FEBRUARY, 1940.

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 

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Monthly Statistics: Employment and Unemployment, Changes in Rates of Wages, Cost of Living, Trade Disputes, etc.
Persons Unemployed for a Year or more at 1st January, 1940 : Analysis by Age, Duration of Unemployment and Occupation.

Distribution of the Industrial Population: Report of Royal Commission.
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# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 

## PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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FEBRUARY, 1940.
[Price Sixpence Net.

# EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, COST OF LIVING, AND <br> TRADE DISPUTES IN JANUARY. 

## Employment and Unemployment.

Employment in January was seriously affected by the severe weather conditions, which in many cases made outdoor work impossible; at 15 th January, the date on which the monthly count of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges was taken, large numbers of workpeople were temporarily idle on that account. The industries chiefly affected were building and public works contracting, but the effects were also felt in many other industries, including agriculture, brick and tile manufacture, stone and slate quarrying, and some of the outdoor services of local authorities.

The numbers unemployed in January normally show a large increase over those for December, owing to the
 tion of Christmas activities. In the present year this ency was less marked than usual, though there were seasonal increases in unemployment in the distributive suades, the furnishing trades, the pottery industry,
tain food preparing trades, and printing and bookbinding. In some industries, notably coal mining, there were decreases in unemployment. There was a temporary increase in the number of juveniles on the register, as is usual immediately after the end of a school term, owing to the registration of "school-leavers" applying for employment.
The net effect of these influences was an increase of 157,371, between 11th December and 15th January, in the total number on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain ; of this total, over 130,000 was accounted for by building, public works contracting, and agriculture, which are the major industries most likely to be adversely affected by frost or snow. As compared with 16 th January, 1939, the total number registered as unemployed showed a reduction of 520,130 . Detailed figures are given below.

Numbers Wholly Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).-At 15 th January, 1940, there were $1,219,503$ persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 48,705 more than at 11 th December, 1939, but 374,928 less than at 16th January, 1939.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.-At 15th January, 1940, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 249,723 persons who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. This was 106,658 more than at 11th December, 1939, but 129,304 less than at 16th January, 1939.

Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment. -At 15th January, 1940, there were on the registers in Great Britain, 49,670 unemployed persons who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. This was 2,008 more than at 11 th December, 1939, but 15,898 less than at 16th January, 1939.

Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.-The total of 1,518,896 persons on the registers at 15 th January, 1940, included $1,346,015$ applicants for benefit or allowances and 172,881 non-claimants.

Percentages Unemployed.-Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 15th January, 1940, was $10 \cdot 2$ as compared with $9 \cdot 1$ at 11th December, 1939, and $14 \cdot 0$ at 16th January, 1939. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were $10 \cdot 2$ at 15 th January, 1940, 9•1 at 11th December, 1939, and $14 \cdot 2$ at 16 th January, 1939. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were $9 \cdot 7,7 \cdot 4$ and $11 \cdot 2$ respectively.

## 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 January are estimated to have resulted in an increase of about $£ 287,000$ in the weekly full-time wages of over 2 million workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople affected included coal miners, whose wages were raised by varying amounts in different districts; workpeople employed in the manufacturing section of the cotton industry, who received an increase of $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; railway traffic workers, whose wages were raised by 4 s . a week; and workpeople in the textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing industry. Other groups of workers whose wages were increased included hosiery operatives, workers employed in the retail bespoke tailoring trade, flour millers, vehicle builders, heavy chemical workers and gas workers.

## Cost of Living.

At lst February, 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 77 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 74 per cent. at 1st January.

For food alone, the corresponding increase at 1st February was 61 per cent., as compared with 57 per cent. at 1st January.

The rise in the index figure for food was due mainly to increases in the prices of meat, fish, potatoes, cheese and eggs. Except in the case of meat, the severe weather was an influencing factor. Among items other than food, the principal changes were increases in the prices of clothing.

Trade Disputes.
The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in January, was 73 . In addition, 3 disputes which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workpeople involved in these 76 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was 57,000 , and the aggregate duration of the disputes in January was about 108,000 working days.

# PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR A YEAR OR MORE AT Ist JANUARY, 1940. ANALYSIS BY AGE, DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATION. 

The results are given below of an analysis, by age and duration of unemployment, of unemployed men and women applicants for insurance benefit and unemployment allowances at 1st January, 1940, who had been continuously on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain for a year or more. In the case of men, a further analysis by occupation was also obtained. Details as to duration of unemployment are not available in respect of persons registered as unemployed who are not applicants for benefit or allowances.

Analyses of the unemployed according to age and duration of unemployment were previously made in February, 1938, and May 1939 (see the issues of this Gazette for June, 1938, and July, 1939). The figures then obtained did not include an analysis by occupation. Analyses according to duration of unemployment for men, boys, women and girls were made at monthly intervals from January, 1932, to August, 1939, and were published in each issue of this Gazette (see, for instance, page 349 of the issue for September, 1939). This analysis was suspended at the outbreak of the war.

## MEN AGED 18-64.

The Table below shows for various dates since January, 1932, (i) the total number of men aged 18 years and over on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain, (ii) the numbers who were applying for benefit or allowances (transitional payments prior to 1935), and (iii) the numbers and percentages of the latter who had been continuously* on the registers for a year or more.

| Date. | Total number of men, aged 18 and over, on registers. | Number of claimants and applicants aged 18-64. | Claimants and applicants who had been on register for a year or more. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number. | Per cent. of all claimants and applicants. |
| 25th January, 1932 | 2,152,008 | 2,041,673 | 300,336 | 14.7 |
| 19th December, 1932 | 2,226,483 | 2,071,711 | 435,819 | 21.1 |
| 18th December, 1933 | 1,871,196 | 1,702,537 | 432,955 | $25 \cdot 4$ |
| 17th December, 1934 | 1,686,507 | 1,513,122 | 366,519 | $24 \cdot 2$ |
| 16th December, 1935 | 1,501,576 | 1,344,980 | 357,039 | 26.5 |
| 14th December, 1936 | 1,305,382 | 1,175,708 | 295,300 | $25 \cdot 1$ |
| 13th December, 1937 | $1,277,454$ $1,384,922$ | 1,227,128 | 261,544 | 21.3 19 |
| 13th February, 1939 | 1,402,417 | 1,331,044 | 257,696 | $19 \cdot 3$ 19.6 |
| 15th May, 1939 ... | 1,108,893 | 1,060,717 | 250,415 | $23 \cdot 6$ |
| 14th August, 1939... | 908,752 | 865,529 | 223,098 | $25 \cdot 8$ |
| 11th December, 1939 |  |  | - $\dagger$ | -8 |
| 1st January, 1940 15th January, 1940 | $1,037,458$ | $990^{+}, 032$ | 136,669 |  |

Extensions of the unemployment insurance scheme in 1936 by the inclusion of agriculture, and of the unemployment assistance scheme in 1937, have had the effect of increasing the proportion of persons, among the total registered unemployed, who are claimants and applicants. These changes, however, do not materially affect the comparability of the percentages given in the last column of the Table.
The increase during 1932 in the number unemployed for a year or more was due to the acute depression which began towards the end of 1929 and reached its peak in August 1932. The maximum number of men unemployed for a year or more was reached in May 1933, when the number in that category was 459,741 . Since that date the number has steadily decreased, subject to slight fluctuations in 1938 and a temporary increase in the first two months of 1939. The number of men unemployed for a year or more fell from February, 1939, as employment improved, but until 14th August it fell much more slowly than the total number of claimants and applicants on the register. The figures for 1st January, 1940, show, however, that since August, 1939, the number unemployed for a year or more, has fallen at a much greater rate than the total number on the register. While the total number of men on the register and the number of claimants and applicants showed, until 11th December, little net change since August, the number who had been on the register for a year or more has fallen by over 86,000 , or nearly 39 per cent. It now represents a much smaller proportion of the total number registered as unemployed than before.
This marked fall in the number of long-term unemployed men was undoubtedly the result of the demand for labour which occurred upon the outbreak of war. Information is not available as to the length of the employment obtained, but although a short period of work, provided it exceeded three days in duration, would suffice to remove an applicant from the long-term category, the available evidence does not show that in the present instance appreciable numbers of the men in question became unemployed again within a short period.
The first Table in the next column compares the number of men aged 18-64 on the registers for a year or more at 14th August, 1939, (the last previous date for which such figures are available) and 1st January, 1940, who had been continuously unemployed for various periods. As might be expected, the largest reduction both in number and in proportion to the total in the category is found among men who had been unemployed for one year but less than

[^0]two years. Nevertheless there have been substantial reductions in each of the other categories shown in the Table.


Analysis according to age and duration of unemployment.
The Table below gives an analysis by age and duration of unemployment of men claimants and applicants at 1st January, 1940, who had been unemployed for a year or more.

| Age-group. | Duration of Unemployment. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 year but less than 2 years. | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \text { but } \\ & \text { less than } \\ & 3 \text { years. } \end{aligned}$ | 3 but less than 4 years. | 4 but less than 5 years. | 5 years or more. | Total, 1 year or more. |
|  | Numbers unemployed for the above periods. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18-20 | 565 | 226 | 37 | 1 | 2 | 83 |
| 21-24 | 1,472 | 805 | 478 | 126 | 123 | 3,004 |
| 25-34 | 5,355 | 3,049 | 2,600 | 822 | 2,013 | 13,839 |
| $35-44$ $45-54$ | 7,171 | 4,410 | 4,157 | 1,381 | 4,549 | 21,668 |
| +45-54 | 9,449 16,393 | 6,274 11,423 | 6,059 | 2,539 | 8,828 | 33,149 |
| Total 18-64 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 40,405 | 26,187 | 23,613 | 10,024 | 36,440 | 136,669 |
|  | Percentages of total unemployed for above periods who were in each age-group. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18-20 | 1.4 | 0.9 | $0 \cdot 2$ | 0.0 | $0 \cdot 0$ | 0.6 |
| 21-24 | $3 \cdot 6$ | $3 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 0$ | $1 \cdot 3$ | 0.4 | $2 \cdot 2$ |
| 25-34 | $13 \cdot 3$ | $11 \cdot 6$ | 11.0 | $8 \cdot 2$ | $5 \cdot 5$ | 10.1 |
| 35-44 | 17.7 | 16.8 | $17 \cdot 6$ | $13 \cdot 8$ | $12 \cdot 5$ | $15 \cdot 8$ |
| 45-54 $55-64$ | 23.4 40.6 | 24.0 | $25 \cdot 7$ $43 \cdot 5$ | $13 \cdot 3$ 51.4 | 24.2 57.4 | 24.3 |
|  |  | $43 \cdot 6$ | $43 \cdot 5$ | 51.4 | 57.4 | $47 \cdot 0$ |
| Total 18-64 | 100.0 | $100 \cdot 0$ | $100 \cdot 0$ | 100.0 | $100 \cdot 0$ | $100 \cdot 0$ |
|  | Percentages of total in each age-group who were unemployed for above periods. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18-20 | 68.0 | $27 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 5$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | $0 \cdot 2$ | $100 \cdot 0$ |
| 21-24 | $49 \cdot 0$ | $26 \cdot 8$ | $15 \cdot 9$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | 4.1 | $100 \cdot 0$ |
| 25-34 | 38.7 | $22 \cdot 0$ | $18 \cdot 8$ | $5 \cdot 9$ | $14 \cdot 6$ | $100 \cdot 0$ |
| 35-44 | 33.1 | $20 \cdot 3$ | $19 \cdot 2$ | $6 \cdot 4$ | 21.0 | $100 \cdot 0$ |
| 45-54 $55-64$ | $28 \cdot 5$ 25.6 | 18.9 17.8 | 18.3 16.0 | $7 \cdot 7$ 8.0 | $26 \cdot 6$ 32.6 | $100 \cdot 0$ |
| Total 18-64 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $29 \cdot 6$ | $19 \cdot 1$ | $17 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 3$ | $26 \cdot 7$ | $100 \cdot 0$ |

The analysis shows that the liability to prolonged spells of unemployment increases with advancing age. Nearly two-thirds of the men who had been unemployed for between one and two years, and more than four-fifths of those who had been unemployed for five years or more, were over the age of 45 . Nearly one-third of the men aged 55-64 who had been on the registers for over a year had been unemployed for five years or more, as compared with little more than one-fourth of those aged 45-54, one-fifth of those aged 35-44, and one-seventh of those aged 25-34.
The latest previous date for which figures are available analysing the long-term unemployed by age is lst May, 1939. At that date the total number of men applicants who had been on the registers for a year or more was 252,200 , and there was consequently a reduction between that date and list January, 1940, of 115,531 , or $45 \cdot 8$ per cent.

The following Table gives a comparative age analysis for these two dates :-

| Age Group. | Number <br> unemployed for a year or more at |  | Decreases, |  | Percentage in each age group at |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1st May, } \\ 1939 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { lst Jan., } \\ & 1940 . \end{aligned}$ | Number. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st May, } \\ & 1939 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { st Jan. } \\ & 1940 . \end{aligned}$ |
| 18-20 | 2,604 | 831 | - 1,773 | $68 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 0$ | 0.6 |
| 21-24 | 11,055 | 3,004 | - 8,051 | $72 \cdot 8$ | 4.4 | $2 \cdot 2$ |
| 25-34 | 41,659 | 13,839 | - 27,820 | 66.8 | 16.5 | $10 \cdot 1$ |
| 35-44 | 52,138 | 21,668 33149 | - 30,470 $-\quad 26,604$ | 58.4 44.5 | $20 \cdot 7$ 23.7 | $15 \cdot 8$ 24.3 |
| 55-64 | 84,991 | 64,178 | - 20,813 | $24 \cdot 5$ | 33.7 | $47 \cdot 0$ |
| Total | 252,200 | 136,669 | $-115,531$ | $45 \cdot 8$ | 100.0 | $100 \cdot 0$ |

The figures show that the number of long-term unemployed aged 18-34 decreased by over two-thirds between lst May, 1939, and 1st January, 1940. The numbers aged 55-64 decreased by about 25 per cent. This latter age group now includes nearly hat may last. Over two-thirds of the decrease in the total occurred among men Over 35 and over
aged 35 and 71 per cent. of the long-term unemployed men at 1st Abry, 1940, were over 45 years of age as compared with about 57 per cent. at lst May, 1939.

## Divisional Analysis

The largest numbers of men unemployed for a year or more are the Midlands, North of England, Scotland and Wales, and it is in噱 the have occurred. and 1st January, 1940, in each administrative division, with the reductions between the two dates :-

| Administrative Divisio |  |  | Numbers of men unemployed for a year or more. |  | Decrease. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 14th Aug., } \\ & 1939 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ist Jan., } \\ & 1940 . \end{aligned}$ | Number. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \end{aligned}$ |
| London ... |  |  | 9,864 | 6,050 | 3,814 1,880 | 38.7 56.3 |
| Eastern ... |  |  | 2,013 | 1.241 | 1,772 | 38.4 |
| Southern ${ }_{\text {South-Western }}$ |  |  | 3,244 | 1,863 | 1,381 | 42.6 |
| Midands | $\ldots$ |  | 10,997 | 6,682 | 4,315 | 39.2 39.2 |
| North-Midlands |  |  | 10,097 | re, ${ }^{6,501}$ | 7,596 | 37.8 |
| Vorth-Western |  |  | 53,967 | 31,169 | 22,798 | 42.2 |
| Northern | $\ldots$ |  | 33,689 | 20,751 | 12,938 | 38.4 39.7 |
| ${ }_{\text {S }}^{\text {Scotland }}$ Wales $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 45,598 30,003 | ${ }_{21,223}$ | 18,780 | 29.3 |
| Great Britai |  |  | 223,098 | 136,669 | 86,429 | $38 \cdot 7$ |

A substantial fall in the number of long-term unemployed men A Western Division, which, before the war, contained nearly a quarter of the total number of men who had been on the registers for a year or more; the percentage decrease in that Division was well above the average for the country as a whole. In Wales the percentage reduction was below the general average.

