including £8,500 under cost-of-living sliding-scales arranged by such bodies); £39,500 was due to the operation of other sliding scales based on the cost of living; £2,000 was due to arbitration; and the remaining £219,100 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

The whole of the estimated decrease of £300 per week was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices.

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

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

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople† affected by net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal Mining ...	782,950	1,650	£ 153,900	£ 200
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	18,100	10,200	3,220	1,460
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	185,800	5,550	25,450	150
Iron and Steel ...	105,650	41,800	17,300	8,800
Engineering‡ ...	733,700	—	63,950	—
Shipbuilding ...	180,700	—	17,950	—
Other Metal ...	146,600	30,500	15,500	3,050
Textile ...	724,450	100	110,350	50
Clothing ...	86,500	—	23,900	—
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	76,000	—	33,000	—
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	140,450	—	20,950	—
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	30,000	—	7,150	—
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	107,750	—	15,750	—
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply ...	4,300	850	580	70
Transport‡ ...	318,250	2,500	123,250	300
Public Administration Services... ...	25,200	—	4,850	—
Other ...	61,350	—	12,150	—
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>3,727,750</b>	<b>93,150</b>	<b>649,200</b>	<b>14,080</b>

In the corresponding eleven months of 1938, there were net increases of £250,150 in the weekly full-time wages of 2,283,100 workpeople, and net decreases of £32,450 in those of 367,700 workpeople.

## Hours of Labour.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics\* the changes reported during the eleven 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 NOVEMBER.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Agriculture	North Riding of Yorkshire.	24 Nov.	Male workers ...	Increases in minimum rates of 1s. to 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 14s. at 14 and under 15 years increasing to 38s. at 21 years and over.§
			Whole-time female workers employed by the week or longer period.	Increases in minimum rates of 1s. or 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 15s. 8d. at under 18 years and 23s. 6d. at 18 years and over.§
			Other female workers ...	Increase in minimum hourly rate of ½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 4½d. at under 18 years and 6½d. at 18 years and over.§
	West Riding of Yorkshire.	24 Nov.	Male workers ...	Increases in minimum rates of 1s. to 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change: waggoners or other horsemen, beastmen, or shepherds—15s. at 14 and under 15 years increasing to 43s. at 21 years and over; other workers—13s. at 14 and under 15 years increasing to 38s. at 21 years and over.§
			Whole-time female workers employed by the week or longer period.	Scale of minimum weekly rates fixed for a working week of 44 hours of 16s. 6d. at under 16 years increasing to 24s. at 18 years and over.§
			Other female workers ...	Increase in minimum hourly rate of ½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 4½d. at under 16 years increasing to 6½d. at 18 years and over.§
	Holland division of Lincolnshire.	26 Nov.	Male workers ...	Increases in minimum rates of 9d. to 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change for ordinary workers: 10s. 9d. at under 14 years increasing to 40s. at 21 years and over.§
			Female workers ...	Increase in minimum hourly rate of 1d. per hour for those under 15 years and those 18 years and over, the rate for those 15 and under 18 years remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after change: 5d. per hour at under 15 increasing to 7d. per hour at 18 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 15,000 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 Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.



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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics).
Agriculture (contd.)	Staffordshire ...	19 Nov.	Male workers ...	Increases in minimum rates of 6d. to 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 11s. 6d. at 14 and under 15 years increasing to 37s. at 21 years and over.*
			Female workers ...	Increases in minimum hourly rates of ½d. or 1d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 3½d. at 14 and under 16 years increasing to 6d. at 18 years and over.*
	Norfolk ...		Male workers ...	Increases in minimum rates of 8d. to 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 12s. 2d. at under 15 years increasing to 36s. 6d. at 21 years and over, plus additional sums of 6s. 6d. for cowmen, 5s. 6d. for teamsmen and shepherds and of 4s. 6d. for sheep-tenders and bullock-tenders over 18 years of age and in sole charge of animals, payable in respect of time in excess of the normal hours spent on customary duties in connection with the care of horses and stock.*
			Female workers ...	Increases in minimum hourly rates of ½d. or 1d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 5½d. at 14 and under 17 years increasing to 7d. at 18 years and over.*
	Berkshire ...	2 Nov.	Male workers ...	Increases in minimum rates of 9d. to 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 11s. 9d. at 14 and under 15 years increasing to 36s. at 21 years and over.*
	Hampshire and Isle of Wight.		Male workers ...	Increases in minimum rates of 6d. to 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 9s. 2d. at 14 and under 15 years increasing to 35s. at 21 years and over.*
	Wiltshire ...		Male workers ...	Increases in minimum rates of 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 12s. 3d. at 14 and under 15 years increasing to 36s. at 21 years and over.*
Coal Mining	Glamorganshire ...	2 Nov.	Male workers engaged in forestry...	Increase in minimum rates of 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 17s. at 14 and under 15 years increasing to 42s. at 21 years and over.*
	Radnor and Brecon	1 Nov.	Male workers ...	Increases in minimum rates of 6d. or 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 12s. 11d. at under 15 years increasing to 34s. at 21 years and over.*
	Great Britain ...	1 Nov.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	National flat-rate advance of 8d. per shift for men and of 4d. per shift for youths and boys for a maximum of 6 shifts per week.
	Nottinghamshire ...			Increase of 1 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 75·35 per cent. above the basis rates.†
	Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire). Leicestershire ...			Increase of 0·56 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 3·69 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
Coke, etc., Manufacture.	Cannock Chase ...	1 Nov.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters.	Increase of 0·66 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 53·50 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
	Durham ...	1 Nov.	Cokemen and by-product workers.	Increase of 1·14 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 49·76 per cent. above the basis rates for shopmen, mechanics and surface workers not handling coal and 47·76 per cent. for all other workers.‡
	West Yorkshire ...	1st full pay in Nov.		Increases of 8 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 49 per cent. above the basis rates.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	12 Nov.	Cokemen and by-product workers	Decreases of 1 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 50 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
	Cumberland... ..	6 Nov.	Workpeople employed in and about iron ore mines.	War allowance granted of 4s. per week for a 6 shift week for men 21 years and over, youths who are married and youths who are paid an adult rate, and 2s. per week for other youths under 21 years.
Other Mining and Quarrying.				Increases of 6d. per shift for those 18 years and over and of 3d. per shift for those under 18 years: miners' minimum wage increased from 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. per shift. Shift rates after change: shiftmen (first class or leading), 11s. 6d.; winding enginemen, joiners and blacksmiths, 11s. 3d.; mineral shot borers, 11s. 3d. plus 3d. per foot bored; pumping enginemen, loco. drivers and crane drivers, 10s. 9d.; underground leading labourers, 10s. 7d.; underground miners' bargain price, 11s. 3d.
	Cleveland ...	13 Nov.	Ironstone miners ...	Decreases of 1·25 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 38 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change for labourers: 5s. 9d. to 6s. 1½d. per shift plus 38 per cent.†
	Furness and district	18 Nov.	Iron ore miners ...	Increases of 1d. per shift for adult dayworkers and a proportionate increase for pieceworkers; miners' minimum wage increased from 9s. to 9s. 0½d. per shift. Shift rates after change: underground miners' bargain price, 10s. 9d.; repairers and men on special day work, 10s. 9d.; engine drivers, 10s.
	Leicestershire and the adjoining parts of Lincolnshire.	30 Oct.	Ironstone and limestone quarrymen	Increases of 0·25 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 43·25 per cent. above the standard rates.
	Corby ...	5 Nov.	Certain ironstone miners and quarrymen.	Increase of 8·75 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 57·5 per cent. above the standard rates.
	South and West Durham.	13 Nov.	Limestone quarrymen ...	Decreases of 1·25 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 38 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change for labourers: 5s. 9d. to 6s. 1½d. per shift plus 38 per cent.
	West Cumberland ...	6 Nov.	Limestone quarrymen ...	Increases of 5d. per shift for those 18 years and over and of 2½d. per shift for those under 18 years.
Glass Manufacture.	Scotland ...	1 Nov.	Workpeople employed in and about shale mines and oil works.	Increase of 8d. per shift for those 18 years and over and of 4d. per shift for those under 18 years.
	Scotland ...	Nov.	Whinstone quarrymen ...	Increase of 5 per cent. on current wage rates.
	Liverpool ...	4 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the decorative glass trade.	War bonus granted of 3s. per week for adults and 1s. 6d. for apprentices. Hourly rates after change: brilliant cutters, 1s. 10d.; silverers, 1s. 9d.; bevellers and plate cutters, 1s. 8d.; examiners and surface polishers, 1s. 7½d.; machine bevellers 1s. 5d.; labourers, 1s. 4d. plus 3s. war bonus in each case.
Pottery Manufacture.	Various districts in England and Scotland.**	Pay day in week commencing 6 Nov.	Workers employed in the pottery trade (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	Flat-rate increases of 8d. per day or part of any day worked for adult males, of 6d. for adult females, and of 4d. for male and female workers under 21 years of age.
	Various districts in England and Scotland.	Week ending 11 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the stone-ware pottery trade.	Increase of 1s. to 4s. per week for male workers and of 1s. or 2s. per week for female workers.
Soap and Candle Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	Beginning of 1st full pay week following 29 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the soap and candle trade.	Increase of 4s. per week for adult male timeworkers, of 2s. for adult female timeworkers and of proportional amounts for pieceworkers and juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change for timeworkers: males—13s. or 14s. at 14 years increasing to 58s. to 64s. at 21 years and over; females—11s. or 12s. at 14 years increasing to 32s. or 34s. at 18 years and over.

\* These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.

† Apart from the percentage additions to basis rates, certain flat-rate additions per day or per shift, are paid.

‡ Apart from the percentage additions to basis rates, certain flat-rate additions per day or per shift 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.

|| Flat-rate additions, totalling 1s. 8d. per shift, are paid to workers 21 years and over and of 10d. per shift to other workers, subject to the proviso that when the percentage addition to basis rates is more than 32 the cost of the flat-rate addition shall be set off against such increased percentage and only any balance then shown paid as a further increase in wages.

¶ The selling-price sliding-scale arrangement warranted a reduction of 1·25 per cent., but it was agreed to anticipate sliding-scale advances to the extent of 10 per cent., this advance to apply until the sliding-scale warrants such an advance.

\*\* Including North Staffordshire, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Worcester, Bristol, Bovey Tracey, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, and Bo'ness.