The Table below gives, for 1st January, 1940, an analysis of the numbers in each Division according to duration of unemployment.

| Division. |  | Numbers of men aged 18-64 who had been unemployed for |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1 year but less 2 years | $\stackrel{2}{\stackrel{2}{\text { but less }} \text { than }}$ 3 years | $\text { but less }^{3}$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { than } \\ & 4 \text { years. } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{4}$ but less than <br> 5 years. | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \text { years } \\ & \text { or } \\ & \text { more. } \end{aligned}$ | 1 Total or more. |
| London |  | 3,112 | 1,494 | 696 | 310 | 438 | 6,050 |
| Eastern |  | 579 | 345 | 338 | 78 | 119 | 1,459 |
| Southern |  | 617 | 312 | 156 | 75 | 81 | 1,241 |
| South-Western |  | 753 | 409 | 215 | 126 | 360 | 1,863 |
| Midlands ${ }^{\text {N }}$ N |  | 2,298 | 1,394 | 845 | 473 | 1,672 | 6,682 |
| North-Midands |  | 1,926 | 1,231 | 791 | 523 | 1,780 | 6,251 |
| North-Eastern North-Western | $\ldots$ | 3,793 | 2,556 | 1,955 | 953 | 3,244 | 12,501 |
| North-Western |  | 8,374 | 6,055 | 6,056 | 2,366 | 8,318 | 31,169 |
| Northern | $\ldots$ | 6,153 6,958 | 3,652 <br> 4,884 | 3,352 <br> 6,694 | 1,508 1,806 1,86 | 6, 7138 | 20,751 |
| Wales |  | 5,842 | 3,855 | 2,515 | 1,806 | 7,137 | 27,479 21,223 |
| Great Britain |  | 40,405 | 26,187 | 23,613 | 10,024 | 36,440 |  |
|  |  | Percentages unemployed for various periods in each Division. |  |  |  |  |  |
| London |  | 51.4 | 24.7 | 11.5 |  |  |  |
| Eastern |  | 39.7 | ${ }_{2}^{23.6}$ | 23.2 | $5 \cdot 3$ | $8 \cdot 2$ | 100.0 |
| Southern South-Western |  | 49.7 40.4 | 25.1 | 12.6 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 100.0 |
| Midlands |  | 40.4 34 | 20.9 20.9 | 11.5 12.6 | 6.81 | 19.3 | 100.0 100.0 |
| North-Midlands |  | 30.8 | 19.7 | 12.6 | 8.4 | 28.5 | $100 \cdot 0$ 100.0 |
| North-Eastern |  | $30 \cdot 3$ | $20 \cdot 5$ | 15.6 | 7.6 | $26 \cdot 0$ | 100.0 |
| North-Western |  | 26.9 29.6 | 19.4 | 19.4 | 7.6 | 26.7 | 100.0 |
| Scotland |  | $25 \cdot 3$ | 17.8 | 16.2 | 7.3 6.6 | 29.3 26.0 | $100 \cdot 0$ |
| Wales |  | 27.5 | 18.2 | 11.9 | 6.6 8.5 | 26.0 33.9 | $100 \cdot 0$ $100 \cdot 0$ |
| Great Britain |  | 29.6 | 19.1 | $17 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 3$ | 26.7 | 100.0 |

There are marked differences between the Northern and the Southern Divisions in the proportions unemployed for very long periods. In Wales over a third of the men who have been on the register for a year or more have been unemployed for five years or more. In the Midlands and Northern Divisions of England, and in scotland, over a quarter are in the latter category. On the other very long periods and the South the proportions unemployed for ences in prosperity experienced These differences arise from the differences in prosperity experienced in these two sections of the country uring the past few years.
An analysis for each Division according to age of the numbers apart from low year or more is not given, for reasons of space, but Western, Midlands proportions in the 18-24 age group in the South there are no marked North Midlands and North-Eastern Divisions as a whole in the percentagences from the average for the country as a whole in the percentage figures for any Division

## Analysis by Occupation

The Table below gives an age analysis within certain groups of occupations of the men claimants and applicants who, at 1st January, 1940, had been on the registers for a year or more. Corresponding figures are not available for any earlier date. The analysis is based upon the personal occupations of the men concerned, and not upon the industry in which they are normally employed.
The long-term unemployed appear in nearly all the 546 main occupational groups separately distinguished in the register of unemployed men. In the following Table separate figures are given for the occupations in which the number of claimants and applicants unemployed for a year or more exceeded 500 . The numbers of such cases in the skilled occupations in which there is at present a great demand for labour are extremely small. and these occupations are not separately distinguished in the first part of the Table. The second part of the Table relates to men who are registered as labourers of various kinds.

Men unemployed for a year or more.

| Occupation Group. | Number of men aged |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total, } \\ & \text { aged } \\ & 18-64 . \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 18-24 | 25-34. | 35-44. | 45-54. | 55-64. |  |
| Colliery worker (not labourer) | 77 | 603 | 1,125 | 1,757 | 2,952 | 6,51 |
| Carman, carter, cabman, etc. | 40 | 345 | 545 | 636 | 1,488 | 3,05 |
| Watchman ... | 9 | 124 | 368 | 693 | 1,700 | 2,89 |
| Shop assistant | 160 | 436 | 346 | 465 | 874 | 2,28 |
| Sailor, fireman, etc., fisherman ... | 41 | 162 | 314 | 492 | 716 | 1,72 |
| Stationary engine, crane driver, stoker, etc. | 16 | 80 | 241 | 456 | 931 | 1,72 |
| Porter (not dock, railway, hotel), messenger | 222 | 313 | 258 | 351 | 579 | 1,723 |
| Cotton worker |  | 109 | 143 | 297 | 867 | 1,42 |
| Motor van, lorry driver | 61 | 338 | 315 | 286 | 231 | 1,23 |
| Canvasser, insurance agent | 22 | 101 | 202 | 315 | 480 | 1,120 |
| Painter, decorator ... | 14 | 92 | 102 | 189 | 488 | 88 |
| Tailor ... | 14 | 74 | 122 | 225 | 391 | 82 |
| Junior clerk, addresser, sorter, etc. | 33 | 93 | 121 | 203 | 369 | 81 |
| Warehouseman | 23 | 70 | 91 | 191 | 398 | 77 |
| Dock, wharf worker | 5 | 66 | 136 | 181 | 302 |  |
| Commercial traveller, salesman (wholesale), etc. | 6 | 35 | 70 | 151 | 317 | 57 |
| Barman, etc. | 22 | 71 | 90 | 144 | 210 | 53 |
| Riveter ... ... ... | - | 23 | 84 | 147 | 256 |  |
| All other occupations not classified as "labourer" | 675 | 2,309 | 2,917 | 4,628 | 9,833 | 20,362 |
| All occupations not classified as " labourer" | 1,448 | 5,444 | 7,590 | 11,807 | 23,382 | 49,671 |
| Occupations classified as "Labourer." |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General labourer for heavy work | 758 | 3,447 | 5,518 | 7,595 | 13,041 | 30,359 |
| General labourer for light work | 581 | 1,513 | 3,349 | 5,830 | 12,415 | 23,688 |
| Colliery labourer | 151 | 788 | 1,521 | 2,423 | 4,743 | 9,626 |
| Builders' labourer, etc. ... ... | 107 | 420 | 605 | 822 | 1,740 | 3,694 |
| Boilershop, shipyard, constructional ironworks labourer | 77 | 316 | 487 | 609 | 1,087 | , 5 |
| General engineering and metal trades labourer.. | 42 | 160 | 265 | 566 | 1,197 | ,2 |
| Metal manufacture (including rolling and tube drawing) labourer | 54 | 253 | 328 | 413 | 870 | ,91 |
| Pavior's, asphalter's, road surface |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| layer's labourer | 3 | 119 | 297 | 473 | 761 | 65 |
| Ironfoundry labourer, fettler, etc. | 14 | 83 | 109 | 201 | 510 |  |
| All other occupations classified as <br> " labourer" | 600 | 1,296 | 1,599 | 2,410 | 4,432 | 10,337 |
| All occupations classified as <br> "labourer" | 2,387 | 8,395 | 14,078 | 21,342 | 40,796 | 86,998 |
| All occupations ... | 3,835 | 13,839 | 21,668 | 33,149 | 64,178 | 136,669 |

There is little difference, as regards age-distribution, between the men in the first part of the Table, taken as a whole, and those classified as labourers. In the former group 2.9 per cent. were under $25 ; 11 \cdot 0$ per cent. were aged $25-34$; $15 \cdot 3$ per cent. aged $35-44$; $23 \cdot 8$ per cent. aged 45-54; and $47 \cdot 0$ per cent. aged 55-64. In the "Labourer" group, taken as a whole, the percentages were :under $25,2 \cdot 7 ; 25-34,9 \cdot 7 ; 35-44,16 \cdot 2 ; 45-54,24 \cdot 5$; and $55-64$, $46 \cdot 9$

Of the total of 136,669 men who had been unemployed for a year or more, 86,998 or nearly 64 per cent., were registered for employment as labourers. The classifications which include the largest numbers are general labourer for heavy work $(30,359)$ and general labourer for light work $(23,688)$, which together accounted for nearly 40 per cent. of all the men who had been unemployed for a year or more. Other large groups were colliery labourers $(9,626)$ and other colliery workers $(6,514)$. These four groups, which together account for more than half the total of the long-term unemployed men, are further analysed according to duration of unemployment in the following Table :-

| Occupation Group. | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { year } \\ & \text { but less } \\ & \text { than } \\ & 2 \text { years. } \end{aligned}$ | 2 but less <br> 3 years. | 3 but less 4 than | 4 but less 5 than 5 year | $\begin{gathered} 5 \text { years } \\ \text { or } \\ \text { more. } \end{gathered}$ | Total 1 year o more |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General labourer for heavy work General light work | 8,971 | 5,803 | 5,965 | 1,904 | 7,71 | 30,3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6,210 2,484 | 4,566 1,617 | 3,975 1,163 | 1,922 | 7,015 | 23,688 9 |
| Other colliery work ers | 1,959 | 1,617 | 1,163 755 | 852 590 | 3,510 $-2,151$ | 9,626 |

One-fourth of the general labourers for heavy work included in the Table had been unemployed for five years or more, as compared with nearly 30 per cent. of the general labourers for light work, over 36 per cent. of the colliery labourers, and one-third of the other colliery workers.

The proportions unemployed for very long periods are somewhat greater in the "Labourer" group of occupations than among those included in the first part of the Table. In the latter group, taken as a whole, 32.5 per cent. of the men unemployed for a year or more had been continuously on the $r$ gister for less than 2 years, $20 \cdot 3$ per cent. for 2 years but less than 3 years, 16.0 per cent. for 3 years but less than 4 years, $7 \cdot 6$ per cent. for 4 years but less than 5 years, and 23.6 per cent. for 5 years or more. For the labouring occupations the percentages were :-under 2 years, $27 \cdot 9 ; 2$ years but under 3 years, $18 \cdot 5 ; 3$ years but under 4 years, $18 \cdot 0 ; 4$ years but under 5 years, $7 \cdot 2$; 5 years or more $28 \cdot 4$.

## WOMEN AGED 18-64.

## Analysis by Age and Duration of Unemployment.

Among women, recorded long-term unemployment is relatively much less than among men. At 14th August, 1939, the last date for which complete figures are available, only 9.8 per cent. of all women applicants for benefit or allowances had been unemployed for a year or more, as compared with $25 \cdot 8$ per cent. in the case of men.
The following Table gives an analysis according to age and duration of unemployment of women applicants for benefit or unemployment allowances at lst January, 1940, who had been unemployed for a year or more :-

## Duration of unemployment.

Age-group.

| 1 year but less than 2 years. | 2 but less than 3 years. |  | 4 but less than 5 years. | 5 years or more. | Total, 1 year or more |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Numbers unemployed for the above periods.

| $\begin{aligned} & 18-24 \\ & 25-44 \\ & 45-64 \end{aligned}$ | $\ldots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,580 \\ & 3,378 \\ & 3,998 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 406 \\ 1,447 \\ 2,632 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 152 \\ 734 \\ 1,596 \end{array}$ | 55 337 906 | $\begin{array}{r} 68 \\ 700 \\ 2,328 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,261 \\ 6,596 \\ 11,460 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total, 18-64 | ... | 8,956 | 4,485 | 2,482 | 1,298 | 3,096 | 20,317 |

Percentages of total unemployed for the above periods who were in each age-group.

| $18-24$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $17 \cdot 6$ | $9 \cdot 0$ | $6 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 2$ | $11 \cdot 1$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $25-44$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $37 \cdot 7$ | $32 \cdot 3$ | $29 \cdot 6$ | $26 \cdot 0$ | $22 \cdot 6$ | $32 \cdot 5$ |
| $45-64$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $44 \cdot 7$ | $58 \cdot 7$ | $64 \cdot 3$ | $69 \cdot 8$ | $75 \cdot 2$ | $56 \cdot 4$ |
|  | Total, 18-64 | $\ldots$ | $100 \cdot 0$ | $100 \cdot 0$ | $100 \cdot 0$ | $100 \cdot 0$ | $100 \cdot 0$ | $100 \cdot 0$ |

Percentages of total in each age-group who were unemployed

| 18-24 | $\ldots$ | $69 \cdot 9$ | 18.0 | $6 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 4$ | $3 \cdot 0$ | $100 \cdot 0$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25-44 | $\ldots$ | $51 \cdot 2$ | $22 \cdot 0$ | $11 \cdot 1$ | $5 \cdot 1$ | $10 \cdot 6$ | $100 \cdot 0$ |
| 45-64 | $\ldots$ | $34 \cdot 9$ | 23.0 | 13.9 | $7 \cdot 9$ | $20 \cdot 3$ | 100.0 |
| Total, 18-64 | $\ldots$ | $44 \cdot 1$ | $22 \cdot 1$ | $12 \cdot 2$ | 6.4 | $15 \cdot 2$ | $100 \cdot 0$ |

The figures for women show much the same relation between advancing age and prolonged unemployment as those for men, but the preponderance of the higher ages is not so heavily marked among women as among men.

In contrast with men, the number of women experiencing prolonged unemployment shows little change between 14th August, 1939, and 1st January, 1940, the total number who had been on the register for a year or more having fallen from 20,902 to 20,317 , or by only 2.8 per cent., between the two dates.

## Diyisional Analysis.

The following Table compares the numbers of women claimants and applicants who had been unemployed for a year or more in each administrative division at 14th August, 1939, and 1st January, 1940 :-


The North-Western Division and Scotland together include over 60 per cent. of the long-term unemployed women. In the former Division there was a marked reduction since the outbreak of war in the number unemployed for a year or more, due no doubt to the demand for labour in the cotton industry. There was a smaller reduction in number in the North-Eastern Division.

## REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL POPULATION.

The Report of the Royal Commission on the Distribution of the Industrial Population has recently been published.* The Royal Commission was appointed in July, 1937, "to inquire into the causes which have influenced the present geographical distribution of the industrial population of Great Britain, and the probable direction of any change in that distribution in the future; to consider what social, economic or strategical disadvantages arise from the concentration of industries or of the industrial population in large towns or in particular areas of the country; and to report what remedial measures if any should be taken in the national interest. The Chairman of the Commission was the Rt. Hon. Sir Montague Barlow, Bt., K.B.E., LL.D.
The majority Report is signed by the Chairman and nine members. Sir Arthur Robinson, Sir Francis Joseph, Sir William Whyte, Mr. D'Arcy Cooper, Mrs. M. N. Hill, Professor J. H. Jones, Mr. Parker Morris, Mr. Sydney Smith, and Mr. Geo. W. Thomson. The majority Report is followed by a Note of Reservations by Professor J. H. Jones, Mr. Geo. W. Thomson and Sir William Whyte. A minority Report is signed by Professor Patrick Abercrombie, Mr. H. H. Elvin and Mrs. H. Hichens; and there is a dissentient memorandum on planning in relation to the location of industry by Professor Abercrombie.

## THE MAJORITY REPORT.

The Majority Report is divided into four parts; the first two parts and the last part deal respectively with the three sections of th terms of reference, while the third part deals with certain subje related to the general inquiry.
Causes and future trend. -The first part deals with the causes which have influenced the present geographical distribution of industry and the probable direction of any future change The seven chief industrial areas of Great Britain, which together represent barely more than one quarter of the area of the country and which contained some 45 per cent. of the occupied population in 1801, contained in 1931 as much as 73 per cent. of the occupied population; and in 1937 no less than 79 per cent. of the total number of persons insured against unemployment. The outstanding instance of the growth of such concentration is afforded by London and the Home Counties. The causes underlying the location of various industries are discussed, and the general conclusion is reached that, in the absence of decisive natural factors, such as the existence of coal, industries tend to be located within easy reach of the market. As regards future trends, the view is expressed that, if not influenced by Government policy, they are likely to be governed by several considerations, e.g., a reduction in the rate of expenditure on capital development which may result from the fall in the rate of increase of the population; the possibility of further reduction in the exports of the large exporting industries; and the probable expansion of miscellaneous light industries, as well as of services, accompanying the rising standard of living made possible by invention and organisation. It is concluded that, apart from strategic considerations and in the absence of restrictive regulation by the Government, the trend of such industries to the South-East may be expected to continue. The Commission, however, regard that trend as undesirable and recommend measures designed to place a check upon it (see below).

Disadvantages of concentration.- The second part of the Report deals with the disadvantages arising from the concentration of industries in large towns or in particular areas. As regards social disadvantages, it is pointed out that such concentration should not, of itself, give rise to higher mortality rates than are experienced elsewhere or to other social disadvantages, provided that the town or area is well planned. But unfortunately the existing large towns and areas of industrial concentration are not well planned, and it is for this reason that their inhabitants suffer certain disadvantages due to bad housing, lack of space for recreation, difficulties of transport, congestion, smoke and noise. As regards economic factors, it is concluded that concentration of industry has certain definite advantages, arising particularly from proximity to the market, reduction of transport costs and availability of a supply of suitable labour. These advantages are, however, accompanied by disadvantages, of which the more important are (a) heavy charges on account mainly of high site values, (b) loss of time through street traffic congestion, (c) the risk of adverse effects on efficiency and output on account of the fatigue incurred by workpeople through having to make long daily journeys between home and workplace, often under conditions of considerable discomfort. As regards strategical considerations the conclusion is reached that from the defence point of view large concentrations of population and of industrial activity are undesirable, especially in the East and South of the country; and that the aim should be to secure both dispersal and the transfer of activities, so far as is practicable, from those areas to the West and North.
Related subjects.-The "subjects related to the general inquiry" which are dealt with in Part III of the Majority Report consist of present planning legislation and practice; experiments in decentralisation and dispersal (such as Garden Cities); the future trend of population; the special and depressed areas in relation to the balance of industry throughout the country; different types of cities and the problem of congestion; some aspects of the problem of London; and regionalism and the distribution of industry. With regard to most

* Cmd. 6153. H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s. net (5s. 4d. post free).
of these questions recommendations are made as to the powers and of these questions of the National Industrial Board whose establishment is duties of the in Part IV of the Report (see below).

Remedies.-In Part IV the Commission discuss first of all the case for remedial measures, and conclude that the disadvantages in many, if not in most, of the great industrial concentrations, alike on the strategical, the social and the economic side, constitute serious handicaps, and even in some respects dangers, to the nation's life hand development, and that definite action should be taken by the and denmept towerds remedying them. This is followed by a Government towabject and nature of remedial action, leading to a discussion of the object and nature of remedial action, leading to a statement of nine conclusions which are unanimously accepted by all the members of the Commission. These may be summarised as follows:-In view of the nature and urgency of the problems before the Commission, national action is necessary, and for this purpose a Central Authority, national in scope and character, is required. The objectives of national action should be (a) continued and further redevelopment of congested urban areas, where necessary; (b) decentralisation or dispersal, both of industries and of industrial populations, from such areas; and (c) encouragement of a reasonable balance of industrial development, so far as possible, throughout the various divisions or regions of Great Britain, coupled with appropriate diversification of industry in each division or region throughout the country. The Central Authority should forthwith formulate the policy or plan to be adopted for these purposes, giving due weight to strategical considerations and making adequate provision for the requirements of industry and the social needs of the communities and for avoiding the risk of unnecessary competition. It should have the right to inspect all existing and future Planning Schemes and to consider, where necessary, the modification or correlation of such plans in the national interest. A body of experts should be appointed to examine the questions of compensation, betterment and development generally. The Authority should also collect and co-ordinate the information relating to location of industry now in the possession
of the various Government departments; undertake research and collect information as to the various natural resources-land, agriculture, amenities, ete.-that may be affected by industrial ocation; and give advice to the Government, local authorities and industrialists as to problems of location. The agreed conclusions also include a statement that the continued drift of the industrial population to London and the Home Counties constitutes a social, economic and strategical problem which demands immediate attention.
The Commission, however, were not unamimous with regard to the powers to be assigned to the proposed Central Authority. The Chairman and the nine members who signed the Majority Report Industrial Board, should be established by statute for the purpose of making research into, advising upon, and regulating the location of industry. The Board should consist of a Chairman and three other members chosen by reason of their eminence in public life, regard being had to their experience in industry and business from the side of both employers and employees. It should have power to establish divisional or regional bodies to study problems of industrial location throughout the country. In addition to the non-executive functions of collecting information, undertaking research, and giving advice on the problems of industrial location, the Board should be charged with the duty of preparing and submitting to the President of the Board of Trade a Special Report (which would be presented to Parliament) as to what further powers it would require, in addition to those to be conferred on it upon establishment, for the purpose of giving effect to the objectives of national action set out in the agreed conclusions of the Commission. The Board should be invested from the outset with powers to regulate the establishment of additional industrial undertakings in the London and Home Counties area, and provision should be made for the extension of such powers, by Orders in Council, to other areas.

Reservations to the Majority Report. - The three members who signed the Note of Reservations to the Majority Report recommend (a) that divisional and regional bodies should be an integral part of the policy proposed by the Report; (b) that it should be obligatory for the National Board to prepare the report as to the requisite additional powers referred to above, and that the report should be presented at the earliest possible moment; (c) that it should be made quite clear that the powers of regulating the establishment of industrial undertakings will, equally with the other powers proposed to be conferred upon the Board, apply to the whole country; (d) that the powers of the Commissioners for the Special Areas, so far as they bear upon the work and functions of the proposed Board, should be transferred to the latter, and that the Board should be in a position to offer such inducements as they may consider necessary in order to make effective the policy of securing a better balance and a greater diversification of industry throughout the country; and (e) that the Board should consist of a full-time Chairman together with not less than five other persons.

## MINORITY REPORT.

The three members who signed the Minority Report considered that the remedies proposed by the majority were far from being adequate for dealing with the problems indicated in the Commission's terms of reference. In their view, a single Authority with wide powers is necessary to secure a reasonable balance of industrial development throughout the country, and they accordingly recommend that farreaching powers should be granted to a new Government department, Department would be to existing department. The function of the throughout Great Britain, and to promote and supervion of industry of the country for industrial, to promote and supervise the planning requirements. The planning and development functions recreational departments should be transferred to the new department, and the
functions of Commissioners for the Special Areas should likewise be transferred to it. The constitution and machinery of the new Authority should include provision for the establishment of Divisional or Regional Boards, and also a Research Commission, which would have the duty, inter alia, of preparing an Outline of Development for the guidance of the Minister. The Minister should also be empowered to authorise financial assistance from Government sources in the form of loans, grants or otherwise, with the object of encouraging desirable industrial location and proper planning.

Professor Abercrombie, one of the signatories of the Minority Report, contributed also a Dissentient Memorandum on planning in relation to the location of industry. He stressed the necessity for more comprehensive and unified provisions in relation to planning.

## APPENDICES.

The Report contains a number of Appendices, including a memorandum on the location of industry by Professor J. H. Jones, a memorandum on planning in some other zountries by Mr. G. L. Pepler, and notes on Garden Cities, satellite towns and trading estates.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY INTO LAND SETTLEMENT.

On 27th July, 1938, the Commissioner for the Special Areas (England and Wales) appointed a Committee with the following terms of reference, viz., to inquire into the working of the various scheme of land settlement for unemployed men undertaken in England and Wales since November, 1934, by the Land Settlement Association, the Welsh Land Settlement Society and County Councils, respectively, and to report thereon. The Report of this Committee, dated 26th July, 1939, has recently been published.*
It is stated in the Report that land settlement for the unemployed is carried on at present by three distinct bodies, each with its own method of handling the problem. The Land Settlement Association has a large number of whole-time and part-time holdings, with ultimate authority vested in a central executive committee in London; the Welsh Land Settlement Society, with a somewhat similar organisation, controls both smallholdings and co-operative farms; the Durham County Council manages whole-time and part-time holdings by the normal county machinery. On 31st March, 1939, the total number of men settled, or in training, on whole time settlement estates was 1,190; of these, the Land Settlement Association was responsible for 765, the Welsh Land Settlement Society for 220, the Durham County Council for 192 and the Glamorgan County Council for 13.

Compared with ordinary smallholdings, whether on private estates or owned by County Councils, the new land settlement schemes are distinguished by private benefactions and by grants and loans from public funds to the settlers with co-operative support in the background. The Durham settlers are advised by the County Council experts, while their purchases and sales are supervised by the County Agricultural Office. Both the Land Settlement Association and the Welsh Land Settlement Society provide expert advice and have a "central farm " or "estate depot" on each smallholding; estate, where power cultivations are arranged, settlers' products are graded and despatched to market, while stock is raised and purchases are organised and settlers' accounts kept partly there and partly at a headquarters office

The marketing organisation of the Land Settlement Association was closely examined and found to be very efficient and successful; it is considered that a co-operative effort is essential to any smallholding scheme of this kind.
On many of the settlements, village halls and other signs of community life are appearing and the Report stresses the benefits which are accruing to the children both physically and mentally.
It is stated in the Report in regard to the Land Settlement Association that while some tenants are making a fair livelihood, the period of tenancy has been too short to give trustworthy conclusions about the prospect of final success. For nine of the estates of the Land Settlement Association the average amount expended for each holding equipped was estimated to be $£ 1,854$. In Wales the average cost of settlement was $£ 1,615$ on a smallholding and $£ 1,365$ on a co-operative farm; the Durham County Council expended an average of $£ 1,125$ for each settler. The settlements planned and managed by the Welsh Land Settlement Society and the Durham County Council are cheaper both to establish and to run than those of the much larger Land Settlement Association. The Welsh Society prefers co-operative farms to smallholding estates and the Report states that, as these farms when once started can apparently be made self-supporting, they might be encouraged if any further development is allowed. The Durham scheme has the advantages of settling the men near their old homes and of choosing them from men tested on part-time holdings. The Report suggests that if the Durham County Council wish to enlarge their operations, they should be encouraged to do so within certain limits. While the Land Settlement Association's present scheme must be maintained and supported financially, at least for a time, to safeguard vested interests, any immediate and large expansion is inadvisable, and every effort should be made to cut down expenses. It is recommended that the pace of development should be set by the pace of recruitment till the holdings ready are all occupied, and the land purchased but not yet equipped has been developed, preferably as co-operative farms. The suggestion is made that the field of recruitment might be widened by taking unemployed men from other than the Special Areas. The Report gives reasons for the belief that the system of co-operative farms is better than that of smallholdings, psychologically for the majority of the men and financially for the State.

* Report of the Committee of Enquiry into Land Settlement. H.M. Stationery
Office; price 2s. 6 d . net ( 2 s . 9 d . post free).


## WAGES AND CONDITIONS IN THE ROAD HAULAGE INDUSTRY.

In last month's issue of this Gazette (page 11), reference was made to an Order by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Section 3 of the Road Haulage Wages Act, 1938, giving statutory effect to proposals of the Road Haulage Central Wages Board with regard to the remuneration and conditions of employment of certain classes of road haulage workers employed in connection with mechanically driven goods vehicles specified in an "A" licence or a " B" licence granted under the Road and Rail Traffic Act, 1933. In the following paragraphs, particulars are given of some of the main provisions with regard to conditions of employment specified in the schedule to the Order, which became operative on 29th January, 1940.

## Wages.

(a) Workers whose home depot is situated in the London area :-

Drivers of vehicles other than steam wagons and other than ali types of tractors :-

Age of
Worker.
Carrying capacity of vehicle
Remuneration

Under 21 years
(See also " All (See also "All ages "below).

Of 10 cwt. or less :-
First year's employment in the trade Thereafter
Over 10 cwt
over 10 cwt. and up to and including First year's employment in the trade Thereafter

| 59 |
| ---: |
| $* 63$ |
| $\dagger 68$ |
| $* 67$ |
| $\vdots 68$ |
| $\div 73$ |
| $\dagger 74$ |
| $* 77$ |
| +78 |

Drivers of steam wagons and all types of tractors
Per week
Drivers of vehicles with trailer attached :-
Drivers of all types of vehicles with trailer attached shall be paid 6d. per day over the rates specified above. This provision shall not apply to an articulated vehicle without additional trailer or trailers, or to a single trailer attached to a tractor used only as a drawing vehicle. Where the driver's ordinary hours entail a spell of duty commencing on one day and finishing on the next day, the additional payment to be made in accordance with this provision for the spell of duty so entailed, shall be 6d.
Statutory attendants and mates :-

## Mates on steam wagons

Statutory attendants and mates (18 years of age or over) other than workers under 21 years of age employed as vanguards and other than mates on steam wagons
b) Workers whose home depot is situated outside the London area (other than those to whom the long distance rates apply) :-
(The rates in this sub-paragraph are subject to the provisions relating to vehicles loaded or unloaded in higher graded places.) Drivers :-

## Age of Worker

Carrying capacity, or gross laden Grade Grade
2. Grade


| Grade | Grade | Grade |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | 2. | 3. |

Statutory attendants and mates ( 21 years s. der week.
of age or over)
Attendants (18 and under 21 years of age)
other than workers employed as van-
guards :-
First year's employment in the trade Second year'semployment in thad Thereafter
*These rates amoly to drivers whose employment commenced after 8th June, the These rates apply to drivers in employment as such on 8th June, 1932, who have remained in the service of the same employer.
(c) Workers on long distance services*:-

|  | Per week |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 8. |
| Drivers of vehicles under 2 tons carrying capacity | $\ldots$ | 63 |
| Drivers of vehicles of carrying capacity of 2 tons and up to |  |  |
| and including 12 tons gross laden weight | $\ldots$ | 68 |
| Drivers of vehicles over 12 tons gross laden weight | $\ldots$ | 73 |
| Statutory attendants and mates (21 years of age or over) | 59 |  |

Under the terms of the Order, the above rates of remuneration apply to Great Britain from the 6th May, 1940, onwards, and also to England and Wales for the interim period from the 29th January, 1940 to the 5th May, 1940. Special rates which are set out in Part II of the Order apply to Scotland for the interim period.
A reduction of 10 per cent. from the appropriate Grade 3 rate of wages is permissible in the case of road haulage workers in Grade 3 Areas who are exclusively employed in hauling agricultural produce from a farm in a Grade 3 locality to any other place within a Grade 3 locality, provided that the rate as thus reduced is not less than 48 s . a week. This reduction does not apply to drivers, under 21 years of age, of vehicles the carrying capacity of which is 30 cwt . or less, nor to workers under 21 years of age who are not drivers.
The localities included in the London Area and in Grade 1 and Grade 2 Areas are specified in the schedule ; localities not mentioned in the schedule are in Grade 3.
An important clause of the Order provides that where a vehicle picks up or sets down a load at a point or points where the scales of wages payable are higher than that applicable to the locality in which the worker's home depot is situated, the worker is to bs paid for the whole journey at the highest rate of wages applicable to that class of vehicle at any of the points where he picks up or sets down, or if employed on long distance services at the rate applicable thereto. Where, however, a vehicle from outside the Metropolitan Traffic Area (as defined in the Road and Rail Traffic Act, 1933) picks up or sets down in the London Area (as defined in the schedule to the Order) the rate applicable is that appropriate to Grade 1 Areas or to long distance services as the case may be. Workers, other than those engaged exclusively in the collection of milk, for whom there are special provisions, whose home depot is in the Metropolitan Traffic Area but in a Grade 1, Grade 2 or Grade 3 locality, picking up or setting down in the London Area are to be paid the rate applicable to the London Area.

## General Working Conditions.

Hours and Overtime. - The schedule provides that a regular worker, i.e. a worker employed by the week or longer period, is to be paid a week's wages in respect of any week in which he has worked for the employer and has performed some road haulage work. If the hours worked are less than 48 , he is to be paid for 48 hours on the basis of the rate appropriate to the work for the hours worked and at the rate normally applicable to him for the remaining hours. The guaranteed week does not apply to workers whose normal employment substantially includes other work as well as road haulage work and provision is made for its suspension under certain conditions. A daily worker, not being a regular worker, is to be paid not less than the wages due for $8 \frac{1}{2}$ hours work on any day from Monday to Friday and $5 \frac{1}{2}$ hours on Saturday. The hourly rate of wages for both regular and daily workers is to be calculated by dividing the weekly rate by 48 till 6 th May, 1940, after which date it is to be calculated in the case of daily workers by reference to the sum arrived at by adding 6 s . to the weekly rate for regular workers. Provision is also made that, subject to certain limitations. a regular worker who works on any day for a period of less than 4 hours shall be treated as having worked for 4 hours. As from 6 hh May, this period is to be altered to $5 \frac{1}{2}$ hours.
As regards overtime, special rates are fixed to operate for the interim period to the 5th May, 1940, in respect of time worked in excess of 48 hours per week on a cumulative basis for regular workers, and after $8 \frac{1}{2}$ hours on Monday to Friday and $5 \frac{1}{2}$ hours on Saturday in England and Wales and $8 \frac{1}{2}$ hours on any day in Scotland for other workers. As from 6th May, 1940, the overtime rates for regular workers become payable for time worked in excess of 10 hours on any day, other than Sunday, and for time worked in excess of 48 hours in any week. The rate for Sunday work is time and a half till 6th May and double time after that date. Modifications as regards overtime rates are made in the case of milk workers.