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



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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics).	
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Cleveland and Durham.	5 Nov.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	<i>Decrease*</i> of 1.25 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 46.5 per cent. above the standard rates.	
	Tees-side ... North Lincolnshire...	5 Nov. 5 Nov.	Cokemen and by-product workers Skilled engineers, etc., employed on maintenance work at blastfurnaces and at iron and steel works.	Increase† of 8.75 per cent. on basis rate, making wages 57.5 per cent. above the basis rate. Rate after change: 49s. per week plus 57.5 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.	
	Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire.	30 Oct.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase* of 0.25 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 43.25 per cent. above the standard rates.	
	Bilston ...	5 Nov.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	<i>Decrease*</i> of 1.25 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 46.5 per cent. above the standard rates.	
	Corby ...	5 Nov.	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase† of 8.75 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 57.5 per cent. above the standard rates.	
	North - East Coast Area.		Semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills, whose wages are based on a 47-hour week, also boys under 21 years.	Increase‡ of 6.25 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 55 per cent. above the standard rates.	
	North - East Coast Area.	27 Nov.	Iron puddlers and millmen ...	Increase§ of 5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 55 per cent. and 52.5 per cent. above the standard rates for puddlers and millmen respectively.	
	Great Britain   ...	5 Nov.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.).	Increase† of 8.75 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 57.5 per cent. (basic process) and 32.5 per cent. (acid process) above the standard rates.	
	North-East Coast Area (except certain men employed at Gateshead). Barrow-in-Furness	5 Nov.	Men employed on direct production in steel rolling mills.	Increase† of 8.75 per cent. on the basis rate, making wages 57.5 per cent. above the basis rate. Rate after change: 1s. 1.5d. per hour plus 57.5 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.	
	Workington ...		Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemmen, crane-men, etc.		
	Scunthorpe ...		Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers).		
	Bilston ...		Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers.		
	West of Scotland ...		Steel millmen, maintenance men, etc.		
	Cleveland, Cumberland and North Lincolnshire.		Millmen, gas producermen, enginemmen, crane-men, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed in steel rolling mills.		
	England and Scotland		Bricklayers employed at blastfurnaces.		
	North - East Coast Area.		Bricklayers employed in iron and steel works in England and steel works in Scotland.		
	North - East Coast Area.		Bricklayers' labourers employed at blastfurnaces and at iron and steel works.		
	North - East Coast Area.		Skilled and semi-skilled craftsmen 21 years and over employed at blastfurnaces and at iron and steel works.		
	North - East Coast Area.	Joiners, wagonwrights and wagon repairers employed at certain iron and steel works.	Increase† of 8.75 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 57.5 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change: joiners and wagonwrights, 1s. 0.15d. per hour; wagon repairers, 11.89d. per hour; plus in each case 57.5 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.		
	Scotland, North-East Coast and South Yorkshire district.	Roll turners employed in steel works	Increase† of 8.75 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 57.5 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change: Scotland, 1s. 1.2d. per hour; North-East Coast and South Yorkshire district, 1s. 0.75d. per hour; plus in each case 57.5 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.		
	Engineering	Various districts in Great Britain (principally Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales, Monmouthshire and Glasgow district).	1st Monday in Nov.	Workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills:— Lower-paid adult workers (except general labourers).	Increase of 6s. 3d. per week for those with basis rates of 30s. per week, and of less amounts, varying inversely with the basis rates, at the rate of 1.25d. for each 3d. of basis rate up to and including 44s. 9d. per week.
		South-West Wales ...	5 Nov.	General labourers ...	<i>Ex-gratia</i> bonus of 6s. 3d. per week granted, making the minimum total wage 56s. 6d. per week.
Boys and youths ...				Increases of 1s. 6d. per week for those under 18 years, of 2s. for those 18 and under 19, of 2s. 6d. for those 19 and under 20, and of 3s. for those 20 and under 21.	
Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed in Siemens steel manufacture:—				Increase¶ of 6.25 per cent. in the percentage addition to basis rates, making wages 87.08 per cent. on basis rates up to and including 29s. per week, and varying inversely with the basis rates from 84.58 per cent. on a basis rate of 30s. per week to 26.25 per cent. on basis rates of 54s. and over per week—subject in each case to a minimum increase of 3s. 6d. per week.	
Adult workers ...		Increase in the <i>ex gratia</i> bonus percentage of 10.83 per cent.			
1 Oct.		Youths 18 and under 21 years	Increase¶ in the percentage addition to basis rates of 6.25 per cent.		
5 Nov.		Youths 18 and under 21 years	Increase in the <i>ex gratia</i> bonus percentage of 10.83 per cent. (plus an <i>ex gratia</i> bonus of 3d. per shift previously paid).		
West of Scotland ...		27 Nov.	Boys under 18 years ...	Increase¶ in the percentage addition to basis rates of 6.25 per cent. (plus an <i>ex gratia</i> bonus of 3d. per shift previously paid).	
			Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills.	Increase** of 5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 65 per cent. above the standard rates, subject to a minimum increase of 3s. 6d. per week for workers 21 and over, and of 2s. for those under 21.	
			12 Nov.	Workpeople employed in engineering and foundry shops.	Bonus granted of 3s. per week of 47 hours for those 18 years and over and of an amount equivalent to 5 per cent. on base rates for those under 18 years.
			Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing.	Beginning of 1st full pay after 23 Nov.	Blacksmiths' strikers employed on time work.
1st pay week after 10 Nov.		Barge builders and repairers ...			Increase of 1d. per hour.

\* Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

† The selling-price sliding-scale arrangement warranted a reduction of 1.25 per cent., but it was agreed to anticipate sliding-scale advances to the extent of 10 per cent., this advance to apply until the sliding-scale warrants such an advance.

‡ The selling-price sliding-scale arrangement warranted a reduction of 1.25 per cent., but it was agreed to anticipate sliding-scale advances to the extent of 7.5 per cent.

§ The selling-price sliding-scale arrangement warranted a reduction of 2.5 per cent., but it was agreed to anticipate sliding-scale advances to the extent of 7.5 per cent.

|| This increase affected mainly the employees of firms affiliated to the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts affected being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, the Midlands, South Wales, and West of Scotland.

¶ The ascertainment under the sliding-scale agreement did not warrant a change in the sliding-scale percentage, but it was agreed to anticipate sliding-scale advances to the extent of 6.25 per cent.

\*\* The ascertainment under the sliding-scale agreement did not warrant change in the sliding-scale percentage, but it was agreed to anticipate sliding-scale advances to the extent of 5 per cent.

†† The basis rate is 1s. less in the West of England and 2s. less in the Aberdeen district. Workpeople engaged on repair work are paid an additional 3s. per week in England and Wales and 2d. per hour in Scotland.



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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Chain Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1 Nov.	Workpeople employed in making hand-hammered chain from iron up to and including $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. diameter.	Increase* in general minimum time rates and general minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts from 10 per cent. below to 5 per cent. below the basis rates. General minimum time rate after change for adult workers, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour.
			Workpeople employed in making dolted and tommied chain from iron No. 6 I.S.W.G. up to and including $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. diameter, and hand-hammered chain from iron $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. up to and including $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. diameter.	Increase* in general minimum time rates and general minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts from 10 per cent. below to 5 per cent. below the basis rates. General minimum time rate after change for lowest-paid adult workers, 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour.
	Greater London Area.	2nd pay day in Oct.	Plumber jointers employed in the electrical cable-making industry.	<i>Decrease of <math>\frac{1}{2}</math>d. per hour. Rate after change: 1s. 10<math>\frac{1}{2}</math>d. per hour.</i>
	Greater London Area.	2nd pay in Nov.	Plumber jointers' mates employed in the electrical cable-making industry.	<i>Decrease of <math>\frac{1}{2}</math>d. per hour. Rate after change: 1s. 6d. per hour.</i>
	Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire and Essex.	3rd pay day in Nov.	Plumber jointers and plumber jointers' mates employed in the electrical cable-making industry.	Increase of 3s. 6d. per week as a "Cost-of-living (War) addition."
Electrical Cable Manufacture.	Great Britain other than the above counties.	3rd pay day in Nov.	Timeworkers employed in the electrical cable-making industry (except plumber jointers, etc.).	Increase* of 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per week for men 21 years and over, of 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per week for youths 18 to 20 years, of 6d. per week for boys 14, 16 and 17 years and of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per week for boys 15 years, of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over and of 6d. per week for girls 14 to 17 years. Weekly rates after change: men 21 years and over, 58s. 9d. to 66s. 7d.; youths 18 to 20 years, 41s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 48s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; boys 14 to 17 years, 15s. 8d. to 25s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; women 18 years and over, 30s. 6d. to 34s. 6d.; girls 14 to 17 years, 15s. to 19s. 6d. (excluding any service bonuses for female workers).
Galvanising	England and Wales	1st Monday in Nov.	Workpeople employed in galvanising processes (excluding process of annealing):— Lower-paid adult workers (except general labourers).	Increase* of 2s. per week for men 21 years and over, of 1s. 6d. per week for youths 18 to 20 years, of 6d. per week for boys 14 to 17 years, of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over and of 6d. per week for girls 14 to 17 years. Weekly rates after change: men 21 years and over, 53s. to 61s.; youths 18 to 20 years, 39s. to 45s. 6d.; boys 14 to 17 years, 15s. to 24s.; women 18 years and over, 30s. 6d. to 34s. 6d.; girls 14 to 17 years, 15s. to 19s. 6d. (excluding any service bonuses for female workers).
			General labourers ... ..	Increase of 6s. 3d. per week for those with basis rates of 30s. per week, and of less amounts, varying inversely with the basis rates, at the rate of 1-25d. for each 3d. of basis rate up to and including 44s. 9d. per week.
			Boys and youths ... ..	<i>Ex-gratia</i> bonus of 6s. 3d. per week granted, making the minimum total wage 56s. 6d. per week.
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.	5 Nov.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work).	Increases of 1s. 6d. per week for those under 18 years, of 2s. for those 18 and under 19, of 2s. 6d. for those 19 and under 20, and of 3s. for those 20 and under 21.
Card-clothing Manufacture.	Lancashire, Yorkshire and Somerset.	3 Nov.	Machine testers ... ..	Increase† of 3 per cent. on standard basis rates, making wages 10 per cent. above the standard basis rates.
			Card grinders, card dressers and curriers and ancillary workers.	Increase of 4s. 6d. per week for those 23 years and over, and of proportionate amounts for those 21 and under 23 years, apprentices running machines, and pieceworkers. Time rates after change: 23 years and over, 90s. per week; 21 years and under 23 years, 67s. 6d. to 84s. 5d.; apprentices running machines, 20s. 7d. to 50s. 9d. per week.
Saw Making	Sheffield ... ..	Pay period in the week beginning 14 Aug.	Saw makers, grinders, etc. ...	Increase of 3s. per week. Rates after change: card grinders, 61s. 6d. per week; card dressers and curriers, 68s. per week; ancillary workers, 56s. per week.
			Male timeworkers 21 years and over	Increase in bonus of 2s. per week (20s. to 22s.) for male workers 21 years and over.
Pen Manufacture	Birmingham and district.	Pay day following 1st Monday in Nov.	Male timeworkers under 21 years...	Increase* of 2s. 8d. per week for skilled men and charge hands and 2s. per week for others. Rates after change: toolmakers over 25 years, 75s. 4d. and 65s. 10d.; toolmakers 21 to 25 years, 55s. 10d.; charge hands in hardening shops and rolling mills, 67s. 10d.; charge hands in shaking mills and tempering and colouring shops, 59s. 10d.; others, 47s.
			Apprentices ... ..	Increases* of amounts varying according to age from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week.
			Female dayworkers and learners ...	Increases* of amounts varying according to age from 4d. to 1s. per week.
			Female pieceworkers ... ..	Increases* of amounts varying according to age from 4d. to 10d. per week. Rate after change for day workers 18 years and over, 27s. 4d. per week.
Typefoundry	London ... ..	24 Nov.	Workpeople employed in typefoundries.	Increase* of 10d. per week in basic piecework rate (28s. to 28s. 10d.).
Surgical Instrument Manufacture.	England and Wales (except Sheffield).	27 Nov.	Workpeople employed in surgical instrument manufacture.	Increase* of 1s. per week for male workers and of 6d. for female workers. Rates after change: mould makers, 87s.; engineers and justifiers, 79s.; rubbers, 62s.; other workers, 67s.; females, 33s. 6d.
Tube Manufacture.	West of Scotland ...	Pay week commencing 6 Nov.	Workpeople (excluding fitters, turners, bricklayers, etc.) employed in tube manufacture.	War bonus granted of 6s. per week of 47 hours for adult males and youths and of 3s. for boys.
Cotton Manufacture.	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire.	20 Nov.	All classes of workpeople employed in the manufacturing section of the cotton industry.	Increases of 4s. per week for adults, of 2s. 6d. for those 18 to 21 years and of 1s. 6d. for those under 18 years.
	Manchester and district (certain firms).	9 Nov. 16 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the cotton smallware weaving industry.	Increase of 5 per cent. on current wages†.
Flannel Manufacture.	Rochdale and district	Pay day in week ending 25 Nov.	Workpeople employed in flannel manufacture.	Increase of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current wages. Further increase* of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current wages making a total increase of 10 per cent.

\* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

† The selling-price sliding-scale warranted a reduction of 4·375 per cent., but it was agreed to anticipate increases in the sliding-scale percentage to the extent of 7·375 per cent., the increase to apply also to dotal workers whose base rates are 6s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day and less, making the percentage for such workers 25·75 on basis rates.‡ A further increase of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. is to operate on 1st January, 1940.



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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Woollen and Worsted Industry.	West Riding of Yorkshire.	Pay-day in week ending 11 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the woollen and worsted industry, other than the classes specified below. Pressers and blanket raisers (pieceworkers). Warpers and winders and shawl twisters at Saddleworth. Wool sorters ... ..	Cost-of-living wage increased from 52 per cent. to 70* per cent. on base rates for timeworkers, and from 45·76 per cent. to 61·6 per cent. for pieceworkers, representing advances on current wages of 11·84 per cent. for timeworkers and 10·87 per cent. for pieceworkers. Cost-of-living wage increased from 39·52 per cent. to 53·2 per cent. on base rates. Cost-of-living wage increased from 42·15 per cent. to 56·735 per cent. on base rates for warpers and winders, and from 38·52 per cent. to 51·853 per cent. for shawl twisters. Increase of 5s. per week in time rate (63s. to 68s.), of 9·805 per cent. in the pack rates of Colonial wools, and percentage bonus on pack rates increased from 46·8 per cent. to 61·193 per cent. for English wools and from 66·156 per cent. to 84·212 per cent. for mohair. Increase of 5s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: Bradford, Shipley, Guiseley, Yeadon, Queenbury, Bingley, Stanningley and Farsley, 75s. 6d.; other districts, 74s. 6d. Increase of 6s. per week (56s. to 62s.).
	West of England ...	1st pay-day in Nov.	Mechanics employed in wool combing and worsted spinning establishments. Roller coverers employed in the worsted spinning industry. Enginemmen, firemen and greasers ...	Cost-of-living wage increased by 5s. 6d. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change: firemen and greasers—day shift, 62s., night shift, 64s. 6d.; enginemmen on ordinary time rates—day shift, 64s. 6d. or 67s. 6d.; night shift, 67s. or 70s.; enginemmen on standing wages—day shift, 71s. 6d. or 74s. 6d.; night shift, 73s. 6d. or 76s. 6d.
	Bury and district ...	1st pay day in Nov.	Workpeople employed in the woollen and worsted industry.	Increases in minimum time rates of 2s. 6d. per week for men in Class A and B occupations, of 3s. 6d. for Class C and D, of 1s. 6d. per week for women in Classes A, B and C, and proportionate increases in the minimum weekly piece rate averages for men and women and in the minimum time rates for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: men 21 years and over—Class A, 55s. 6d.; B, 52s. 6d.; C, 48s. 6d.; D, 45s. 6d.; women 18 years and over—Class A, 29s. 6d.; B, 28s.; C, 26s. 6d.; boys and youths, 13s. at under 14½ years increasing each half year to 40s. at 20½ and under 21 years; girls, 12s. at under 14½ years to 23s. 6d. at 17 and under 18 years.
	Leicester ...	1st pay day in Oct. 1st pay day in Nov.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of cloth (woven felt) for mechanical purposes. Workpeople employed in the lambswool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers, etc.).	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 19s. 4d. to 22s. 7d. per week for men 21 years and over, from 12s. 1d. to 14s. 1d. for women 18 and over, and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: men 21 and over, 26s. 6d. plus 22s. 7d.; women 18 and over, 20s. plus 14s. 1d. Bonus on earnings increased under a sliding scale based on the cost-of-food index number from 1½d. to 1¼d. in the shilling.
	Various districts in the Midland Counties.†	1st pay day in Nov.	Workpeople employed in the hosiery manufacture.	Bonus on earnings increased under a sliding scale based on the cost-of-food index number from 1¼d. to 2¼d. in the shilling. Minimum weekly rates after change: lambswool section—men 23 and over, 42s. 6d.; women 21 and over, 25s. 6d.; worsted yarn spinning section—men 23 and over, 45s., women 21 and over, 28s., plus in each case 2¼d. in the shilling. Bonus of 6d. in the shilling increased† to 7d. in the shilling.
Hosiery Manufacture.	Hawick ...	1st full pay in Nov.	Adult workpeople employed in hosiery manufacture.	Bonus on base rates increased† from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent., the flat-rate bonuses of 6s. 6d. per week for men and 5s. for women remaining unchanged.
	Dumfries ...	1st pay day in Nov.	Apprentices ... ..	Bonus on base rates increased† from 15 per cent. to 22½ per cent., the flat-rate bonus of 2s. 3d. per week remaining unchanged.
	Macclesfield ...	17 Nov.	Workpeople employed in hosiery manufacture.	Increase† of ¼d. in the shilling on rates adopted in November, 1919, leaving a total deduction of 2¼d. in the shilling from these rates. Minimum rates after change: timeworkers—men, 44s. 4d.; women, 25s. 4d.; pieceworkers: men, 47s. 6d.; women, 28s. 6d.
	Macclesfield ...	Pay day in week ending 18 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the hard or thrown silk industry.	Increase† of ¼d. in the shilling. Minimum rates after change: throwing millmen, 49s.; spinners—males, 39s. 7d. and 41s. 8d.; females, 32s. 3d. and 33s. 10d.; ring spinners, 33s. 10d.; parters, 32s. 10d.; danters, 32s. 3d.; knotters, doublers, drammers and reelers, 31s. 9d.; winders and cleaners, 30s. 2d.; male night workers, 50s.
Silk Manufacture.	Leek ...	10 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the soft silk industry.	Increase of 1s. per week in the basis rate for adult female time-workers who were previously in receipt of 28s. per week and increase† of ¼d. in the shilling for all workers.
			Timeworkers:— Male workers 21½ years of age and over.	Increase† of 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change: braid spinners, throwers, reelers and knitting depts., 48s.; fully qualified braid speeders and knitting tacklers, 53s. 6d.
			Adult female workers ... ..	Increase† of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change: 30s. 6d. plus for hard silk workers bonuses which will yield (as previously) a possible 2s. 6d. per week.
			Male workers under 21½ years and female workers under 21 years of age.	Increase† of 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week according to age.
Coir Mat and Matting Manufacture.			Pieceworkers ... ..	Increase† of 2s. per week for male workers and of 1s. 6d. per week for female workers. Basic rates after change: males, 49s.; females, 28s. 6d. plus in each case 15 per cent.
			Dyers:— Men 21½ years and over ...	Increase† of 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change: dyers and glossers, 51s. 6d., mixers, 51s. 6d. to 59s. 6d.
			Youths under 21 years of age	Increase† of 9d. to 1s. 6d. per week according to age.
			Silk ballers ... .. Silk twisters ... ..	Increase† of 2s. per week (44s. to 46s.). Increase† of ¼d. per hour and of ¼d. per roll.
Elastic Web Manufacture. Hosiery Dyeing and Finishing.	Great Britain ...	Pay day during week ending 25 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the coir mat and matting industry.	Increases of 1d. per hour for male workers 18 years and over, of ¼d. for women 20 years and over and of ¼d. or ½d. for juveniles. Rates after change include: day-workers, 2¼d. at 14 years increasing to 1s. and 7d. at 21 years and over for men and women respectively; pieceworkers—men, 1s. 1½d.; women, 7½d.
	Leicester ...	27 Nov.	Elastic web weavers and braid hands (male workers).	Bonus on earnings increased† from 13s. to 14s. in the £.
	Midland Counties§ ...	Pay week ending 26 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the hosiery dyeing and finishing trades.	Increases of ¼d. per hour for male timeworkers 18 years of age and over, of ¼d. per hour for males under 18 years and for females and of 7½ per cent. on piece rates for pieceworkers and incentive workers.
Calico Printing	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1st pay day in Dec.¶	Machine calico printers ... ..	Supplementary wage increased† from 24·75 to 31·05 per cent. on basis wages, and flat-rate bonuses of 18s. and 12s. for journeymen and apprentices increased to 19s. and 13s. respectively.
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield ...	Pay day in week ending 10 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the silk dyeing and finishing trade.	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 56 to 65 per cent. on basis rates. Minimum weekly rates after change: men 21 years and over, 52s. 10d.; women, 18 years and over, 33s.

\* For timeworkers the "cost-of-living" wage is subject to a maximum of either (a) 23s. 1d. per week or (b) an amount derived from applying the following percentages to the base rates:—56·406 per cent. on the first 51s., 15·625 per cent. on the next 13s., and 7·469 per cent. on any excess over 64s., whichever yields the greater amounts.

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

‡ Including Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Ilkeston, Derby, Hinckley and Coventry districts.

§ Including Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley and district and Nuneaton, Nottingham and district (including Derby).

¶ In respect of the preceding pay period.