A worker whose home depot is in the Metropolitan Traffic Area and whose ordinary hours of duty or part thereof entail employment between 10 p.m. and $4 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. is to be paid 2d. per hour above his appropriate rate in respect of time worked between such hours. As from 6th May this provision is extended to all areas.
Subsistence Allowances.-When a worker's period of rest occurs away from home he is to be paid (as from 29 th January) 5 s . in respect of each period of rest not exceeding 13 hours ( 12 hours in Scotland). When such period exceeds 13 hours ( 12 hours in Scotland) an additional payment is to be made of 2 s .6 d . and if it exceeds 18 hours a further 2 s .6 d . Provision is made in respect of periods of rest in excess of 24 hours. As from 6th May, 5s. is payable in respect of each rest period away from home not exceeding 14 hours. After that time a worker is to be deemed to be on duty for a minimum period of $5 \frac{1}{2}$ hours at the rate normally applicable to him. For the remainder of the period of 24 hours from the commencement of the period of rest he is to be paid 2 s .6 d .
Holidays.-An employer is to allow specified Public Holidays to regular workers and to pay on the basis of the wages due for $8 \frac{1}{2}$ hours work. A worker may, however, be required to work on such holidays,

* Defined as a journey extending beyond a distance of 70 miles by road
from the worker's home depot, other than a home depot within the London from the worker's home depot, other than a home depot within the London
Area, and other than a journey from which the worker returns to his home Aepot within the maximum statutory driving period of 11 hours.
in which case, he is to be paid at double the rate otherwise appropriate Between 1st April and 31st October, 1940, unless some other period is substituted by agreement between the employer and the worker, an employer is to allow to every regular worker a week's holiday with pay, in addition to the specified Public Holidays, provided the with pay, is been in continuous employment for not less than one worker has immediately preceding the date when the holday is allowed year has not been absent for more than 7 days without reasonable and has not ice to be deemed continuous despite a break, not cause. Service 4 weeks, due to shortage of work or other cause outside exceeding 4 weeks, due to the worker's control. In $19+1$ and subsequent years, simila conditions are to apply, with the further provision that a regular worker who has been allowed a week's holiday in any year and whose employment is terminated before a further holiday is allowed, is to be paid forthwith holiday remuneration in respect of the further period of continuous service with the same employer at the rate of pre half of heekly wage for a period of 6 but less than 12 months, and at the weekly wage for a period of 12 months or more


## AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN NORTHERN IRELAND.

The Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act (Northern Ireland), 1939, which has recently become law, provides for the regulation of wages and for holidays with pay for workers engaged in agriculture in Northern Ireland. The Act establishes an Agricultural Wages Board, consisting of representatives of employers and workers and also members appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture. Subject to the provisions of the Act, this Board has power to fix minimum rates of wages for time workers, and where necessary or expedient, for piece-workers, to determine the benefits or advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash and the extent to which they may be so reckoned, and to fix rates of wages for overtime. The Act provides, subject to certain conditions, for the granting of paid holidays, in respect of continuous employment of six days in each period of twelve months, or one day in respect of each period of two months.

## FOOD CONTROL.

## MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

Since the issue of the Orders referred to in last month's issue of this Gazette, further Orders have been made by the Ministry of Food relating to the prices of bacon, dried fruits, milk, potatoes and tea
The Bacon (Prices) Order, 1940, was amended by an Order dated 18th January, which prescribed maximum retail prices for types of bacon and ham not included in the original Order and also increased by 2 d . per lb . the maximum retail prices of uncooked bacon sold without skin, other than Ayrshire roll. A further Order, dated 2nd February, reduced the prices of most varieties of bacon and ham, by about 2 d . per lb.

The Dried Fruits (Maximum Prices) Order, 1940, which was dated 22nd January and came into force on 29th January, prescribed a new scale of maximum retail prices, based on wholesale prices transport costs and retailers' margins, thus permitting sales in different grades and at prices according to quality.

The Liquid Milk (Maximum Retail Prices) Order, 1940, which was dated 31 st January to take effect from 1st February, fixed the maximum retail price of ordinary milk at 7d. per quart in boroughs and urban districts having a population exceeding 10,000 in England and Wales, and at 6d. elsewhere in England and Wales and in Scotland. This Order was superseded by the Milk (Provisional Retail Prices) Order, 1940, dated 8th February, which fixed maximum retail prices of milk at the prices charged in the seven days ended 31st December, 1939.

The Potatoes (1939 Crop) (Control) Order, 1940, which was dated 8th February and came into force on 12th February, prescribed maximum retail prices for ware potatoes of the 1939 crop. These prices vary according to grades of potatoes and districts.

The Tea (Provisional Prices) (Revocation) Order, 1940, dated 29th January, decontrolled retail prices of tea by revoking the Tea (Provisional Prices) Order, 1939, which prescribed that the price of tea must not exceed that of similar tea just before the War.

## FOOD RATIONING.

Since 8th January, when rationing of bacon and ham, sugar and butter began, certain types of bacon and ham have been freed from rationing, and from 29th January the amount of the ration bacon and ham has been doubled. The rations of sugar and butter remain unchanged.

The present domestic rations per person per week are
Bacon or ham :
Uncooked

| Uncooked | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 8 ozs. free of bone. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cooked... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 7 ozs. free of bone. |
| Butter | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 4 ozs. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sugar | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 12 ozs. |  |  |  |  |  |

Rationing of butchers' meat is to begin on 1lth March. The ls. 10d. per week value basis and will at the outset be at the rate of 1 l . 10 d . per week for each person over sin years of age, and half that amount for children less than six yearn old. Edible offals and manufactured meats, such as sausages and meat pies, will be free

## SERVICE IN THE ARMED FORCES.

## MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 20 AND 24.

On 1st January, 1940, a Proclamation was made by His Majesty the King, under the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, directing that, with certain exceptions, all male British subjects within Great Britain who were not already registered under the Act or under the Military Training Act, and who had reached the age of 19 but had not reached the age of 28, were liable to be called up for service in the Armed Forces of the Crown (see page 10 of last month's issue of this Gazette).
Of the men who are liable to be called up for service by virtue of this Proclamation, those who on 31st December, 1939, had attained the age of 20 but had not attained the age of 24 were required (with certain exceptions) to attend for registration at a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service on Saturday, 17th February. Men required to register on 17th February who were outside Great Britain on that date must attend for registration at a Local Office of the Ministry within seven days of their return to Great Britain.

The provisional total number of men who registered on 17 th February was 257,802 .

## NATIONAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL.

The fourth 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 in which employers and workers have a common interest, was held at the Ministry of Labour and National Service on 31st January. The Minister of Labour and National Service was in the chair. The Minister was accompanied by senior officers of the Department and by representatives of the Treasury, Board of Trade, Mines Department, Ministry of Food, and Air Ministry

Further discussion took place on the problems involved in the financing of the war, including the relationship between wages prices and the cost of living and the question of voluntary savings The Council also opened discussion on difficulties connected with th taking of holidays during war-time and the localised congestion of munition workers.
The next meeting will be held on 6th March.

## INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN 1938.

The Survey of Industrial Development, 1938,* which has been made by the Board of Trade, on the basis of reports from H.M. Inspectors of Factories and information collected by the Ministry of Labour and National Service through its local officers, shows that 414 factories were opened in Great Britain during 1938, that there were 145 factory extensions, and that 432 factories were closed. The corresponding figures for $1937 \dagger$ were 522 factories opened, 178 factory extensions, and 362 factories closed. Of the factories opened in 1938, 18 were established by or with the assistance of foreign concerns, as compared with 21 in 1937.

Factories opened in 1938 provided employment at the end of that year for 53,150 persons, and although the number of new factories opened in 1938 was about 20 per cent. lower than the number opened in 1937, the number of persons for whom employment was thus provided in 1938 was about 17 per cent. more than during 1937 The 432 factories which were closed are estimated to have employed a total of 39,300 persons when in normal production.

An Appendix to the Survey gives a detailed list of the factories opened, extended and closed, indicating their locality and their products.

## PROVINCIAL ORGANISATION OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

AMALGAMATION OF DIVISIONAL AREAS.
The area previously known as the South-Eastern Division of the Ministry of Labour and National Service has been incorporated in the area of the Southern Division, with effect from 1st January, 1940. The extended Division will be known as the Southern Division. The extended Southern Division covers the following areas:Kent and Surrey (less the portions in the London Division $\ddagger$ ), Sussex, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, and, in Dorsetshire, the municipal borough of Poole, the urban district of Wimborne Minster, and the rural district of Wimborne and Cranborne.

## RAILWAY STAFF NATIONAL TRIBUNAL.

The machinery of negotiation for railway staff, established in 1935, culminates in a Railway Staff National Tribunal of three persons-one to be nominated by the Railway Companies, one to be nominated by the Railway Trade Unions, and a Chairman, who, failing agreement, is appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service after consultation with the parties. The Chairmanship of the Tribunal became vacant owing to the resignation of Sir Arthur Salter, K.C.B., M.P., D.C.L., on his becoming Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping, and the Minister of Labour and National Service, having been requested by the Railway Companies and the Railway Trade Unions to appoint a new Chairman, has appointed Sir John Forster.
H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net. (7d. post free)

In compiling the figures for 1937, shown in the survey for 1938, the ${ }^{1959}$. See the article on page 335 of the issue of this GAZETTE for September,

## SHORT-TIME RELIEF IN GERMANY: REVISED REGULATIONS.

hegulations issued by the Federal Minister of Labour on 24th January, 1940, amend in certain respects the short-time relief system in Germany, of which an account was given in the issue of this Gazette for December, 1939. This system was based on the assumption of a normal 48 -hour working week, and, it is officially stated, the primary purpose of the present amendments is to ensure adequate relief for workers employed on short-time in undertakings in which the customary weekly working time exceeds 48 hours. Accordingly, it is now provided that short-time relief, hitherto payable only in cases where, on account of a shortage of work, the working time is reduced below 80 hours in a fortnight, may henceforward be paid in cases where the working time is reduced below 96 hours in a fortnight, provided, however, that the time lost amounts to at least one-sixth of the customary working time of the undertaking. That these conditions are satisfied as regards the majority of the workers in the undertaking or branch of the undertaking must be affirmed in the declaration which the employer is required to forward to the local employment exchange.
The amount of short-time relief is to be assessed for the two-week period at 50 per cent. of the difference between (i) the actual earnings of the worker, and (ii) five-sixths of the amount which he would have received if the normal working hours had not been reduced, instead of, as prescribed in the original legislation, the full amount of the earnings for 80 hours' work. For each dependant, up to a maximum of five, maintained by the worker, the foregoing percentage is increased by 10 points. The regulations suspend until further notice the provision whereby the amount payable as shorttime relief may not exceed the relief that would have been payable in respect of the full-time unemployment of the worker. The new regulations took effect from the beginning of the weekly pay period or, in respect of current claims, from the beginning of the fortnight, in which the 22nd January fell.

## WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS. <br> BELGIUM.

Adjustment of Wages to War-Time Conditions.-A National Conference of representatives of employers and workers, under the presidency of the Prime Minister, was summoned by the Belgian Government in order to give consideration to the impact of the present emergency upon social conditions in Belgium, and to the urgent necessity for preventing a general and excessive rise in prices and wages.
In an agreement reached on 21st December, 1939, the National Conference urges the Government to make all practicable efforts to ensure adequate supplies of commodities for general consumption, and to use its influence and the powers conferred upon it by legislation to keep the rise in prices within as narrow limits as possible. In the same agreement, it is recommended that wage rates in the various industries shall be adjusted to the official retail price index number for November, 1939, and stabilised until the end of February, 1940. Thereafter, and for the period of the emergency, adjustments of wages shall no longer be based on the index number for one month, but on the average of the index numbers for the past three months. If the average index number shows a variation of less than 5 per cent., wage rates are not to be varied. After each adjustment, wage rates are to be stabilised for three months.
It is further provided in the agreement that if, at the end of February, 1940, the rise in the retail price index number is such as to justify two increases, each of 5 per cent., one increase only will be granted pending the calling of an immediate session of the National Conference to survey the wages question afresh; and that if, after any adjustment, it appears to one of the parties that the present agreement is working to the prejudice of national industry, no further adjustment will take place until the National Conference has been summoned to consider the situation.
Subsequently, the National Committee of the Belgian General Confederation of Labour decided to approve the agreement and to instruct affiliated organisations to ratify it, on the understanding that the Government would take all steps practicable to secure the extension to all industries of the wages provisions of the agreement and to put into immediate effect the price policy recommended.
Temporary Increase in the Working Hours of Coal Miners.-A final settlement of the dispute which occurred in the Belgian coal-mining industry in December (see this Gazette for January, 1940) was effected at a joint meeting of representatives of employers and workers on 25th January. The dispute arose out of the enforcement by certain coal owners of the terms of a Royal Decree which authorised an increase in the yearly working time of underground workers in coal mines by an amount equivalent to an average of 20 minutes a week, subject to a maximum working time of 8 hours on any one day. The extension of working hours was stated to be necessary for making good the shortage in the output of coal. The miners demanded that any increase in the normal working time underground ( $7 \frac{1}{2}$ hours a day and 45 hours a week) should bo specifically limited to the present period of emergency. It is now agreed that, while the Belgian army continues mobilised, the miners will work half-an-hour extra each day. The miners' claim for supplementary payment, at the rate of 25 per cent. on normal wages, for the additional half-anhour has been met by the granting of a general advance in wages of 1.5 per cent. The terms of the agreement have been approved by the National Cergmittee of the Central Mine-Workers' Organisation. The Royal Decree which gave rise to the dispute has been superseded The Royal Decree which gave rise to the dispute has been superseded
by another, dated 3rd February, 1940, which takes account of
the terms agreed upon by the employers and workers and fixes the maximum duration of working time underground in coal mines, until the date on which the Belgian army returns to a peace footing, at 8 hours a day and 48 hours a week, both winding times included. NORWAY.
Adjustment of Wages to the Increased Cost of Living.-The official Conciliator, having failed to secure agreement between the National Employers' Confederation and the General Confederation of Trade Unions with regard to a new regulation of wages to meet the increased cost of living, issued, on 4th January, a proposed agreement on the subject, which both Confederations accepted on 25th January. It is stated in the Norwegian press that this settlement means that, on average, the 120,000 workers directly affected are to receive full compensation for the rise in the cost of living up to 15 th December, 1939, and three-quarters compensation for any increase of not less than 5 points that may take place between that date and 15 th March, 1940, and between 15th March and 15th June, 1940.
The General Agreement* for the regulation of industrial relations which was concluded between the two Confederations in 1935 is to be prolonged, with minor amendments, for a year, i.e., to 31st December 1940. However, this agreement, as a whole, is to be reviewed as early as possible; and if agreement is reached upon a new General Agreement, it is to come into operation forthwith.

## SWEDEN.

Collective Agreements.-During January, negotiations between employers and workers in Sweden resulted in the renewal or extension of collective agreements covering, in all, nearly a quarter of a million workers in the mining, iron and steel, engineering, textile, boot and shoe, saw-milling, paper and paper pulp, and other industries in Sweden. All the agreements are to be operative for one year. In the engineering industry, the agreement, which covers approximately 91,000 workers, provides for increases in hourly wage rates of 4 öre for male workers aged 20 years and over and 3 öre for younger male workers and female workers and for an increase of 3 per cent. in piece-work rates. About 30,000 workers in the paper and paper pulp industry are to receive a supplement to their wages equivalent, in the case of adult male workers, to about 2 orre an hour ; in the other industries also, the new agreements provide for wage advances of varying amounts.

## FAMILY ALLOWANCES FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKERS AND SEAMEN IN ITALY.

The decision of the Minister of Corporations to increase the rate of family allowances payable to workers in industry and commerce in Italy (see this Gazette for January, 1940) has been followed by the granting of similar increases in agriculture. By a collective agree ment which was concluded on 28th December, 1939, between the confederations of employers and workers concerned, the allowances due to agricultural workers in respect of dependent children are to be increased, as from 1st January, 1940, by about 15 per cent. The increased allowances are to be paid to manual workers classed as permanent wage earners, specialised workers, contract workers, day workers and share farmers, and non-manual workers. The increased weekly rates of allowance due for each dependent child are as follows :

Number of dependent children
in family.
Rate per child per week.
Manual workers. Non-manual workers.

1 child
2 or 3 children
4 or more child

In addition, the agreement provides for the payment of allowances in respect of the worker's wife and of his parents, if living with him. The weekly rate of allowance for a wife is 6.60 lire for manual workers and $10 \cdot 20$ lire for non-manual workers, and for a parent living with the worker 3.60 lire and 6.60 lire, respectively. The allowances for parents may be drawn when the father reaches the age of 60 years and the mother 55 years, or when either is permanently incapacitated for regular work; but no allowance is payable for a father if the latter is in receipt of an allowance in respect of his wife. The allowances in respect of wives and parents will not be paid until 1st July, 1940, but will date from the beginning of the year.
In order to provide for the increased and supplementary allowances, the total rate of contribution is to be increased from 0.50 lira to 1.50 lire for each day's work of manual workers and from $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 8 per cent. of the gross remuneration of non-manual workers. The employers have assumed responsibility for the payment of the total contribution, including the portion legally chargeable to the worker.
By an interconfederal agreement which was to come into operation on Ist December, 1939, ship's officers and seamen are to receive allowances in respect of wives and dependent parents in addition to the statutory children's allowances. The monthly rates of allowance in respect of a wife are $44 \cdot 20$ lire for officers and $31 \cdot 20$ lire for petty officers and seamen; the monthly rates in respect of a dependent parent are $28 \cdot 60$ lire and $18 \cdot 20$ lire, respectively. The extended allowances are at the cost of the employers, who have also undertaken to pay the men's contributions towards the cost of the normal family allowances.

## EMPLOYMENT IN JANUARY-GENERAL REVIEW.

Employment in January was seriously affected by the severe weather conditions, which in many cases made outdoor work impossible; at 15th January, the date on which the monthly count of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges was taken, large numbers of workpeople were temporarily idle on this account. The industries chiefly affected were building and public works contracting, but the effects were also felt in many other industries, including agriculture, brick and tile manufacture stone and slate quarrying, and some of the outdoor services of local authorities.

The numbers unemployed in January normally show a large are those for December owing to the cessation of Christma activities. In the present year this tendency was less marked than usual, though there were seasonal increases in unemployment in the distributive trades, the furnishing trades, the pottery industry, certain food preparing trades and printing and bookbinding. In some industries, notably coal mining, there were decreases in unem ployment. There was a temporary increase in the number of juveniles on the register, as is usual immediately after the end of a schoo term, owing to the registration of "school-leavers" applying for employment
The net effect of these influences was an increase of 157,371 , between 11th December and 15th January, in the total number on the register Employment Exchanges in Great Britain; of this total, over 13) COO was accounted for by building, public works contracting, and agricuiture, which are the major industries most likely to be adversely affected by frost or snow. As compared with 16th January, 1939, the toral number registered as unemployed showed a reduction of 520,13 )
The following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of persons on the registers at 15th January, 1940, with comparative figures for 11th December, 1939, and 16th January, 1939 :-

$|$| Wholly |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unemployed <br> (including <br> Casuals). | Temporarily <br> Stopped. | Total.Increase <br> (+) or De- <br> crease $(-)$ <br> as compared <br> with 11th <br> Dec., 1939. |

## Great Britain.

| Men | 852,498 | 184,960 | 1,037,458 | $+139,474$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boys | 38,504 | 3,086 | 41,590 | + 6,172 |
| Women | 321,790 | 58,191 | 379,981 | + 2,813 |
| Girls | 56,381 | 3,486 | 59,867 | + 8,912 |
| Total ... | 1,269,173 | 249,723 | 1,518,896 | +157,371 |
| Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ as compared with : |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 th January, 1939 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ +\quad 390,826 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { +106,658 } \\ \hline 129,304\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 157,371 \\ \mathbf{+} 520,130 \end{array}$ |  |


| Great Britain and Northern Ireland. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Men | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 910,172 | 186,076 | $1,096,248$ | $+142,280$ |
| Boys | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 41,386 | 3,096 | 44,482 | + |

The following Table shows the numbers of unemployed persons, aged 14 and over, on the registers of Employment Exchanges in each administrative division at 15th January, 1940, and the increases or decreases compared with 11th December, 1939:-

| Division. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Numbers } \\ \text { on } \\ \text { Register } \\ \text { at } \\ \text { 15th Jan., } \\ \text { 1940. } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Inc. }(+) \\ \text { or } \\ \text { Dec.( }- \text { ) as } \\ \text { compared } \\ \text { with } \\ \text { 11th Dec., } \\ \text { 1939. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Division. |  | Inc. ( + ) <br> Dec. ( - ) as compared <br> 11th Dec., 1939. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| London <br> Eastern <br> Southern ${ }^{*}$ <br> South-Western <br> Midlands <br> N.-Midlands <br> North-Eastern <br> Northern | $\begin{array}{r} 308,632 \\ 81,250 \\ 97,703 \\ 53,585 \\ 90,315 \\ 80,356 \\ 124,631 \\ 260,200 \\ 120,983 \end{array}$ | +$+21,878$$+21,050$$+17,635$$+7,331$$+17,017$$+20,510$$+20,238$$+13,957$$+\quad 4,967$ | Scotland <br> Wales <br> Great Britain <br> N. Ireland <br> it. Britain and N. Ireland. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 186,208 | $4,783$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1,518,896 | + 157,3 |
|  |  |  |  | 83,655 | + 4,2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1,602,551 | + 161,62 |

The numbers unemployed increased in every Division, but the increase was relatively small in the Northern Division and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland; it was proportionately greatest in the Eastern, Southern, North Eastern and NorthMidlands Divisions.
Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at 15th January, 1940, was $10 \cdot 2$, as compared with $9 \cdot 1$ at 11th December, 1939, and 14.0 at 16th January, 1939. For persons under the general scheme the 11th December, 1939 and were $10 \cdot 2$ at 15th January, 1940, 9•1 at within the arricultu, and $14 \cdot 2$ at 16th January, 1939. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were $9 \cdot 7,7 \cdot 4$ and
$11 \cdot 2$ respectively.

* This Division now covers the areas included in the former Southern and
South-Eastern Divisions (for which separate statistics have been given in
previous issues of this GAZETTE); see article on page 47 .

CHANGES IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIE
Mining and Quarrying.-In the coal mining industry unemploy ment showed a decrease; shortages of skilled workers were reported from several districts. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was $7 \cdot 2$ at 15th January, 1940, as compared with $8 \cdot 5$ at 11th December, 1939, and $12 \cdot 9$ at 16th January, 1939.
Employment in the iron mining industry continued good. The percentage unemployed was 5.6 at 15th January, 1940, as compared with 5.4 at 11th December, and 24.9 at 16th January, 1939 Employment at stone quarries and slate quarries was affected by the severe weather, which also caused some increase in unemployment in other mining and quarrying industries.
Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.-In the pig iron industry, employment showed little change and continued very good. The percentage unemployed at 15 th January, 1940, was $6 \cdot 0$, compared with $5 \cdot 8$ at 11th December, 1939, and $25 \cdot 1$ at 16th January, 1939.

In iron and steel manufacture there was an increase in the number of persons temporarily suspended from work, but employment continued at a high level. At 15th January, 1940, the percentage unemployed among insured persons was $7 \cdot 7$, as compared with 6.0 at 11th December, 1939, and 21.9 at 16th January, 1939.

Employment in the tinplate industry declined, but was very much better than in January, 1939. The number of tinplate mill in operation, at works in respect of which information has been received, was 351 in the week ended 20th January, 1940, as com pared with 355 a month before and 235 a year before. The percentage rate of unemployment among insured persons was $12 \cdot 4$ at 15 th January, 1940, compared with $10 \cdot 9$ at 11th December, 1939, and $38 \cdot 0$ at 16th January, 1939.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.-In the engineering industry as a whole the numbers unemployed showed little change. There was a slight increase in the numbers recorded as unemployed in general, electrical and constructional engineering; on the other hand, unemployment in marine engineering showed slight decrease. Employment improved in motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture. Unsatisfied demands for skilled labour continued in almost all branches of the engineering industry there was extended overtime and night shift working in many establishments. The percentage unemployed among insured persons in the engineering industry as a whole (excluding motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture) was $3 \cdot 3$ at 15th January, 1940, as compared with 3.2 at 11th December, 1939, and 8.5 at 16th January 1939. At these dates the corresponding percentages in the moto vehicle, cycle and aircraft industry were $3 \cdot 8,4 \cdot 2$ and $5 \cdot 0$ respectively.
Employment in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry continued good. Shortages of skilled workers were reported from some areas. The percentage unemployed among insured persons at 15th January, 1940, was $9 \cdot 4$, the same as at 11th December, 1939 as compared with 23.0 at 16th January, 1939.

There was an increase in the numbers unemployed in the other metal industries, with the exception of the brass industry, which showed a slight decrease. The increase in unemployment was most marked in the stove, grate, pipe and general ironfounding industry.

Textile Industries.-At 15th January there was a further reduction in the numbers unemployed in the cotton industry, affecting both the spinning and weaving sections. Shortages of female and juvenile labour in the spinning section and of skilled weavers were reported The percentage unemployed among insured persons in the industry as a whole was 6.4 at 15 th January, 1940, as compared with 7.0 at 11th December, 1939, and with 21.4 at 16th January, 1939. In the preparing and spinning departments, the corresponding percentages were $6 \cdot 0,6 \cdot 3$ and $20 \cdot 5$, and in the manufacturing depart ment they were $6 \cdot 8,7 \cdot 7$ and $22 \cdot 4$.

In the wool textile industry employment continued very good, and great activity was maintained in almost all sections. Shortages of skilled workers and of juveniles were reported from many areas. The percentage unemployed at 15th January, 1940, was $3 \cdot 6$, compared with $3 \cdot 4$ at 11th December, 1939, and $15 \cdot 2$ at 16th January, 1939. In the carpet industry there was a further slight decrease in unemployment; the percentage unemployed at 15th January, 1940, was $6 \cdot 6$, compared with $7 \cdot 5$ at 11 th December, 15th January, 1940 , was $6 \cdot 6$, compa
1939, and $9 \cdot 1$ at 16 th January, 1939 .

Employment showed little change in most of the other textile industries and was very good generally. Unemployment, however, remained at a relatively high level in the linen and jute industries, and short-time working continued in some areas in the textile, bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades. Shortages of skilled labour in the hosiery trade were again reported.

Clothing Trades.-In the tailoring trades employment showed little change generally; the numbers unemployed decreased in London, but elsewhere there were increases. Several areas reported a shortage of skilled machinists. Employment improved in the dressmaking and millinery trades; in the hat and cap trade there was a marked improvement. Employment in the other dress industries showed little change. In the clothing trades as a whole (exclusive of the boot and shoe industry) the percentage rate of unemployment among insured workpeople at 15th January, 1940, was $10 \cdot 5$, as compared with 10.6 at 11th December, 1939, and 14.3 at 16th January, 1939.
In the boot and shoe industry the numbers unemployed showed a slight increase, but employment continued good generally. At 15th January, 1940, the percentage unemployed was 5.0 , as
compared with 4.4 at 11th December, 1939, and with 11.5 at 16th January, 1939.

Leather Trades.-In the leather tanning, currying and dressing trade (including fur dressing) the numbers unemployed showed little change on the whole as compared with a month ago. In other sections of the industry the numbers unemployed showed a slight increase. The percentage rate of unemployment in the leather trades as a whole increased from 4.8 at 11th December, 1939, to 5.7 at 15th January, 1940; at 16th January, 1939, the corresponding figure was $11 \cdot 2$.
Building, Woodworking, etc.-Severe weather conditions caused a considerable increase in the numbers unemployed in the building industry at 15 th January, 1940, as compared with 11th December, 1939. The increase, which was mainly accounted for by temporary stoppages, affected all occupations, except plumbers. In the building industry as a whole, the percentage unemployed at 15th January, 1940, was $25 \cdot 6$, as compared with $15 \cdot 8$ at 11th December, 1939, and 23.9 at 16th January, 1939.

In brick manufacture the numbers unemployed again increased. The percentage unemployed among insured persons, aged 16-64, was $13 \cdot 2$ at 15th January, 1940, compared with $10 \cdot 3$ at 11th December, 1939, and with $14 \cdot 6$ at 16th January, 1939.
Employment in the furnishing trades showed a decline; it also declined slightly in sawmilling and among coachbuilders.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.-Employment in the paper-making industry showed little change as compared with the previous month and was better than a year ago. There was a small increase in unemployment in the printing and bookbinding industries; short-time working continued. The percentage unemployed in the paper and paper-board industries was 3.4 at 15th January, 1940, compared with 3.5 at 11th December, 1939, and with $7 \cdot 1$ at 16th January, 1939. The corresponding figures for printing and bookbinding were $11.4,10 \cdot 8$ and 8.5 respectively; for the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries they were $6 \cdot 3,4 \cdot 8$ and $7 \cdot 4$ respectively.
Pottery and Glass.-In the pottery industry employment showed a further seasonal decline. The percentage unemployed among insured persons rose from 17.5 at 11th December, 1939, to 21.0 at 15th January, 1940; the figure for 16th January, 1939, was 27•7.

Employment in the glass trades showed a slight decline, which was said to be due to a seasonal falling-off in demand; the decline affected both the bottle-making section and other sections.

Fishing.-Employment with fishermen showed little change. The percentage rate of unemployment in the fishing industry at 15th January, 1940, was $24 \cdot 1$, compared with $23 \cdot 8$ at 11th December, 1939, and $34 \cdot 6$ at 16th January, 1939.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.-Employment among dock labourers in the country as a whole showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month. The percentage unemployed in dock, harbour, river and canal service was 21.5 at 15th January, 1940, compared with 20.6 at 11th December, 1939, and with $27 \cdot 2$ at 16th January, 1939. In harbour, river and canal service the corresponding percentages were $6 \cdot 9,6 \cdot 3$ and 11.4 respectively; in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, they were $24 \cdot 3,23 \cdot 3$ and $30 \cdot 0$.

The number of seamen recorded as unemployed showed a further slight decrease in January. Shortages of ratings, especially deck hands and engineers, were again reported from several areas. The percentage unemployed in shipping service was 17.4 at 15 th January, 1940, compared with $18 \cdot 0$ at 11 th December, 1939, and with $26 \cdot 7$ at 16th January, 1939.

## UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

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 15th January, 1940 :

| Division. | Estimated Numbers Insured at July, 1939. |  | Percentages Unemployed at 15th January, 1940. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc(+) } \\ & \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec(-) } \\ & \text { on } \\ & \text { 11th } \\ & \text { Dec., } \\ & 1939 . \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Total. |  |
|  | I.-Grneral Scheme.* |  |  |  |  |  |
| London | 1,959,670 | 948,410 | $9 \cdot 5$ | 10.9 | $10 \cdot 0$ | +0.9 |
| Eastern | 430,880 | 145,480 | $12 \cdot 3$ | 9.9 | 11.7 | +2.7 |
| Southern $\dagger$... | 752,540 | 225,220 | 8.8 | 9.4 | 8.9 | +1.7 |
| South - Western | 510,650 | 151,680 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 7.0 | $7 \cdot 3$ | +1.1 |
| Midlands ... | 973,980 | 390,590 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 8.2 | $6 \cdot 6$ | +1.3 |
| North-Midlands | 682,880 | 253,790 | $8 \cdot 4$ | $4 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 3$ | +1.8 |
| North - Eastern | 945,190 | 379,930 | 9.9 | $6 \cdot 4$ | 8.9 | +1.5 |
| North - Western | 1,499,980 | 750,560 | 11.4 | $10 \cdot 0$ | 10.9 | +0.6 |
| Northern ${ }_{\text {Scotland }}$ | 644,150 1046,370 | 129,990 | 13.6 | 14.7 | 13.8 | +0.4 |
| Scotland ... | 1,046,370 | 410,510 | 11.0 | 11.9 | $11 \cdot 3$ | +0.7 |
| Wales ... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 543,710 | 84,840 | 16.6 | $17 \cdot 3$ | 16.7 | +0.9 |
| Special Schemes | 100,000 | 59,000 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | -0.1 |
| Great Britain ... | 10,090,000 | 3,930,000 | $10 \cdot 1$ | $9 \cdot 5$ | $9 \cdot 9$ | +1.0 |
| N. Ireland | 190,100 | 111,900 | 26.4 | $19 \cdot 3$ | 23.8 | +1.4 |
|  <br> N. Ireland ... | 10,280,100 | 4,041,900 | 10.4 | 9.8 | 10.2 | +1.1 |

[^1]| Division. | Estimated Numbers Insured at July, 1939. |  | Percentages Unemployed at 15th January, 1940. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { lnc( }+ \text { or } \\ \text { or } \\ \text { Dec(-) } \\ \text { on } \\ \text { D1th } \\ \text { Dec., } \\ 1939 . \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Total. |  |
| II.-Agricultural Sohrme. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| London | 21,520 | 3,510 | $7 \cdot 7$ | 31.4 | 11.0 | $+2 \cdot 3$ |
| Eastern | 110,960 | 8,690 | $5 \cdot 7$ | $70 \cdot 7$ | 10.4 | + +5.4 |
| Southern * ${ }^{\text {* }}$ | 115,580 | 7,300 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 39.9 | 5.4 | +1.2 |
| South - Western | 71,820 | 1,260 | 3.0 | 21.7 | $3 \cdot 3$ | +0.3 |
| North-Midlands | 45,280 61,560 | 12,070 10,680 | 3.9 6.0 | 53.5 | 6.1 | +1.7 |
| North - Eastern | 30,190 | 10,680 1,290 | 6.0 | 71.0 64.8 | 15.6 10.5 | +5.0 +3.5 |
| North - Western | 41,760 | 1,490 | $8 \cdot 4$ | 27.6 | 10.5 9.0 | +3.5 +1.0 |
| Northern | 22,610 | 1,820 | $8 \cdot 3$ | 24.7 | 9.5 | +1.0 |
| Scotland | 86,660 | 7,140 | $6 \cdot 3$ | $25 \cdot 9$ | 7.8 | +0.8 |
| Wales ... | 26,060 | 750 | $10 \cdot 3$ | $29 \cdot 3$ | . 10.9 |  |
| Great Britain | 634,000 | 46,000 | $5 \cdot 6$ | $49 \cdot 8$ | 8.6 | $+2.4$ |
| N. Ireland | 29,000 | 1,000 | $35 \cdot 9$ | 41.2 | $36 \cdot 1$ | +1.5 |
|  <br> N. Ireland ... | 663,000 | 47,000 | $6 \cdot 9$ | $49 \cdot 6$ | $9 \cdot 7$ | $\div 2 \cdot 3$ |

III.-General and Agrioulitural Schemes. $\dagger$

| London | 1,981,190 | 951,920 | 9.5 | 10.9 | $10 \cdot 0$ | +0.9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eastern | 541,840 | 154,170 | $10 \cdot 9$ | 13.4 | 11.5 | +3.2 |
| Southern* | 868,120 | 232,520 | $8 \cdot 1$ | $10 \cdot 3$ | 8.5 | +1.6 |
| South - Western | 582,470 | 152,940 | 6.8 | 7 -1 | 6.9 | +1.0 |
| Midlands ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,019,260 | 392,660 | $5 \cdot 8$ | 8.4 | 6.5 | +1.2 |
| North-Midlands | 744,440 | 264,470 | $8 \cdot 2$ | 7.0 | $7 \cdot 9$ | +2.1 |
| North - Eastern | 975,380 | 381,220 | $9 \cdot 9$ | 6.6 | 9.0 | +1.6 |
| North - Western | 1,541,740 | 752,050 | 11.3 | $10 \cdot 0$ | 10.9 | +0.7 |
| Northern | 666,760 | 131,810 | 13.4 | 14-8 | 13.7 | +0.5 |
| Scotland | 1,133,030 | 417,650 | $10 \cdot 6$ | $12 \cdot 1$ | 11.0 | +0.6 |
| Wales ${ }_{\text {Special }}$ | 569,770 | 85,590 | $16 \cdot 3$ | 17.4 | 16.4 | +0.8 |
| Special Schemes | 100,000 | 59,000 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | -0.1 |
| Great Britain | 10,724,000 | 3,976,000 | $9 \cdot 8$ | $10 \cdot 0$ | $9 \cdot 9$ | +1.2 |
| $N$ N. Ireland | 219,100 | 112,900 | $27 \cdot 7$ | 19.5 | $24 \cdot 9$ | +1.4 |
| Great Britain \& N. Ireland ... | 10,943,000 | 4,088,900 | $10 \cdot 2$ | $10 \cdot 3$ | $10 \cdot 2$ | +1.1 |

## 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 January, 1939 :-

| Date. | Great Britain. |  |  |  |  | Great Britain and Northern Ireland. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men 18 and over. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ 14-17 . \end{gathered}$ | Women 18 and over. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ 14-17 . \end{gathered}$ | Total 14 and over. | Total <br> 14 and over. |
| 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 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 11 \text { December } 1940 \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | 897,984 | 35,418 | 377,168 | 50,955 | 1,361,525 | 1,440,923 |
| 15 January | 1,037,458 | 41,590 | 379,981 | 59,867 | 1,518,896 | 1,602,551 |

(2) Percentages unemployed among Insured Persons.

The following Table shows the percentages $\ddagger$ unemployed among insured persons, aged 16-64, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at one date in each month since January, 1939 :-

| Date. | General and Agricultural Schemes.§ |  |  | General Scheme.§ |  |  | Agricultural Scheme. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females | Total. | Males | Fe- males | Total |
| 1939. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16th January | 14.9 | $11 \cdot 9$ | 14.0 | $15 \cdot 2$ 14.2 | 11.5 | 14.2 | 9.0 | 43.0 39.8 | 11.2 9.9 |
| 13th February | $13 \cdot 8$ 12.6 | $11 \cdot 2$ $10 \cdot 2$ | 13.1 12.0 | 14.2 13.0 | 10.9 10.1 | $13 \cdot 3$ 12.2 | 7.8 6.6 | $39 \cdot 8$ $26 \cdot 2$ | $9 \cdot 9$ $7 \cdot 9$ |
| 17th April | 11.9 | 9.6 | 11.2 | $12 \cdot 3$ | $9 \cdot 6$ | 11.5 | $5 \cdot 7$ | $14 \cdot 2$ | $6 \cdot 2$ |
| 15th May | 10.8 | 8.9 | $10 \cdot 2$ | $11 \cdot 1$ | $8 \cdot 8$ | 10.5 | $5 \cdot 2$ | $13 \cdot 9$ | $5 \cdot 8$ |
| 12th June | $9 \cdot 9$ | $7 \cdot 7$ | $9 \cdot 3$ | $10 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 7$ | 9.6 | $4 \cdot 1$ | 6.8 | $4 \cdot 3$ |
| 10th July ... | $9 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 2$ | 8.7 | $9 \cdot 6$ | $7 \cdot 2$ | 9.0 | 3.8 | 6.0 | 4.0 |
| 14th August... | $8 \cdot 9$ | $7 \cdot 4$ | $8 \cdot 5$ | $9 \cdot 2$ | 7.4 | $8 \cdot 7$ | 3.7 | 7-1 | 3.9 |
| 11 th September | 8.2 | $10 \cdot 6$ | 8.8 | 8.5 | $10 \cdot 6$ 10.5 | $9 \cdot 1$ $9 \cdot 6$ | 3.1 3.7 | 7.9 | 3.4 |
| 16th October 13th November | 8.9 8.8 | 10.4 10.4 | $9 \cdot 3$ $9 \cdot 2$ | $9 \cdot 2$ 9.1 | $10 \cdot 5$ 10.3 | 9-6 | 3.7 4.4 | $7 \cdot 9$ $15 \cdot 1$ | 4.0 5.1 |
| 13th November | 8.8 8.8 | 10.4 9.8 | 9.2 | 9.1 9.0 | 10.3 9.5 | $9 \cdot 5$ $9 \cdot 1$ | 4.4 5.4 | $15 \cdot 1$ $36 \cdot 2$ | 5.14 |
| 15th January | 10.2 | $10 \cdot 3$ | 10.2 | 10.4 | $9 \cdot 8$ | $10 \cdot 2$ | 6.9 | $49 \cdot 6$ | 9.7 |

## * See footnote $\dagger$ in previous column. <br> See footnote *in previous column.

Up to and including June, 1939, these are revised percentages calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at the dates reterred to; those
for later months are based on the estimated numbers insured at the beginning for later months are oased on the estimated num revision.
§ Including the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries.

## UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AMONG INSURED PER. SONS, AGED 16-64, GT. BRITAIN AND N. IRELAND :-



COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.
analysis for 15 th January, 1940.

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { (18 years } \\ \text { and over) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { (under } \\ 18 \text { years) } \end{gathered}$ | Women <br> (18 years <br> and over) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { (under } \\ 18 \text { years) } \end{gathered}$ | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. Insured on Register:1. Claimants to Benefit and applicants for Unemployment Allowances 2. Non-claimants :- | 973,560 | 17,898 | 303,373 | 21,387 | 1,316,218 |
| (a) Aged 16-64 <br> (b) Aged 14 and $15 \cdots$ | 23,346 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,740 \\ & 7,658 \end{aligned}$ | 25,753 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,107 \\ 10,815 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54,946 \\ & 18447 \end{aligned}$ |
| B. Others on Register :- <br> 3. Applicants for unem4. Ployment allowances .1 cations :- <br> (a) Aged 16-64 <br> (b) Aged 14 and $15 \cdots$ | 16,472 24,080 | $\begin{array}{r} 297 \\ \\ 3,588 \\ 10,409 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 11,993 38,862 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,035 \\ 5,536 \\ 16,987 \end{array}$ | 29,797 <br> 72,066 27,396 |
| C. Total on Register | 1,037,458 | 41,590 | 379,981 | 59,867 | 1,518,896 |
| D. Insured Unemployed :Aged 16-64: <br> 5. Number on Register (items 1 and 2 (a))... <br> 6. Two months' file $\ddagger$ <br> 7. Special schemes Claimants to Benefit | $\begin{array}{r} 996,906 \\ 33,259 \\ 1,365 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,638 \\ 1,465 \\ 17 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 329,126 \\ 40,240 \\ 789 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25,494 \\ 2,195 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,371,164 \\ 77,159 \\ 2,239 \end{array}$ |
| Total aged 16-64 | 1,031,530 | 21,120 | 370,155 | 27,757 | 1,450,562 |
| 8. Aged 14 and 15 : <br> (a) Item 2 (b) <br> (b) Two months' file | 二 | $\begin{array}{r} 7,658 \\ 2,833 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 二 | $\begin{array}{r} 10,815 \\ 4,248 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,473 \\ 7,081 \end{array}$ |
| Total aged 14-64 | 1,031,530 | 31,611 | 370,155 | 42,820 | 1,476,116 |

- From July, 1938 , the figures include persons in the domestic employ-
ments brought into insurance in April, 1938; the effect of this is shown by ments brought into, insurance in April, 1938; the effect of this is shown by
the two points for July, 1938. t Excluding the period April, 1926, to March, 1927, and agri cultural workers,
for whom no figures were available. $\ddagger$ Sec explanation on page 52 .