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

Industry	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Wholesale Mantle and Costume Making, Shoe and Slipper Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	6 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the wholesale mantle and costume trade.	Increase in the form of war bonus of 10 per cent. on earnings.
	Rossendale Valley (Bacup, Waterfoot, Rawtenstall), Burnley, Bury, Great Harwood, Radcliffe, Rochdale and St. Annes-on-Sea.	3 or 8 Nov. according to make up day.	Shoe and slipper operatives ...	Increase* of 3½ per cent. on basis wages of 1920, leaving wages 22½ per cent. below basis wages.
Waterproof Garment Manufacture.	Manchester and Salford district (certain firms).	13 Oct.	Timeworkers ...	Increase of 12½ per cent. on rates in operation at 3rd September, 1939. Weekly rates after change: adult workers—males, 87s. 2½d., females, 45s.
			Pieceworkers ...	Current piece prices (list plus 12½ per cent.) increased by 12½ per cent. for all workers except those employed on Government Coat Capes for whom the increase was 5 per cent.
	Manchester and district.†	4 Sept.	Male workers ...	Increases for certain workers, generally of 1s. to 5s. per week. Rates after change include: forehands, 72s., secondhands, ovenmen and dough makers, 66s., tablehands, 62s., juveniles, 12s. at 14 years increasing to 50s. at 20. Jobbers 2d. per hour extra.
			Female workers ...	Adoption of new scale of weekly rates involving increases of various amounts. Rates after change include: forewomen, 46s., charge hands, 42s., confectioners, 39s., other general workers, 33s. Jobbers 1½d. per hour extra.
Baking	Newport ...	18 Nov.	Bakers and confectioners ...	Adoption of Trade Board rates plus 2s. 6d. per week. Rates after change include: first hands, 68s. 6d.; second hands, 64s. 6d., table hands, 62s. 6d.
	Border district (including Galashiels, Hawick, Jedburgh, Kelso, Peebles and Selkirk).	1st pay day in Nov.	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies.	Increase* of 2s. per week for adults and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rate after change for journeymen, 69s.
	Dundee ...	11 Nov.	Bakers and confectioners ...	Increase of 3s. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 74s. 6d.
Beet Sugar Manufacture.	Various districts in Great Britain.	‡	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of beet sugar.	Increase of 1d. per hour in basic hourly rates. Rates after change: process workers—Colwick, Ipswich, Poppleton, 1s. 3d., Bardney, Bury St. Edmunds, Cantley, Cupar, Felstead, Kidderminster, Peterborough, Selby, 1s. 2½d., Allscott, Brigg, Ely, Kelham, King's Lynn, Spalding, Wissington, 1s. 2d.; day workers and casual workers, 1d. per hour below the basic rate for process workers.†
Pork Curing	Londonderry ...	1 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the pork curing industry.	Increase of 4s. per week for those 21 and over, and of 2s. for those under 21.
Provender Milling	Northern Ireland ...	1 Nov.	Workpeople employed in provender mills.	Increases of 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per week.
	North East Coast§	1st full pay week in Nov.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in sawmills.	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d.)
	Nottingham, Derby and Burton-on-Trent	16 Nov.	Labourers employed in sawmills ...	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. 1½d.)
Sawmilling	Bo'ness, Grangemouth and South Alloa.	17 Nov.	Workpeople employed in sawmills (pit-props):— Male workers 19 years of age and over.	Increase of approximately 7½ per cent. on existing rates. Rates after change include: single bench sawyers, 76s. 6d., double bench sawyers and saw sharpeners, 73s. 6d., drawers off, 68s. 6d., mill loaders, etc., 67s. 6d., labourers, 66s. 6d.
			Male workers under 19 years of age and female workers.	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: male workers—21s. at 14 years increasing to 35s. at 18 years; female workers—20s. at 14 years increasing to 33s. 6d. at 19 years and over.
			Adult male workers ...	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: saw doctors, 1s. 8½d.; saw sharpeners (hand filing), 1s. 7½d.; case makers, sawyers, and other skilled men, 1s. 7d.; nailing machinists (6 and under), dovetailing machinists and lock cornermen, 1s. 6½d.; panel planers, tonguers and groovers, 1s. 6½d.; hand holers, branders, printers and borers, 1s. 5½d.; labourers, 1s. 3½d.
Packing case making.	London ...	10 Nov.	Apprentices and improvers ...	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: 7½d. at 16 years increasing to 1s. 2d. at 20½ years.
			Female workers ...	Increase of 1d. per hour for those 21 years of age and over, and of ½d. per hour under 21 years.
	Nottingham...	24 Nov.	Packing case makers ...	Increase of 1½d. per hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 4½d.).
Furniture Manufacture.	Various districts in Great Britain.	Last full pay week in Nov.	Furniture trade operatives and bedding and mattress makers (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	Increase of 1d. per hour for journeymen timeworkers and of corresponding amounts, according to local custom, for pieceworkers and female workers.¶
Coopering	Great Britain, also Belfast.	1st pay day following 11 Nov.	Coopers ...	Increase of 1d. per hour for timeworkers and of 6½ per cent. on list prices for pieceworkers. Hourly rates after change: London, 1s. 9d.; other districts, 1s. 8d.¶
Paper Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1st full pay period after 27 Nov.	Workpeople employed in paper mills (excluding those employed in hand-made mills and board mills).	War bonus granted of 1d. per hour for adult male workers, of ½d. per hour for adult female workers and for youths 18 to 21 years, and of ¼d. per hour for juveniles.
			Male workers employed in the paper box trade:— Die makers, forme setters, shear cutters, guillotine cutters, workers on rotary cutting, scoring when combined with rotary cutting, slitting and re-winding (when the operator sets the machine) machine minders and head stock keepers.	Adoption of revised minimum time rate of 58s. per week involving increases of various amounts.**
			Learners ...	Adoption of revised general minimum weekly time rates involving increases of various amounts in some cases.**
Building	Omagh ...	16 Nov.	Labourers ...	Increase of 1d. per hour (8d. to 9d.).
Electrical Contracting.	England and Wales and Northern Ireland.	2nd pay day in Nov.	Journeymen electricians and assistants employed by electrical contractors.	Cost-of-living (war) bonus adopted of 3s. 6d. per week or 7d. per day for periods of less than 3 days in any one week. (For rates of wages see page 401 of the November GAZETTE.)
	Scotland ...	27 Nov.	Journeymen electricians employed by electrical contractors.	Cost-of-living (war) bonus adopted of 1d. per hour. Rate after change: 1s. 7d. plus 1d. per hour bonus.
			Cutters, turners, polishers, etc., employed in granite yards.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: granite cutters, turners, scabblers and tool-smiths, 1s. 7d.; hand polishers, leading bedsetters and sawmen, 1s. 6d.
Monumental Masonry.	Aberdeen ...	13 Nov.	Monumental masons and polishers	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: monumental masons, 1s. 8d.; polishers, 1s. 7d.
	Edinburgh and district	13 Nov.		

\* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

† Including Manchester, Salford, Stockport, Didsbury, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Stretford, Urmston, Flixton, Ilam and Cadishead, Barton, Patricroft, Eccles, Swinton, Pendlebury, Prestwich, Middleton, Oldham, Stalybridge, Ashton-under-Lyne, Walkden, Hyde, Denton, Royton, Shaw, Crompton and Glossop.

‡ This increase took effect under an Industrial Court Award No. 1741, dated 23rd November, 1939, and is operative for the 1939-1940 campaign.

§ Including Grimsby, Hull, York, Stockton, Middlesbrough, Hartlepool, Sunderland, Seaham Harbour, Gateshead, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Jarrow, North and South Shields, Blyth and Berwick-on-Tweed.

¶ This increase was recommended by the Joint Industrial Council for the British Furniture Manufacturing Trade, a newly constituted body. The date from which the change took effect varied slightly from the date shown in different districts.

¶ This increase was agreed upon by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cooperage Industry.

\*\* This change 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.