## 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 15th January, 1940.

| Divisions (in italics) and Towns. | Number of Persons on Register at 15th January, 1940. |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inc. (+) or Dec. }(-) \\ \text { in Totals as } \\ \text { compared with } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men. | Women. | Juveniles. | Total. | $\begin{gathered} \text { 11thDec. } \\ 1939 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 16th Jan., } \\ & 1939 . \end{aligned}$ |
| London | 187,0811 | 103,065 | 18,486 | 308,632 | 21,878 | 8,274 |
| Eastern | 57,661 | 18,960 | 4,629 | 81,250 | 21,050 |  |
| Ipswich ... | 2,690 | 411 | 152 | 3,253 | 93 | 1,096 |
| Nest of Division | - 50,138 | 17,463 | 4,317 | 71,918 | 18,382 | 1,123 |
| Southern* | 68,150 | 22,536 | 7,017 | 97, 703 | 17,635 | 808 |
| Brighton | 5,207 | 2,494 | 430 | 8,131 | 720 | 74 |
| Chatham | 1,489 | 1,177 | 440 | 3,106 | 649 | 34 |
| Portsmouth | 2,148 | 1,307 | 688 | 4,143 | 107 | 3,015 |
| Reading... | 1,845 | 636 | 109 | 2,590 | 817 | -676 |
| Southampton | 3,087 54 5474 | 15,873 | 383 4.967 | 4,519 75,214 | 15,819 | 2,956 |
| South-Western | 38,897 | 10,983 | 3,705 | 53,585 | 7,331 | 16,462 |
| Bristol | 8,652 | 2,259 | 1,035 | 11,946 | 2,012 | 4,104 |
| Plymouth | 2,179 | 1,544 | 270 | 3,993 | 62 | 2,722 |
| Swindon... ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 776 | 303 | 118 | 1,197 | 33 | 385 |
| Midlands ... $\quad .$. | 57, | -3,842 | 3,048 | 90,315 | 17,017 | 52,280 |
| Birmingham | 10,998 | 5,990 | 354 | 17,342 | 2,401 | 14,900 |
| Coventry | 2,692 | 1,292 | 103 | 4,087 | 226 | 550 |
| Cradley Heath and Halesowen | 1,283 | 568 | 38 | 1,889 | 0 | 1,597 |
| Smethwick | 612 | 755 | 17 | 1,384 | 188 | 1,437 |
| Stoke-on-Tr | 10,216 | 9,540 | 560 | 20,316 | 1,567 | 8,226 |
| Walsall ... | 2,665 | 889 | 134 | 3,688 | 1,347 | 3,585 |
| West Bromwich | 704 | 176 | 24 | 904 | 261 | 1,610 |
| Wolverhampton | 2,596 | 927 | 168 | 37,691 | 9,751 | 3,037 |
| Rest of Division North-Midlands | 25, 259 | 16,687 | 1,650 | 80,356 | 9,751 20,510 | 17,338 |
| Derby | 2,016 | 656 | 78 | 2,750 | 692 | 2,244 |
| Grimsby | 6,039 | 1,036 | 813 | 7,888 | 865 | 1,315 |
| Leicester | 6,165 | 981 | 42 | 7,18 | 2,011 |  |
| Lincoln | 1,802 | 614 | 180 | 2,596 | 1,258 | 990 |
| Northampton ... | 2,365 | 465 | 43 | 2,873 | 610 | 1,141 |
| Nottingham ${ }_{\text {Rest of }}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}8,498 \\ 33\end{array}$ | 11,416 | 2,348 | 10,109 | 2,670 12,404 | 1,910 14,770 |
| North-Eastern ... | 95,653 | 22,945 | 6,033 | 124,631 | 20,238 | 77,632 |
| Barnsley | 4,807 | 375 | 261 | 5,443 | 789 | 2,650 |
| Bradford | 6,707 | 1,925 | 103 | 8,735 | 959 | 9,972 |
| Dewsbury | 1,095 | 371 | 34 | 1,500 |  | 2,436 |
| Doncaster | 3,610 | 617 | 656 | 4,883 | 475 | 1,220 |
| Halifax | 1,579 | 361 | 7 | 1,947 | 387 | 2,618 |
| Huddersfield | 1,859 | 630 | 59 | 2,548 | 700 | 3,487 |
| Hull | 11,425 | 2,516 | 1,264 | 15,205 | 1,310 | 2,735 |
| Leeds ... | 15,079 | 3,954 | 228 | 19,261 | 3,210 | 6,594 |
| Rotherham | 2,769 | 479 | 237 | 3,485 | 540 | - 3,109 |
| Sheffield... | 8,994 | 4,076 | 367 | 13,437 | 2,644 | - 15,386 |
| Wakefield | 2,223 | 649 | 128 | 3,000 | 439 | - $\quad 1,248$ |
| York $\quad \ldots$ | 2,284 | 517 | 142 | 2,943 | 1,521 | - 2,099 |
| Rest of Division | 33,222 | 6,475 | -14,5479 | 42,244 | 1,265 | - 24,078 |
| North-Western | 173,343 1,359 | 72,008 1,139 | 14,849 68 | 2,566 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ \pm \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 163,721 $-\quad 4,038$ |
| Accrington Ashton-u-Lyne... | 1,820 | 759 | 99 | 2,678 | 277 | - $\quad 3,183$ |
| Barrow ... | 903 | 518 | 163 | 1,584 | 179 | 1,933 |
| Birkenhead | 4,719 | 1,754 | 640 | 7,113 | 421 | 2,622 |
| Blackburn | 3,966 | 3,924 | 151 | 8,041 | 476 | 7,270 |
| Blackpool | 6,232 | 4,037 | 645 | 10,914 | + 27 | 510 |
| Bolton ... | 3,992 | 1,512 | 155 | 5,659 | + 455 | 7,220 |
| Burnley | 3,257 | 2,028 | 201 | 5,486 | 76 | 5,151 |
| Bury | 1,124 | 435 | 59 |  | 24 | 3,197 |
| Chorley ... | $\begin{array}{r}1,122 \\ 42 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 15,780 | 5,872 | 1,620 64,150 | 3,594 | - $\begin{array}{r}2,060 \\ = \\ \hline\end{array} 5,931$ |
| Liverpool | 42,498 | 15,780 | 5,872 | 64, 2714 | 3,594 | - 18,874 |
| Nelson ... | 1,044 | 366 | 49 | 1,459 | 42 | 2,976 |
| Oldham ... | 5,111 | 1,740 | 102 | 6,953 | 392 | 9,211 |
| Preston ... | 3,681 | 2,128 | 219 | 6,028 | 643 | 4,076 |
| Rochdale | 1,936 | 532 | 37 | 2,505 | 122 | 4,318 |
| St. Helens | 3,432 | 985 | 381 | 4,798 | 325 | - $\quad 3,275$ |
| Salford | 5,512 | 2,028 | 142 | 7,682 | 987 | 7,723 |
| Stockport | 3,813 | 2,205 | 199 | 6,217 | 861 | 2,779 |
| Warrington | 2,036 4 | 755 1,380 | 236 134 | 3,027 | 274 | 1,912 |
| Rest of Divisio | 51,878 | 19,730 | 4,624 | 76,232 | + 5,500 | 51,823 |
| Northern ... | 87,987 | 17,417 | 15,579 | 120,983 | + 4,967 | 57,179 |
| Darlington | 1,601 | 332 | 273 | 2,206 | + 587 | 1,112 |
| Gateshead | 4,577 | 1,212 | 839 | 6,628 | 734 | 3,271 |
| Hartlepools ... | 3,748 | + 671 | 681 | 5,080 | 349 | 4,129 |
| Middlesbrough ... | 4,555 | 1,158 | 942 | 6,655 | + 399 | 8,239 |
| Newcastle - on Tyne | 10,441 | 3,352 | 1,653 | 15,446 | + 1,117 | 4,507 |
| South Shields . | 5,852 | 895 | 791 | 7,538 | - 896 | 3,053 |
| Stockton-on-Tees | 2,919 | 645 | 599 | 4,163 | + 1,142 | - 3,965 |
| Sunderland | 9,535 | 1,895 | 1,718 | 13,148 | + 1,195 | 6,444 |
| Rest of Division | 44,759 | 7,257 | 8,103 | 60,119 | + 340 | 22,459 |
| Scotland ... | 120,629 | 50,576 | 13,828 | 185,033 | + 8,005 | - 102,704 |
| Aberdeen | 4,334 | 1,532 | 426 | 6,292 | + 442 | - 4,126 |
| Clydebank | \% 822 | 4 522 | - 255 | 1,665 | + 138 | - $\quad 2,223$ |
| Dundee Edinburgh | 11,290 | 3,911 | 1832 | 16,033 | $+\quad 1,358$ + + | - $\quad 5,031$ |
| Glasgowt | 36,757 | 18,337 | 3,422 | 58,516 | - 1,035 | - 29,626 |
| Greenock | 2,411 | 1,034 | 381 | 3,826 | + 98 | - 2,924 |
| Motherwell | 2,880 |  | - 488 | 4,280 | - 131 | 2,798 |
| Paisley | 1,487 | 7821 | 125 | 2,433 | + 10 | 2,626 |
| Port Glasgow .... |  | - 297 | 7 811 | 1,086 | - 110 | - $\begin{array}{r}1,597 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Rest of Division | 56,209 | 18,922 | 7,311 | 82,442 | + 6,627 | - 45,381 |
| Wales | 91,062 | 14,562 | 10,584 | 116,208 | + 4,783 | - 57,491 |
| Cardiff | 6,531 | 1,773 | 712 | 9,016 | - 290 | 4,936 |
| Llanelly | 1,680 | 293 | 213 | 2,186 | + 213 | - 4,719 |
| Newport | 2,771 | 1,243 | $3 \quad 395$ | 4,409 | + $\quad 372$ | - $\quad 2,580$ |
| Swansea. ${ }^{\text {a }}$, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 73,169 | 1 <br> 9,875 <br> 1 | 1,107 | 9,396 | + $\quad 261$ | - $\quad 5,679$ |
| Northern Ireland ... | 58,790 | 20,103 | - ${ }^{1,1762}$ | ${ }_{83,655}$ | + ${ }^{+}$ | - 11,128 |
| Belfast | 22,244 | 4 10,331 | 12,237 | 34,812 | + 2,419 | - 6,758 |
| Londonderry | 3,891 | $1{ }^{994}$ | 374 | 5,259 | + $\quad 27$ | - 660 |
| Lurgan ... | 1,468 | 1,175 | 115 | 2,758 | $8+\quad 343$ |  |
| Lisburn | 1,148 | 883 | 31 | 1,582 | + 67 | 513 |
| Newry | 2,950 | 0743 | 255 | 3,948 | + 376 | + 355 |
| Rest of Northern Ireland | 27,089 | 9 6,477 | $7 \quad 1,730$ | 35,296 | + 1,025 | - 3,006 |

$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Great Britain and } \\ \text { Northern Ireland }\end{array}\right\}\{1,096,248|400,084| 106,219|1,602,551|+161,628 \mid-531,258$

* This Division now covers the areas included in the former Southern and South-Eastern Divisions (for which separate statistics have been given in previous issues of this Gazette); see article on page 47.


## UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT 15th JANUARY: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

Thy statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemploy ment at July, 1939, and the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 15th January, 1940, 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 oxceptions, 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 also outside the scope of the agricultural scheme, including 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 15th January, 1940, are, however, given on page 56 .
An unemployment book, on which is recorded the industry in which he is employed, is issued to every insured person, and this book must be lodged at an Employment Exchange whenever the insured person makes a claim for unemployment benefit or for an
unemployment allowance, or registers as unemployed without claiming benefit or an allowance.

The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to be sick or deceased, or to have gone abroad, are excluded. Where information on these points is lacking, the books remain in the " lodged " files, and are included in the statistics of unemployment, for a period of two months from the date on which the insured person was last in touch with the Exchange.
The numbers unemployed given in the following Tables relate only to persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment. They include insured persons of those ages maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on pages 49,50 and 51 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 51.
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 54 and 55 it should be borne in mind that the percentage rates of unemployment at December, 1939, and January, 1940, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1939*, while the figures for January, 1939, used for the purpose of comparison, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1938. In an industry in which a relatively large change has occurred between July, 1938, and July, 1939, in the estimated number of insured workpeople, this change may have an important effect on the
relative percentage rates of unemployment.

| INDUSTRY. | Great Britain and northern Ireland. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Great Britain only. <br> Wholly Unemployed, TEmporary Stoppages and Casuals. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals). |  |  | Temporary Stoppages. |  |  | Total. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Agricultural Scheme:- <br> Farming, Forestry, etc. <br> Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc. <br> Private Gardening <br> Other Employments ... <br> Total, Agriculitural Scheme ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 29,622 4 4 | 15,807 5,807 | 45,429 | 2,463 | 1,162 | 3,625 | 32,085 | 16,369 | 49,054 | 22,370 | 16,567 | 38,937 |
|  | 4,208 | $\begin{array}{r}5,807 \\ 56 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 10,015 5,010 | 745 <br> 747 | $\begin{array}{r}334 \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,079 | 4,953 5 5,701 | 6,141 | 11,094 | 4,718 5,334 5 | 6,135 | 10,853 |
|  | 2,811 | 124 | 2,935 | 77 279 | 5 | 282 | 3,090 | 127 | 3,762 | 5,334 2,987 | 59 125 | 5,393 3,112 |
|  | 41,595 | 21,794 | 63,389 | 4,234 | 1,504 | 5,738 | 45,829 | 23,298 | 69,127 | 35,409 | 22,886 | 58,295 |
| Fishing | 7,110 | 300 | 7,410 | 239 | 24 | 263 | 7,349 | 324 | 7,673 | 7,276 | 324 | 7,600 |
| Mining:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coal Mining $\begin{aligned} & \text { Iron Ore and Ironstone mining }\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 47,109 \\ 550 \\ 502 \\ 5,89 \\ 1,303 \\ 418 \\ 1,241 \\ 57,027 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 253 \\ -\quad 5 \\ 15 \\ 1 \\ 156 \\ 4 \\ 434 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 47,362 \\ 500 \\ 507 \\ 5,99 \\ 1,304 \\ 574 \\ 1,245 \\ 57,461 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 13,153 \\ 52 \\ 53 \\ 3,585 \\ 1,975 \\ 330 \\ 527 \\ 19,675 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18 \\ = \\ -1 \\ -18 \\ 4 \\ 41 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,171 \\ 52 \\ 53 \\ 3,586 \\ 1,975 \\ 348 \\ 531 \\ 19,716 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 60,262 \\ 612 \\ 555 \\ 9,479 \\ 3,278 \\ 7,78 \\ 1,768 \\ 76,702 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 271 \\ -\quad 5 \\ 16 \\ 174 \\ 174 \\ 88 \\ 475 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 60,533 \\ 612 \\ 560 \\ 9,495 \\ 3,979 \\ \hline, 922 \\ 1,776 \\ \hline \sim \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 60,246 \\ 608 \\ 754 \\ 7,610 \\ 3,275 \\ 719 \\ 7,549 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 270 \\ -\quad 4 \\ 13 \\ 1 \\ 166 \\ 8 \\ 862 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 60,516 \\ 608 \\ 5568 \\ 7,623 \\ 3,876 \\ \hline 1,85 \\ 75,557 \\ 75,023 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stone Quarrying and Mining ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Slate Quarrying and Mining... Other Mining and Quarrying |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clay, Sand Gravel and Chalk Pits |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, Mining ... ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone, Concrete, etc. Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Total, N.-M. Mining Products | $\begin{array}{r} 851 \\ 2,332 \\ 794 \\ 3077 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 117 \\ 173 \\ 44 \\ 228 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 862 \\ 2,505 \\ 838 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118 \\ & 1,390 \\ & 434 \\ & 1,942 \end{aligned}$ | 35311 | $\begin{aligned} & 121 \\ & 1,395 \\ & 437 \\ & 1,953 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 969 \\ 3,722 \\ 1,228 \\ 5,919 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 178 \\ & 47 \\ & \hline 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 983 \\ 3,900 \\ 1,275 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 968 \\ 3,662 \\ 1,133 \\ 5,763 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 177 \\ & 45 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 982 \\ 3,839 \\ 1,178 \\ 5,999 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pottery, Earthenware, etc. <br> Glass :- <br> Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical Glass, Lenses, Prisms, etc.) Glass Bottles | 8,2812,280 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,038 \\ & 3,921 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,319 \\ & 6,201 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,617 \\ & 2,696 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 336 \\ 6,464 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,953 \\ & 9,160 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,898 \\ 4,976 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,374 \\ 10,385 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,272 \\ & 15,361 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,348 \\ 4,935 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,373 \\ 10,375 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,721 \\ & 15,310 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,466 \\ & 1,018 \\ & 2,484 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 441 \\ & 185 \\ & 626 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 353 \\ & 351 \\ & 704 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,907 \\ & 1,203 \\ & 3,110 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 283 \\ & 332 \\ & 615 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70 \\ & 19 \\ & 89 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,749 \\ & 1,350 \\ & 3,099 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 511 \\ & 204 \\ & 715 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{2 , 2 6 0} \\ & \mathbf{1 , 5 5 4} \\ & 3,814 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,719 \\ & 1,348 \\ & 3,067 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 511 \\ & 204 \\ & 715 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,230 \\ & 1,552 \\ & 3,782 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, Glass ... ... ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals ... ... ... ... | 2,822 | 1,544 | 4,366 | 243 | 1517335 | 3941125112 | $\begin{array}{r}3,065 \\ 659 \\ \hline 88\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,695 \\ \hline 195\end{array}$ | 4,7601,078 | 3,001 653 | 1,690418 | 4,691 |  |
| Explosives ${ }_{\text {Paint, Varnish, Red }} \ldots$ | 607 | 346 | , 953 | 52 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ${ }^{\text {P/ }}$ | ${ }_{2}^{811}$ | 323$\begin{array}{r}321 \\ 1,210 \\ 3,423\end{array}$ | 1,1343,436 | 77521 |  | ${ }_{650}^{112}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,747 \\ \hline 7,359\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,339 \\ & 3,811 \end{aligned}$ | 1,246 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,707 \\ & 7,228 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1,223 |  |
| Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. | ${ }_{6,466}^{2,226}$ |  |  |  | 129 388 | 1,251 1 |  |  | 4,086 11,170 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,320 \\ & 3,784 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,027 \\ 11,012 \end{array}$ |  |
| Metal Manufacture:Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. | 852 | 6 | 858 | 167 | 2 | 169 | 1,019 | 8 | 1,027 |  | 8 | 1,013 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,005 |  |  |  |
|  | 5,915 | 140 | 6,055 <br> 1,348 | 8,497 | 1170192 | 8,508 | $\begin{gathered} 14,412 \\ 1,422 \end{gathered}$ | 15245317 | 14,563 | 14,392 | $\begin{array}{r} 151 \\ 243 \\ 316 \\ 68 \\ \hline 1,026 \\ 1,026 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,543 \\ 1,609 \\ 3,295 \\ 2,280 \\ 1,4001 \\ 24,141 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | 1,173 | 175 |  | 249 |  | , 319 |  |  | 1,667 | 1,366 |  |  |  |
| Iron and Steei Tubes.... $\ldots .$. | 1,174 | ${ }_{61}$ | 1,235 | 1,066 | 198 | 1,074 | 2,240 | 69 | 2,309 | 2,212 |  |  |  |
| Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes |  | 194 | 1,889 | 1,497 |  | 530 | 1,192 | 227 | 1,419 | 1,175 |  |  |  |
| Total, Metal' M anufacture | 10,481 | 701 | 11,182 | 12,793 | 316 | 13,109 | 23,274 | 1,017 | 2f,291 | 23,129 |  |  |  |
| Engineering, etc. :General Engineering; Engineers' Iron |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional En aeering Total, Engineering | $\begin{array}{r} 16,096 \\ 1,955 \\ 1,79 \\ 2,432 \\ 22,282 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,944 \\ 913 \\ 20 \\ 36 \\ 3,913 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,040 \\ 2,868 \\ 1,819 \\ 2,468 \\ 26,195 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,649 \\ 162 \\ 122 \\ 421 \\ 3,354 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 299 \\ 94 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 327 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,878 \\ 256 \\ 123 \\ 424 \\ 3,681 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,745 \\ 2,17 \\ 1,92 \\ 2,85 \\ 25,636 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,173 \\ 1,007 \\ 21 \\ 39 \\ 4,240 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21,918 \\ 3,124 \\ 1,942 \\ 1,992 \\ 29,876 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,068 \\ 2,063 \\ 1,620 \\ 1,294 \\ 24,545 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,156 \\ 1,000 \\ 20 \\ 39 \\ 4,215 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21,224 \\ 3,063 \\ 1,640 \\ 2,83 \\ 28,760 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