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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Electricity Supply.	Certain undertakings in the Greater London Area.	2nd pay day in Nov.	Installation wiremen and auxiliary workers employed on the consumers' side of mains terminals.	Cost-of-living (war) bonus adopted of 3s. 6d. per week, or 7d. per day for periods of less than three days in any one week. Rates after change: skilled men, 1s. 10½d. per hour; mates, 1s. 6d., plus 3s. 6d. per week in each case.
Port, Harbour and River Authorities.	Port of London ...	13 Nov.	Workpeople employed by the Port of London Authority:— Oilers, donkeymen and grain elevator machinists. Dock workers, watchmen, etc.	Increase of 1s. per day. Rates after change: oilers and donkeymen, 14s. per day; grain elevator machinists, 15s. Increase of 1s. per day for timeworkers and of <i>pro rata</i> amounts for pieceworkers.
	Various Port, Harbour and River Authorities. Great Britain ...		Dock labourers and other workers (except coal tipplers and trimmers at principal coal exporting centres) employed in the actual handling of cargoes in or on ship, quay, warehouse or craft:— Timeworkers ... .. Pieceworkers ... ..	Increase of 1s. per day. Minimum daily rates after change on half-daily basis: Greater Ports, 14s.; Smaller Ports, 13s.* Increase of 6d. per half day.*
Dock, Wharf and Riverside Labour.	Port of London	13 Nov.	Tally Clerks employed by London Ocean Shipowners and their contractors. Checkers employed by Short Sea Shipowners.	Increase of 1s. per day. Rate after change 17s. 6d. per day.
			Casual shore gangs employed by Ocean Shipowners.	Increase of 6d. per half-day. Rates after change: casual men, 7s. 6d. per half day on quay; 8s. per half day on ship: permanent men or weekly men when checking on ship, 6d. per half day in addition to their weekly wage of 82s. 6d.
	Thames ...		Lightermen in rough goods trade... Quay lightermen, watchmen and apprentices.	Increase of 1s. per day for labourers and <i>pro rata</i> increases for casual watchmen and donkeymen working in shifts. Rate after change for labourers, 14s. per day. Increase of 6s. per week. Rate after change, 96s. per week. Increase of 1s. per day in the daily rate, of 7d. per "short night" (between 8 p.m. and 12 p.m.), of 1s. 1d. per "long night" (between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.) and other rates increased <i>pro rata</i> , and of increases varying from 6d. to 10d. per day according to years of service for apprentices. Rates after change for quay lightermen and watchmen, 14s. per day, 7s. 11d. per "short night" and 15s. 6d. per "long night."
	Belfast, Londonderry and Coleraine.		Captains, mates, drivers and firemen of quay lighterage and seeking tugs. Quay roadmen, wharf hands and other weekly paid employees. Dockworkers ... ..	Increase of 6s. per week for men engaged on a six-day week basis, and 7s. per week for men engaged on a seven-day week basis. Increase of 5s. 6d. per week for permanent men, and of 1s. per day or 6d. per half day for casual men. Rates after change: permanent men, 79s. per week; casual men, 15s. per day or 7s. 6d. per half day. Increase of 6s. per week on time-work.
Railway Service.	Belfast ... ..	6 Nov.	Dockworkers employed on coal quay	
	Great Britain ...	1st full pay period following 28 Oct.	Employees of Main Line Railway Companies:— Conciliation grades: Adult males ... .. Adult females ... .. Engine drivers and motor-men.	Minimum rates of wages adopted as follows:—London, 50s. per week; Industrial Areas, 48s.; Rural Areas, 47s.; resulting in increases of 6d. to 5s. per week for men in some of the lower-paid grades.† Minimum rates of wages adopted as follows:—London, 38s. per week; Industrial Areas, 36s. 6d.; Rural Areas, 35s. Rate for 1st and 2nd years of service increased from 12s. to 13s. per day.
Commercial Road Transport.	Scotland (except Angus). Belfast ... ..	27 Nov.	Horse carters ... ..	Increase of 5s. per week. Minimum rates after change: one horse carters, 58s.; two horse carters, 64s. per week.
		20 Nov.	Motor drivers and horse carters ...	Increase of 6s. per week. Weekly rates after change:—motor vehicles: motor drivers (2 tons and over), 75s.; under 2 tons, 67s.; steam wagon drivers, 77s.; assistants, 66s. Horse-drawn vehicles: heavy team men, 74s.; light team men, 71s.; carters, spellmen and stablemen, 66s.; drivers of parcel vans (2-wheel) or light lorries (4-wheel), 64s. 6d.; drivers of monkey wagons, 75s.; loaders, 68s.
National Government.	London ...	2nd pay day in Nov.	Electricians and auxiliary workers employed by H.M. Office of Works.	Cost-of-living (war) bonus adopted of 3s. 6d. per week, or 7d. per day for periods of less than three days in any one week. Rates after change: electricians, 1s. 10½d. per hour; electricians' mates, 1s. 6d., plus 3s. 6d. per week in each case.
		26 Nov.	Chairmakers, french polishers, carpet planners, upholsterers, etc., employed by H.M. Office of Works.	Increase of 1d. per hour for male workers and of ½d. per hour for females. Rates after change: chairmakers, upholsterers and carpet planners, layers and cutters, 1s. 10d. per hour; male french polishers, 1s. 9½d.; upholsterers, seamstresses and carpet sewers, 1s. 0½d. plus ½d. per hour ability money.
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).		4 Nov.	Watchmen employed by H.M. Office of Works.	Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change: 57s. during 1st year of service and 58s. thereafter.
	Chester-le-Street ...	1st pay in Nov.	Manual workers employed by the Rural District Council.	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ from 55 to 65 per cent., making, with special 5 per cent. on basic rates, a total of 70 per cent. above basic rates. Weekly rate after change for scavengers, 69s. 4d. inclusive of bonus.
	Blyth ... ..	2 Nov.	Manual workers other than craftsmen employed by the Corporation.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: road labourers, 1s. 5½d.; refuse collectors, 1s. 4½d.; road scavengers, 1s. 3½d.
	Certain Local Authorities in the London Area.§	Pay day in week beginning 13 Nov.	Male manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Revised rates of wages adopted resulting in increases of various amounts. Standard weekly rates after change include: Grade A occupations (scavengers, park keepers, etc.), 63s.; Grade B (labourers, dust collectors, etc.), 66s.
	Norfolk ... ..	27 Nov.	Road workers employed by the County Council.	Increase of 2s. per week. Rate after change, 42s. 6d. per week.
	Warwickshire ...	20 Nov.	Manual workers employed by the County Council.	Revised rates of wages adopted resulting in increases of 1s. to 3s. per week. Rates after change: road labourers on repair work and road scavengers, 38s.; road labourers on new roads, 41s. to 50s.; road paviors and masons, 51s. to 76s.
	Surrey ... ..	30 Nov.	Lengthmen and general labourers employed by the County Council.	Revised rates of wages adopted resulting in increases of 2s. to 4s. per week. Rates after change: 48s. 6d. to 57s. per week according to area.

\* These increases were the result of an agreement made on 30th October, 1939, between the National Council of Port Labour Employers and the Transport and General Workers' Union, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers. The classification of ports is as follows: *Greater Ports*:—Aberdeen, Ardrossan, Avonmouth, Ayr, Barrow-in-Furness, Barry, Birkenhead, Blyth, Bristol, Cardiff, Chatham, Dundee, Falmouth, Garston, Glasgow, Grangemouth, Greenock, Hartlepool, Humber Ports, Ipswich, Irvine, King's Lynn, Lancaster, Leith, Liverpool, Llanelli, London, Lowestoft, Manchester, Maryport, Middlesbrough, Newport, Penarth, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Port Talbot, Preston, Queenborough, Rochester, Southampton, Stockton, Sunderland, Sutton Bridge, Swansea, Troon, Tyne Area, Weymouth, Whitehaven, Widnes, Wisbech, Workington and Yarmouth. *Smaller Ports*:—Arbroath, Aberystwyth, Banff, Barnstable, Berwick, Bridgwater, Briton Ferry, Carlisle, Colchester, Cowes, Dumfries, Exeter, Exmouth, Faversham, Fraserburgh, Hayle, Inverness, Isle of Man Ports, Kirkcaldy, Kirkwall, Lerwick, Montrose, Newhaven, Padstow, Penzance, Peterhead, Poole, Ramsgate, Scilly Isles, Stornoway, Teignmouth, Torquay, Whitby, Whitstable, Wick and Wigtown. At some ports differential day work rates (higher than the general minimum rates), of which the following are examples, are in operation for certain classes of men:—*London*: men employed by ocean shipowners and master stevedores—stevedores and dockers (not timber work), 7s. 9d. per half day; men employed by the Port of London Authority—deal porters (landing teams), 9s. 3d. per half day; shipmen employed by public wharfmasters, and short sea traders (ship work)—7s. 9d. per half day; *Liverpool*: coal heavers, 17s. 8d.; timberworkers, 15s. *Manchester*: timbermen aboard ship, 15s. 6d.; timbermen carrying on quay, 16s. 4d.; men discharging bulk grain, 17s. 6d.; men discharging sulphur in bulk, 16s. 6d. *Glasgow*: iron ore men and coal trimmers 7s. 10d. per half day; 8s. on Saturdays; timber workers:—lower reaches, 15s. per day, 7s. 6d. per half day; upper reaches, 14s. 4d. per day, 7s. 2d. per half day; *Hull*: grain and seed fillers, 14s. 8d. per day; mineral fillers, 15s. 5d.; pitch workers, 16s. *Greenock*: raw sugar loaders, 15s. 8d. per day.

† The principal classes of workers affected were permanentway men, porters, carriage cleaners, and engine cleaners aged 20 and 21 years.

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

§ The Authorities affected are mainly those affiliated to the London District Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers).



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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services)— <i>(contd.)</i>	Gloucestershire ...	1 Nov.	Manual workers employed by the County Council.	Revised rates of wages adopted resulting in increases of various amounts. Rates after change: general yard labourers, 59s.; road labourers and road scavengers, 45s.; road paviors and masons, 48s. to 74s.
	Montgomeryshire ...	27 Nov.	Road labourers employed by the County Council.	Increase of 2s. per week. Rate after change: 6s. 8d. per day.
	Belfast ...	1st full pay week after 1 Nov.	Manual workers employed by the Corporation.	Increase of 4s. per week for male workers over 21 years and 2s. for women and boys.
Leather Goods Manufacture.	Birmingham and Walsall.	1st pay day in Nov.	Workpeople employed in the made-up leather goods trade:— Skilled male timeworkers 21 years and over who have served 4 years in the trade. Skilled female timeworkers 20 years and over who have served 3 years in the trade. Juvenile workers ...	Increase in minimum rate of 1d. per hour (1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3½d.). Increase in minimum rate of ½d. per hour (6½d. to 7½d.).
			Pieceworkers including saddlery and harness makers.	New scales of weekly rates adopted of 12s. at 15 years increasing to 34s. at 20 years for males and 10s. at 14 years increasing to 24s. at 19 years for females. Increase of 5 per cent. on current rates.
	London ...	Pay day in week ending 18 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the fancy and solid leather goods trade:— Skilled male timeworkers 21 years of age and over who have served 4 years in the trade. Skilled female timeworkers 20 years of age and over who have served 3 years in the trade. Juvenile workers ...	Increase in minimum rate of 1½d. per hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 4½d.). Increase in minimum rate of 1d. per hour (7½d. to 8½d.).
			Pieceworkers ...	New scales of weekly minimum rates adopted resulting in increases of 1s. to 6s. per week for some workers. Minimum weekly rates after change: males, 17s. at 15 to 16 years increasing to 46s. at 20½ to 21 years; females, 16s. at 15 to 16 years increasing to 30s. at 19½ to 20 years. Increase of 7½ per cent., the proviso that piecework rates should be mutually fixed so as to enable workers of average ability to earn not less than 15 per cent. above the day work time rates, remaining unchanged.
Saddle and Harness Making.	London (Metropolitan Police Area).	1 Nov.	Saddlery and harness makers ...	Increase* of 1d. per hour for timeworkers and of 7½ per cent. for pieceworkers, making wages for heavy work 82½ per cent., and for other work, 67½ per cent. above the list prices. Minimum hourly rate after change for timeworkers, 1s. 5d.
Roller Leather Manufacture.	Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales.	1st pay day in Nov.	Workpeople employed in the Persian section of the roller leather industry.	Cost-of-living wage increased* from 55 to 65 per cent. on basis rates. Minimum hourly rates after change: men—skilled, 9d.; semi-skilled, 6d. to 7½d.; women, 5d. plus in each case 65 per cent.
Leather, Tanning, etc.	Bradford, Halifax, Retford, Rochdale, Todmorden and district.	2nd pay day in Nov.	Buffalo picker makers, tanners and slip makers.	Increase of 1d. per hour for timeworkers and of 7½ per cent. for pieceworkers. Rates after change for timeworkers: skilled, 1s. 3d.; semi-skilled, 1s. 2d.; unskilled, 1s. 1½d.
Fellmongering	England and Wales	6 Nov.	Adult male workers ...	Increases of 1d. per hour for skilled timeworkers, of 1½d. for other timeworkers and of 1d. per dozen skins for pieceworkers. Minimum hourly rates after change for timeworkers: skilled, 1s. 3d.; semi-skilled, 1s. 1½d.; unskilled, 1s. 0½d.
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	6 Nov.	Skip and basket makers ...	Increase* of 10 per cent. on list prices, making wages 92½ and 82½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.
Warehousing	Liverpool ...	10 Nov.	Workers employed in cotton, rubber, canned goods, provisions, etc. warehouses.	Increases in minimum rates of 5s. per week for permanent men and 1s. per day for casual men. Minimum rates after change include: warehousemen—permanent, 67s. 6d. per week; casual, 12s. 6d. per day (6s. 3d. Saturday); bookmen—permanent, 70s. 6d. per week; casual, 13s. per day.
Rubber Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	20 Nov.	Workpeople employed in rubber manufacture.	General minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 3½d. per hour for those under 16 years of age, increasing to 1s. and 7d. per hour for males and females respectively at 21 years and over.†
Coffin Furniture Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1 Nov.	Male workers ...	Increases in the general minimum time rates* of 1s. per week for those under 15 years of age, of 1s. 6d. for those 15 to under 17, of 2s. for those 17 and under 21 and of 2s. 6d., 3s. or 3s. 6d. for those 21 years and over, with consequential increases in piecework basis time rates.†
Retail Distribution.	Certain firms in North Staffordshire.‡	20 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the retail grocery trade:—	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week for those under 18 years, of 2s. 6d. for those 18 to 20 years and of 4s. for those over 20 years. Increase of 1s. 6d. per week for those under 18 years, of 2s. 3d. for those 18 to 20 years and of 3s. for those over 20 years.
			Males ... Females ...	

\* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

† This change 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 affected mainly workers employed by firms who are members of the North Staffordshire Grocers' Association.

## CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR.

No changes in normal weekly hours of labour were reported as having come into operation in November, 1939.



## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

STATISTICS of workpeople killed in industrial accidents in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported in November, are given below :—

MINES AND QUARRIES.*		Factories—continued.	
Under Coal Mines Acts :—		Paper, Printing, etc. ...	3
Underground ...	60	Rubber ...	1
Surface ...	8	Gas Works ...	...
Metalliferous Mines ...	3	Electrical Stations ...	2
Quarries ...	4	Other Industries ...	1
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES		WORKS AND PLACES UNDER ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937.	
75		Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships ...	10
FACTORIES.		Building Operations ...	21
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass ...	4	Works of Engineering Construction ...	4
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. ...	3	Warehouses ...	...
Metal Extracting and Refining ...	5	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT ...	111
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) ...	9	RAILWAY SERVICE.	
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. ...	13	Brakesmen, Goods Guards	1
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles, and Aircraft Manufacture ...	5	Engine Drivers, Motormen	2
Shipbuilding ...	13	Firemen ...	2
Other Metal Trades ...	2	Guards (Passenger)	...
Cotton ...	3	Permanent Way Men	7
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy ...	2	Porters ...	...
Other Textile Manufacture	2	Shunters ...	...
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing ...	1	Mechanics ...	1
Tanning, Currying, etc. ...	...	Labourers ...	...
Food and Drink ...	3	Other Grades ...	3
General Woodwork and Furniture ...	4	Contractors' Servants ...	...
		TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	16
		Total (excluding Seamen) 202	

## INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

I. Cases.		I. Cases—continued.	
LEAD POISONING.†		ANTHRAX.	
Among Operatives engaged in—		Wool ...	1
Smelting of Metals ...	...	Handling of Horsehair ...	...
Plumbing and Soldering ...	...	Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ...	2
Shipbreaking ...	...	Other Industries ...	1
Printing ...	...	TOTAL ...	4
Tinning of Metals ...	...	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Other Contact with Molten Lead ...	1	Pitch ...	4
White and Red Lead Works ...	...	Tar ...	1
Pottery ...	...	Oil ...	1
Vitreous Enamelling ...	...	TOTAL ...	6
Electric Accumulator Works ...	...	CHROME ULCERATION.	
Paint and Colour Works	1	Manufacture of Bichromates	2
India-rubber Works ...	...	Dyeing and Finishing ...	4
Coach and Car Painting ...	...	Chrome Tanning ...	...
Shipbuilding ...	...	Chromium Plating ...	4
Paint used in Other Industries ...	2	Other Industries ...	3
Other Industries ...	6	TOTAL ...	13
Painting of Buildings ...	...	COMPRESSED AIR ILLNESS	
TOTAL ...	10	Total, Cases ...	
		40	
OTHER POISONING.		II. Deaths.	
Mercurial ...	2	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Aniline ...	2	Oil ...	1
Chronic Benzene ...	2	Total, Deaths ...	
TOTAL ...	6	1	

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

CHOICE OF CAREERS.—*Careers for secondary school boys* (revised August, 1939). Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 6d.]

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE.—(i) *Draft Unemployment Assistance (Determination of Need and Assessment of Needs) (Amendment) Regulations, 1939, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934.* [H.C. 3; price 1d.] (ii) *Copy of the above regulations together with an explanatory memorandum.* [Cmd. 6143; price 2d.]

\* For mines and quarries the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 2nd December. † Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.

† In addition to the cases included in the Table, one case of lead poisoning was reported among plumbers not employed in factories.

## 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 25th Nov., 1939.	Four weeks ended 28th Oct., 1939.	Four weeks ended 26th Nov., 1938.
(1) General Account.			
Contributions received from :—	£	£	£
Employers ...	1,623,000	1,837,000	1,692,000
Employed persons ...	1,623,000	1,845,000	1,670,000
Exchequer ...	1,623,000	1,839,000	1,674,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	—	160,000	1,000
Total Income ...	4,869,000	5,681,000	5,037,000
Benefit ...	2,737,000	2,949,000	4,103,000
Cost of Administration ...	483,000	483,000	443,000
Accrued Charge for Debt Service†	297,000	297,000	309,000
Miscellaneous Payments ...	31,000	32,000	40,000
Total Expenditure ...	3,548,000	3,761,000	4,895,000
Debt Outstanding†	77,082,000	77,082,000	81,530,000
(2) Agricultural Account.			
Contributions received from :—			
Employers ...	26,000	23,000	47,000
Employed persons ...	26,000	22,000	46,000
Exchequer ...	26,000	22,000	46,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	—	11,000	—
Total Income ...	78,000	78,000	139,000
Benefit ...	48,000	32,000	41,000
Cost of Administration ...	9,000	9,000	17,000
Miscellaneous Payments ...	—	—	—
Total Expenditure ...	57,000	41,000	58,000

## 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 25th November, 1939, expenditure on unemployment allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £1,948,000 compared with £1,561,000† during the four weeks ended 28th October, 1939, and £2,663,000 during the four weeks ended 26th November, 1938.

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (BENEFIT) (RECOGNISED OR CUSTOMARY HOLIDAY) REGULATIONS, 1939.§

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (EXCLUDED PERSONS ON BOARD HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1939.||

THESE two sets of Regulations were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 16th November, 1939, and came into operation on that date. They are substantially in the same terms as, and take the place of, the provisional Regulations, a summary of which was given on page 317 of the August, 1939, issue of this GAZETTE.

BANKING INDUSTRY SPECIAL SCHEME (VARIATION) ORDER, 1939.¶

The above Order, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service, dated 16th November, 1939, suspends the provisions of the Banking Industry Special Scheme with regard to the return of contributions erroneously paid; provides for certain relaxations of benefit conditions in favour of persons providing accommodation or rendering services to people removed from their homes under approved evacuation schemes; amends the provisions with regard to dependants' benefit, so that it will not be necessary, as hitherto, for a claimant whose children live with him to prove that they are wholly or mainly maintained by him; and authorises claims officers to disallow claims in any cases in which it appears to the Board administering the scheme that it is not reasonably practicable to refer them to the Claims Committee.

\* 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.

§ *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1939, No. 1771, H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

|| *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1939, No. 1770, H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

¶ *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1939, No. 1769, H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free).



## TRADE BOARDS ACTS AND HOLIDAYS WITH PAY ACT.

### SPECIAL ORDER.\*

#### LAUNDRY TRADE.

The Trade Boards (Laundry) Order, 1939, Special Order dated 4th December, 1939, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Section 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918 (8 & 9 Geo. 5. c. 32) altering the description of the Laundry Trade contained in the Appendix to the Trade Boards (Laundry) Order, 1919.

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

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

And whereas the Minister is of opinion that it is desirable to vary the said Special Order by altering the description of the trade therein specified;

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

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

2. This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Laundry) Order, 1939.

Given under the Official Seal of the Minister of Labour and National Service this 4th day of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine.

(L.S.)

T. W. PHILLIPS,  
*Secretary of the Ministry of Labour  
and National Service.*

### NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

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

Proposal C.T.(20), dated 17th November, 1939, relating to holidays with pay. Objection period expires 17th January, 1940.

#### Cotton Waste Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal C.W.(24), dated 23rd November, 1939, relating to holidays with pay. Objection period expires 21st January, 1940.

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

Proposal J.(62), dated 27th November, 1939, to vary minimum rates of wages. Objection period expires 24th January, 1940.

#### Baking Trade Board (England and Wales).

Proposal B.K.(1), dated 28th November, 1939, to vary overtime rates. Objection period expires 28th January, 1940.

#### Flax and Hemp Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal F.H.(41), dated 1st December, 1939, to vary minimum rates of wages. Objection period expires 1st February, 1940.

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

Proposal F.(19), dated 1st December, 1939, to vary minimum rates of wages and the Direction for holidays with pay. Objection period expires 1st February, 1940.

#### Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.B.S. (N.29), dated 17th November, 1939, relating to holidays with pay and overtime rates.

#### Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.T.R.B. (N.35), dated 23rd November, 1939, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

#### Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.R. (N.31), dated 27th November, 1939, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

### CONFIRMING ORDERS.

#### Rubber Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order R.U.(2), dated 16th November, 1939, confirming the fixation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates and overtime for male and female workers, and specifying 20th November, 1939, as the date from which these rates became effective.

## FACTORIES ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1938.

### NEW REGULATIONS.

THE Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland has given notice that it has made the following Regulations modifying the provisions of

\* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1939, No. 1764. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free).

† The Appendix is identical with the "Appendix to Draft Special Order" printed on page 319 of the August, 1939, issue of this GAZETTE.

Section 79 of the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938, as to overtime, to meet seasonal or other special pressure of work.

No. 163—Factories (Manufacture of Bread, Biscuits and Flour Confectionery—Overtime) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1939, dated 15th November, 1939.

No. 165—Factories (Laundries—Overtime) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1939, dated 17th November, 1939.

Copies of the Regulations can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (1½d. post free).

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

### Recent Proceedings.

#### INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

**RAILWAY SHOPMEN.**—The Court was asked to decide a difference between the National Union of Railwaymen and the London and North Eastern Railway as to the interpretation of the words "in respect of any other part of the Decision" in paragraph 43 of Award No. 728. The Union submitted that any question arising out of the application of Award No. 728 can, under the provisions of paragraph 43, be submitted to the Court by any of the parties to the original Award. The Company argued contra. The Court took the view that questions arising in regard to the enforcement of any of the provisions of the Award are not matters proper to be referred to the Court under the provisions of paragraph 43. The Court cannot arrogate to itself a jurisdiction to enforce its awards, nor by the provisions of Award No. 728 did it do so. Where a matter is referred by a party to the Court under paragraph 43, the Court will determine whether the question is one which falls within the provisions of that paragraph. The Court ruled accordingly.—Award No. 1739; dated 9th November, 1939.

**CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION.**—The operatives' side of the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board claimed that the special job classification of Class II applying to the civil engineering portions of contracts being carried out at Glascoed be raised to Class I. It was stated that, although the site is in a rural area, it is adjacent to the industrialised areas of the eastern and western valleys of Monmouth, and many of the men had to travel considerable distances to the job. The employers' side of the Board stated that special job classifications are fixed by the Board for two main reasons—to fix a rate which will be adequate to get sufficient men to the site, and to enable the contractor to know with a degree of certainty what the rate is to be to enable him to tender a firm price for the whole job. The special job classification rate for Glascoed had been fixed in June 1938, and again in November 1938, as Class II. The Court awarded that the special job classification be raised to Class IA.—Award No. 1740; dated 23rd November, 1939.

**BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.**—The British Sugar Industry National Trades Union Negotiating Committee claimed an advance of 2d. an hour on the basic campaign rates now applicable to each sugar beet factory, together with a similar increase to all grades of workers covered by Industrial Court Award No. 1713. The Committee submitted that in a number of other trades and industries advances had been given since the date of the previous Award. They also relied upon the rise in the cost of living, and stated that since the start of the war, owing to the provisions which it was necessary to make by way of air raid precautions, the work had become more exacting owing to the reduction of fresh air and the excessive heat. The British Sugar Corporation, Limited, stated that they had done their best to deal with any hardship or disability that might exist, and stated that the effects of the black-out had been mitigated by the installation of fans and ventilators. They were unable to accept some of the comparisons with other trades and industries put forward by the Committee. The Court awarded that for the campaign 1939-40, the basic campaign rates now applicable to each sugar beet factory covered by Award No. 1713 be increased by 1d. an hour.—Award No. 1741; dated 23rd November, 1939.

#### CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARD.

**TAX OFFICERS: CHIEF INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.**—The Inland Revenue Staff Federation claimed that Tax Officers granted allowances under Award No. 32, shall be entitled to reckon the amount of the allowance as part of ordinary remuneration for the purpose of calculation of overtime payment. The Tribunal awarded that the allowances shall be reckoned as part of ordinary remuneration for the purpose of calculation of overtime payment up to a maxima of hourly rates of overtime calculated on total emoluments of £350 a year for men and £280 for women.—Award No. 55; dated 9th November, 1939.

### NOTICE.

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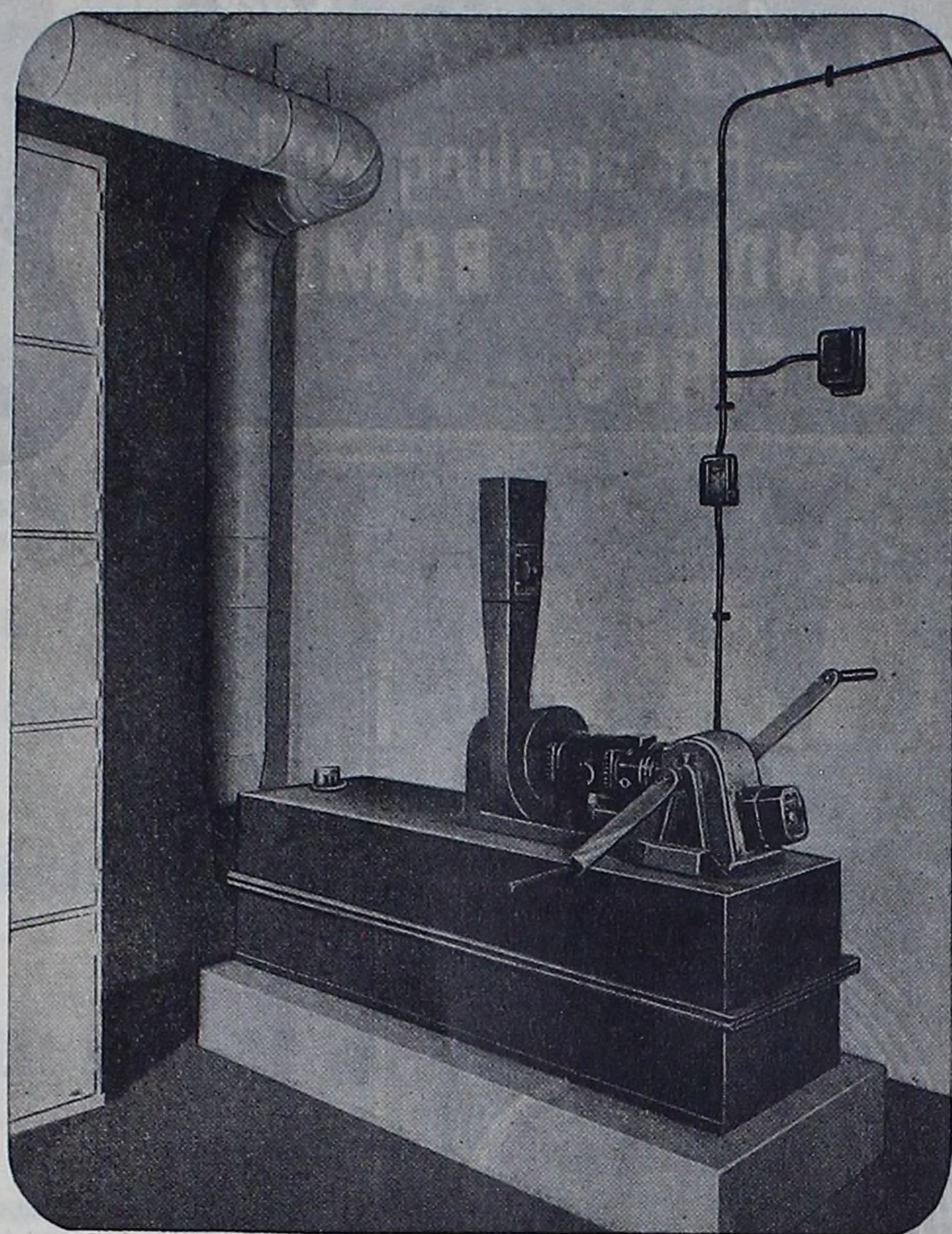
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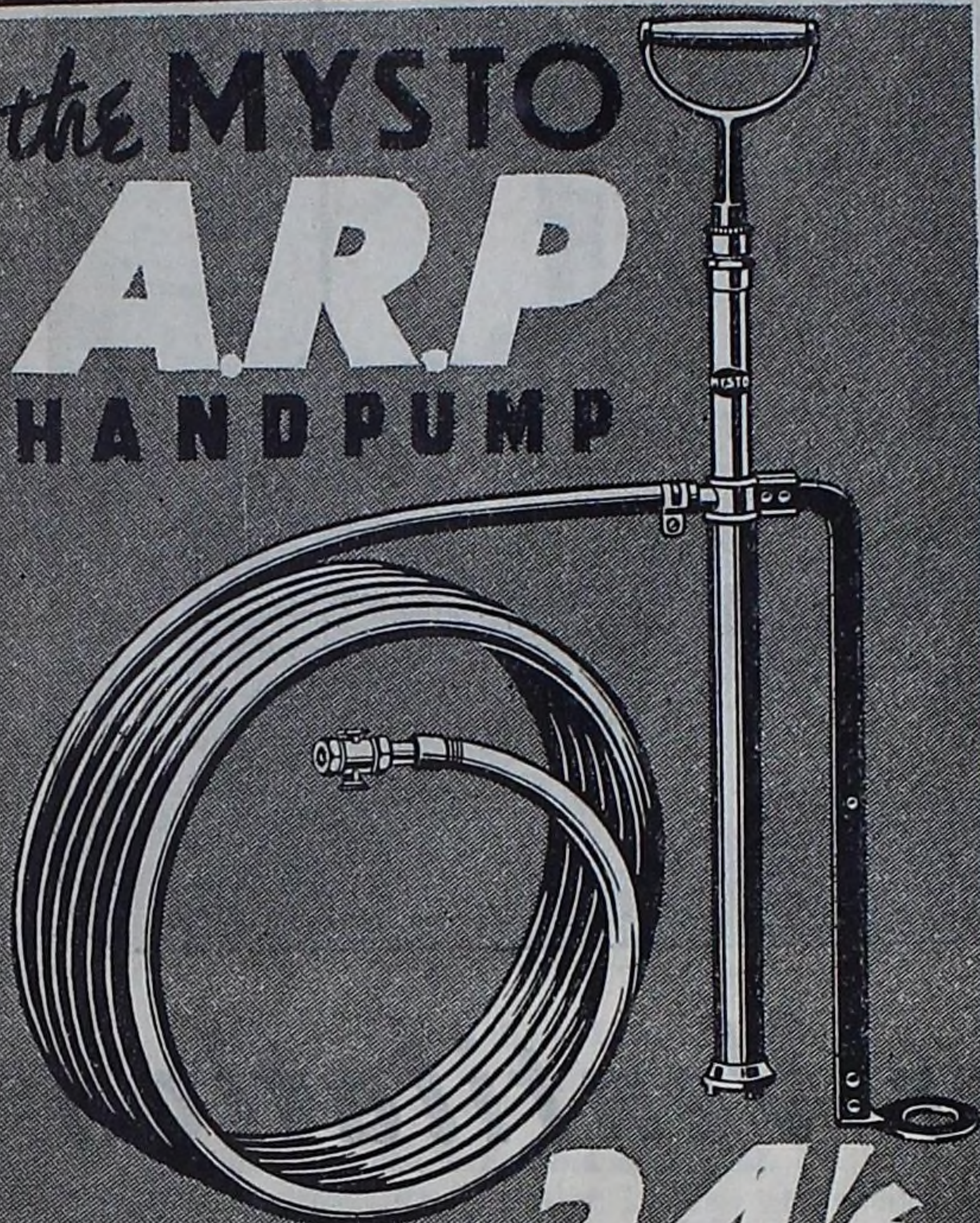
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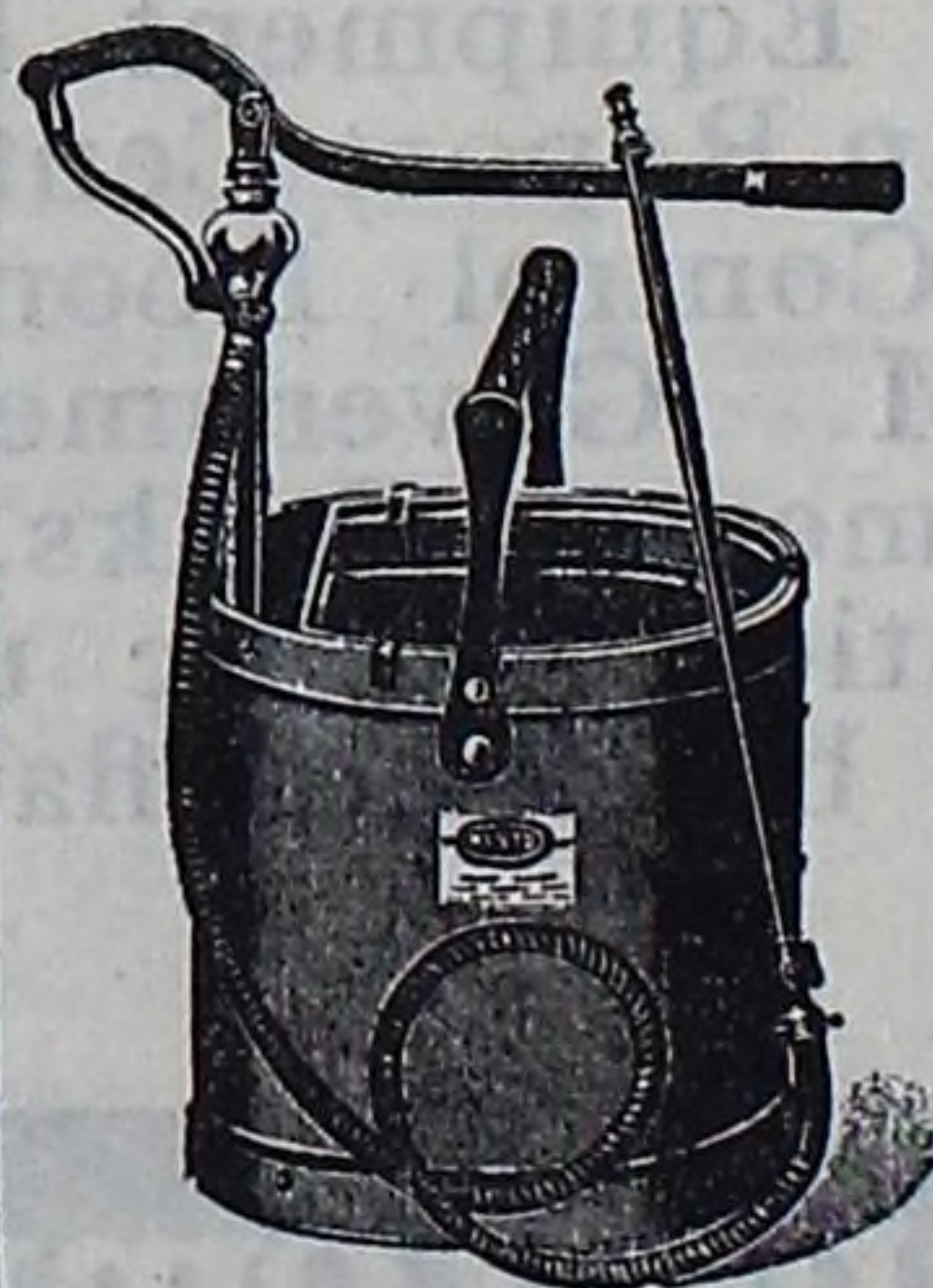
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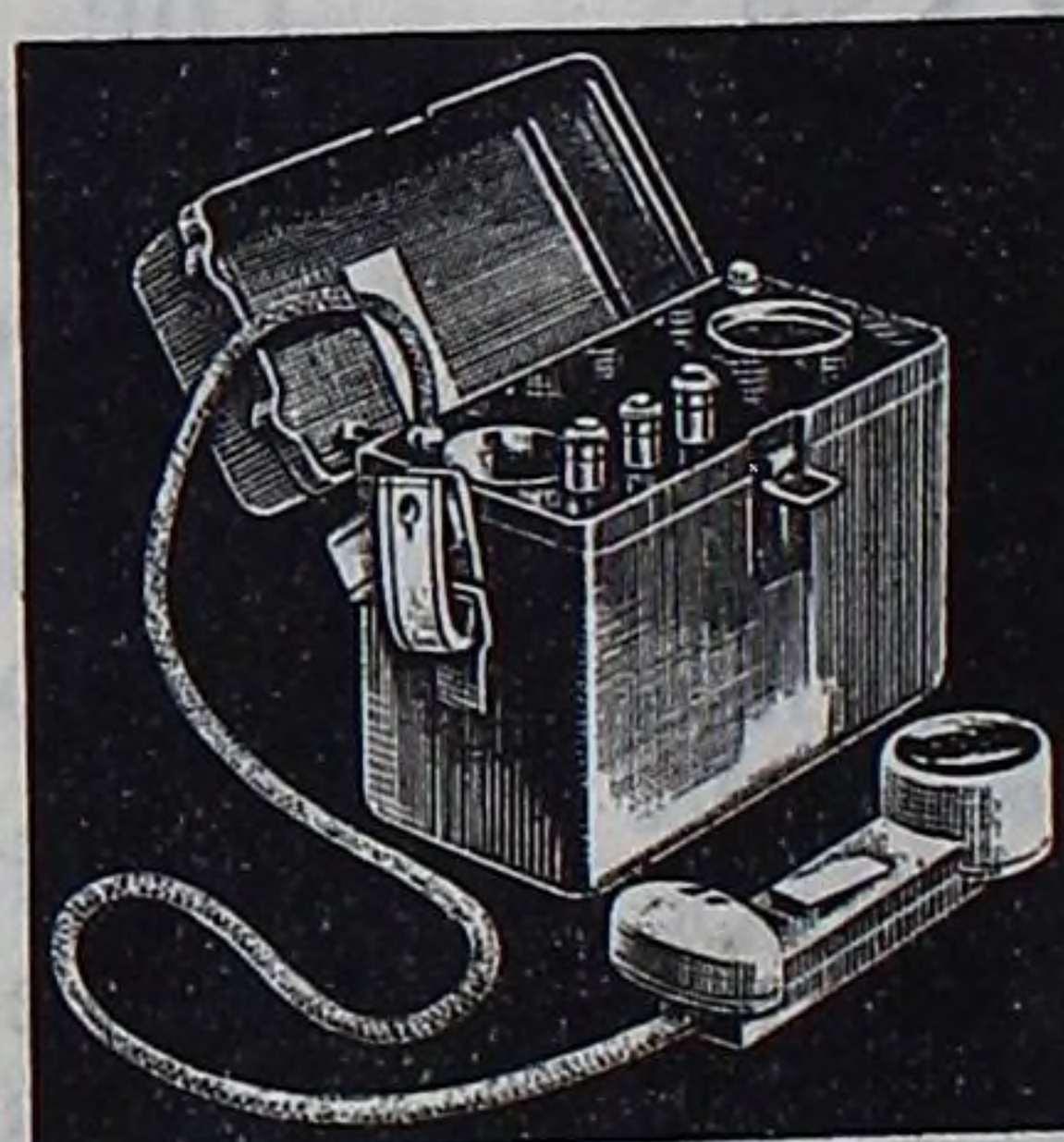
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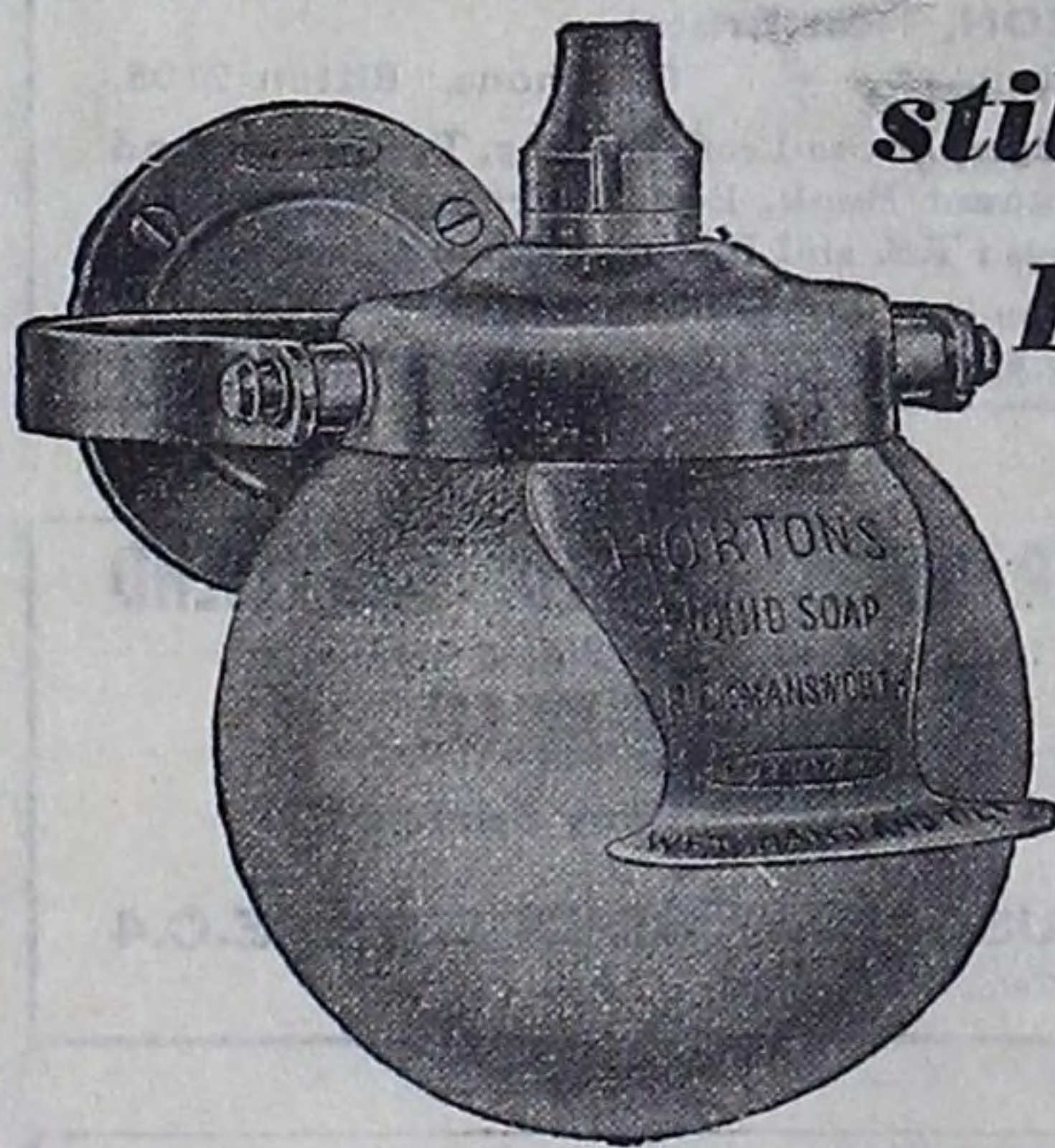
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