February, 1940. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

| INDUSTRY. | Great bbitain and northern Ireland. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Great britaln only. <br> Whollt Unemployed, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES and Casuals. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals). |  |  | Trmporary Stoppages. |  |  | Total. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Construction and Repair of Vehicles :Motor Vehicles, Oycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. <br> Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. Total, Vehicles | $\begin{array}{r}11,906 \\ 1,019 \\ 11,032 \\ 13,957 \\ \hline 1515\end{array}$ | 1,927 98 44 2,069 | $\begin{array}{r} 13,833 \\ 1,117 \\ 1,076 \\ 16,026 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,396 \\ 103 \\ 338 \\ 3,837 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}201 \\ 29 \\ 12 \\ 242 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,597 \\ \hline 132 \\ \hline, 070 \\ 450 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,302 \\ 1,122 \\ 1,370 \\ 17,794 \end{array}$ | 2,128 $\mathbf{1 2 7}$ 56 2,311 | $\begin{array}{r} 17,430 \\ 1,249 \\ 1,426 \\ 20,105 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,602 \\ 1,060 \\ 1,358 \\ 17,020 \end{array}$ | 2,086 1126 566 2,268 | $\begin{gathered} 16,688 \\ 1,186 \\ 1,414 \\ 19,288 \end{gathered}$ |
| Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Other Metal Industries :- | 15,139 | 246 | 15,385 | 1,142 | 47 | 1,189 | 16,281 | 293 | 16,574 | 14,662 | 289 | 14,951 |
| Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding | 3,298 3 3 | 447 114 | 3,745 <br> 3,255 | 4,545 250 | 185 3 | $\begin{array}{r}4,730 \\ \hline 253\end{array}$ | 7,843 3,391 | ${ }_{117}^{632}$ | 8,475 3,508 | 7,766 3,205 3,76 | 630 <br> 115 <br> 15 | 8,396 3,320 |
| Electrical Wiring anatus, Lamps, | 3,475 | 5,006 | 8,481 | 327 | 390 | 717 | 3,802 | 5,396 | 9,198 | 3,740 | 5,385 | 9,175 |
| Electric Coobe, ${ }^{\text {Hand Toutlery, Saws, Fil }}$ | -678 | ${ }_{5}^{696}$ | 1,297 | 315 | 187 | 502 | 993 | 806 630 | 1,799 | 976 <br> 572 | 806 627 | 1,782 1,199 |
| Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Na | 456 465 | 435 | 1,022 | 123 100 | 64 73 | 187 173 | 579 | 630 508 | 1,073 | 540 | 504 | 1,044 |
| Brass and Allied Metaile wares ${ }_{\text {Heating }}$ | 424 <br> 25 | 46 | , | 112 | 1 | 113 | 1,036 | 47 | 1,083 | $\begin{array}{r}979 \\ 1,281 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +45 | 1,024 |
| Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. | 898 | 841 | 1,739 | 396 | 319 | 715 | 1,294 | 1,160 | 2,454 | 1,281 | 1,151 | 2,432 |
| Metal specifled $\qquad$ | 6,624 19,959 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,044 \\ 13,118 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,668 \\ & 33,077 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,662 \\ & 7,830 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 887 \\ 2,109 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,549 \\ & 9,939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,286 \\ 27,789 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,931 \\ 15,227 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{4} 4,217 \\ & 43,016 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,935 \\ 26,994 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,894 \\ 15,157 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,829 \\ & 42,151 \end{aligned}$ |
| Textiles :- Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton | $\begin{aligned} & 3,205 \\ & 2,389 \\ & 5,594 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,724 \\ 7,827 \\ 13,551 \\ 2,552 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,929 \\ 10,216 \\ 19,145 \\ 4,539 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,226 \\ & 845 \\ & 2,771 \\ & 1,726 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,381 \\ & 1,587 \\ & 1,968 \\ & 1,380 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,607 \\ & 2,432 \\ & 5,039 \\ & 3,106 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,431 \\ & 3,234 \\ & 7,665 \\ & 3,713 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,105 \\ 9,414 \\ 16,519 \\ 3,932 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,536 \\ & 12,688 \\ & 24,184 \\ & 7,645 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,428 \\ & 3,232 \\ & 7,660 \\ & 3,648 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,102 \\ 9,406 \\ 16,508 \\ 3,877 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,530 \\ 12,638 \\ 24,168 \\ 7,525 \end{gathered}$ |
| Woollen and Worsted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving, etc. Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture ... |  | 1,090 | 1,526 |  | 592 |  | $795$ |  | 2,477 | $\begin{aligned} & 791 \\ & 361 \end{aligned}$ | 1,659 | 2,450 |
| Linen ... | 3,390698 | 7,564 | 10,954 | 161 | 564 | $\begin{aligned} & 725 \\ & 725 \end{aligned}$ | 3,551 | 8,1128 | $\begin{array}{r}11,679 \\ 3,548 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 140 | 876 2,821 | 1,0163,546 |
| Jute $\ldots \ldots$ |  | 2,595 | 3,59311,563 | 29 46 | $\begin{aligned} & 226 \\ & 125 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 255 \\ & 171 \end{aligned}$ | 727 | $\xrightarrow{2,821} 1$ | -1,548 | 25 | 2,821 |  |
|  | 687 <br> 87 |  |  | 365144 |  | 1,742 | 793 | 3,469 | 4,262 | 778291 | 3,410 | 4,188 |
| Lace ... ... | 147 | 2,092 | 2,520 |  | 311 | 455 | 291 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carpets ${ }_{\text {Other Textlies }} \ldots$ | 28 | 716 2,443 | 3,244 3,276 | 342 180 | ${ }_{891}^{748}$ | 1,071 | 570 $\mathbf{1 , 0 1 3}$ | 3,434 | 4,347 | 864 | 2,644 | 3,508 |
| TextileBleaching, Printing, $\because \ddot{y}$ yeing, $\because$ etc | 2,366 | 1,397 | 3,763 | 3,725 | 1,721 | 5,446 | 6,091 | 3,118 | 9,209 | 5,291 | 2,867 | 8,158 |
| Total, Teartiles | 16,812 | 35,531 | 52,343 | 9,194 | 10,947 | 20,141 | 26,006 | 46,478 | 72,484 | 21,458 | 37,923 | 69,381 |
| Lether, Loather coods, Fur :- |  | $\begin{array}{r} 685 \\ 1,553 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,1,159 \\ & 1,237 \\ & 3,396 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 201 \\ & 77 \\ & 97 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3110 \\ & 3901 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,461 \\ & 1,680 \\ & 4,141 \end{aligned}$ |
| Teanning, Currying and Dressing ... | $\begin{aligned} & 1,291 \\ & 552 \\ & 1,843 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 476 \\ & 779 \end{aligned}$ | 1,6922,1212,18 | $\begin{array}{r}1,079 \\ \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{0 5 4} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,771 \\ & 1,704 \\ & 4,175 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,482 \\ 608 \\ 2,090 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,079 \\ & 2,051 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Leather Total, Leather ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clothing:- | 7872 | 748 | 15,620 | 1700 | 6,033 | 7,733 | 9,572 | 13,78114.406 | 23,35315,142 | 8,978 | 1324 | $\begin{array}{r} 22,224 \\ 14,442 \\ 3,761 \\ 4,363 \\ 1,133 \\ 6,580 \\ 53,, 003 \end{array}$ |
| Dress Making and Miliinner | 7,872 | 11,543 | 12,230 | 49 | ${ }_{2}, 863$ | 2,912 | ,736 |  |  | 731 | 14,211 |  |
| Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) | 687 | 1,425 | 2,112 | 254 | 1,411 | 1,665 | 941 | ${ }^{2}, 836$ | 3,777 | 939 | 2,822 |  |
| Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.... | 391 | 5,583 | 5,974 | 33 <br> 53 | 2,630 167 | 2,663 220 | 424 296 | 8,213 | 8,637 1,165 | 277 289 | 4,074 |  |
| Boots, Shoes, Slippers and cologs | 3,310 | 1,630 | 4,940 | 1,071 | ${ }_{786}$ | 1,857 | 4,381 | 2,416 | 6,797 | 4,178 | 2,402 |  |
| , Total, Clothing | 13,190 | 28,631 | 41,821 | 3,160 | 13,890 | 17,050 | 16,350 | 42,521 | 58,871 | 15,392 | 37,611 |  |
| Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ... Grain Milling | 6,3501,161 | 5,843228 | 12,1931,389 | 578191 | 1,08225 | 1,660216 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,928 \\ & 1,352 \end{aligned}$ | 6,925 | $\begin{array}{r} 13,853 \\ 1,605 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,304 \\ & 1,069 \end{aligned}$ | 6,640230 | 12,9441,299 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- | 1,265 | 4,332 | 5,516 | ${ }_{465}^{241}$ | 1,572 | 1,813 | 06 | 5,904 | 7,410 | 2 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,882 \\ 10,99 \\ 3,363 \\ 1,664 \\ 28,708 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,354 \\ 16,394 \\ 7,366 \\ 2,065 \\ 47,422 \end{array}$ |
| Other Food Industries | 5,206 | 9,810 | 15,016 |  | 1,261 | 1,726 | 5,671 | 11,071 | 16,742 | 5,465 4,003 |  |  |
| Drink Industries ${ }_{\text {Tobacose }} \ldots$ | 3,899 | 2,831 | 6,730 | 467 20 | 584 468 | 1,051 | 4,366 | 3,415 1,892 | 7,782 | 4,003 |  |  |
| Tobacco, ${ }_{\text {Total, } \text {, Food, Drink, }}$, etc. $\ldots$ | 18,291 | 24, 2168 | 1,83 42,759 | 1,962 | 4,992 | 6,954 | 20,253 | 29,460 | 19,713 | 18,714 |  |  |
| Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 213 \\ 295 \\ 3,415 \\ 636 \\ 4.559 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,559 \\ 1,0.05 \\ 20,16 \\ 2,582 \\ 30,302 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,004 \\ 684 \\ 16,224 \\ 1.803 \\ 24,715 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 211 \\ 295 \\ 3,358 \\ 607 \\ 4,471 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,215 \\ 19,58 \\ 2,58 \\ 29,10 \\ 29,186 \end{array}$ |
|  | 5,636 699 | 180 228 | 5,816 | 710 51 | 33 67 | 743 118 | 6,346 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14,027 | 2,537 | 16,564 | 2,674 | 878 | 3,552 | 16,701 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other Woodworking $\dddot{7}$. $\dddot{0}$ | 1,584 | 497 | 2,081 | 362 | 139 | 501 | 1,946 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper, Printing, otc. :- <br> Paper and Paper Board <br> Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery <br> Wall Paper Mäking ... <br> Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) <br> Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding | 21,946 | 442 | 25,388 | 3,797 | 1,117 | 1,914 | 25,743 | 4,559 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,229 | 618 | 1,847 | 377 | 143 | 520 | 1,606 | 761 | 2,367 | 1,560 | 754 | 2,314 |
|  | 822 | 2,925 | 3,747 | 126 | 912 | 1,038 | 948 | 3,837 | ,785 | 903 | 3,378 | 4,281 |
|  | 235 | 208 | 443 | 249 | 117 | 366 | 484 | 325 | 309 | 484 | 325 | 9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 368 |  |
|  | 18,150 | 7,990 | 26,140 | 4,743 | 1,983 | 6,726 | 22,893 | 9,973 | 32,866 | 22,420 | 9,694 | 32,114 |
| Total, Paper, Printing, | 20,586 | 12,090 | 32,676 | 5,502 | 3,176 | 8,678 | 26,088 | 15,266 | 41,354 | 25,523 | 14,519 | 40,042 |
| Building | 195,632 |  | 196,295 |  |  |  | ,233 |  |  | 56,424 |  | 257,107 |
| Public Works Contracting, etc. | , 65 | 93 |  |  | 3 | 10,811 | 102,373 | 96 | 102,463 |  | 95 | 97,699 |
| Other Manual, Building and Contracting | 287,197 | 756 | 287,953 | 81,409 | 41 | 81,450 | 368,606 | 797 | 369,4 | 354,028 | 778 | 354,806 |
| Othor manufacturing industrios | 1,384 | 1,935 |  |  |  |  | 1543 | 2,178 |  | 1.527 | ,176 |  |
| Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ... | 415 | 132 | 3,39 | 521 | 21 | 542 | ${ }^{1} 936$ | , 153 | 1,089 | 932 | 149 | 1,081 |
| Brushes and Brooms | 538 | 46 | 999 | 122 | 134 | 256 | 660 | 595 | 1,255 | 627 | 591 | 1,218 |
| Scientific and ments and Appatagras |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Musical Instruments ... | ${ }_{778}^{656}$. | ${ }_{220}^{542}$ | 1,198 | 49 100 | $\begin{array}{r}38 \\ 106 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 87 206 | 705 878 | 580 326 | 1,285 | ${ }_{876}^{698}$ | ${ }_{326}$ | 1,202 |
| Toys, Games and Sports Requisites | 610 | 939 | 1,549 | 115 | 165 | 280 | 725 | 1,104 | 1,829 | 716 | 1,097 | 1,813 |
| Total, other Manufacturing ... |  | 4,2 | 8,610 | 1,066 | 707 | 1,773 | 5,447 | 4,936 | 10,38 | 5,376 | 4,914 | 10,290 |
| Qas, Water and Electricity supply | 13,224 | 368 | 13,592 | 1,251 | 29 | 1,280 | 14,475 | 397 | 14,872 | 14,06 | 386 | 14,447 |
| Railway Service |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tramway and Omnibus Service .... | 4,492 | 342 | 6,941 | 56 | 9 | 573 | 7,165 5 5128 | 349 967 | 7,514 66095 | 6,873 5,014 | 345 <br> 959 | 5,973 |
| Other Road Passenger Transport ... | 3,884 | 313 | 4,197 | 600 300 | 17 | 317 | 4,184 | 330 | 4,514 | 3,954 | 323 | 4,277 |
| Goods Transport by Road ... ... |  |  | 12,432 | 1,139 | 3 | 1,142 | 13,395 | 179 | 13,574 | 12,497 | 177 | 12,674 |
| Dock, Harbour, Canail, etc. Service: :- | 21,011 | 1,195 | 22,206 | 255 | 60 | 315 | 21,266 | 1,255 | 22,521 | 20,505 | 1,234 | 21,739 |
| Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Harbour, Rïver añ̈ Canaï Service | 32,339 1,490 | ${ }_{36}^{196}$ |  | ${ }_{7} 779$ | 11 | 784 | 33,118 | 201 | 33,319 | 31,667 1 | 47 | ,868 |
| Other Total Docks, Harbours, etc. $\dddot{O l}^{\text {a }}$ | 33,829 | 232 | 32,5661 | 1,032 | 16 | 1,048 | 1,743 34,861 | 248 | 35,109 | 33,317 | 248 | 33,565 |
| Other Transport, Communication, etc. | 1,748 |  | 34,028 | ${ }_{128}^{128}$ | 35 | 1,163 | 1,876 | 315 | 2,191 | 1,830 | 312 | 20,142 |
| Total, Transport, etc. | 83,819 | 3,406 | 87,225 | 4,056 | 237 | 4,293 | 87,875 | 3,643 | 91,518 | 83,990 | 3,598 | 87,588 |
| Distributive Trades Commerce, Banking, Önsurance and | 94,868 | 67,70 | 162,570 | 5,936 | 7,902 | 13,838 | 100,80 | 75,6 | 176, | 93,344 | 72,988 | 166,332 |
| Miscellananeous trades and Services :-- | 7,756 | 3,281 | 21,037 | 314 | 78 | 392 | 8,070 | 3,35 | 11,42 | 7,617 | 3,299 | 10,916 |
| National Government Service |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Local Government Service ... | 53,317 | 2,894 9,199 | 15,149 62.516 | 4666 | 375 | -573 | 12,721 | 9,574 | 15,722 | 544,875 | 2,833 | 64,299 |
| Professional Services |  | 9,317 | 14,476 | 4,261 | 254 | 4,635 | 5,420 | 9,571 | 14,991 | 5,215 | 9,359 | 14,574 |
| Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, | 15,555 | ,730 | 29,285 | 785 | 544 | 1,329 | 16,340 | 14,274 | 30,614 | 15,656 | 14,104 | 29,760 |
| Laundry Service, Club, etc. Service |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. | 1,478 | 10,433 | 11,911 | 128 | 3,829 | 3,957 | 1,606 | 14,262 | 15,868 | 1,547 | 13,908 | 15,455 |
| Other Industries and Services. ... |  |  |  | 112 | 353 | 465 |  |  | -3,111 |  | 2,200 |  |
| Total, Miscellaneous ... ... | $\begin{array}{r} 15,315 \\ 129,314 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7,054 \\ 118,183 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,429 \\ 247,497 \end{array}$ | 1,520 8,265 |  | ${ }_{17,238}^{2,296}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,895 \\ 137,579 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,830 \\ 127,156 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22,725 \\ 264,735 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,466 \\ 130,405 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,647 \\ 123,577 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21,113 \\ 253,975 \end{array}$ |
| otal, General Schbur* | 882,670 | 333,657 | , 6,32 | 184, 823 |  |  | ,067,493 | 396,641 | , 64,13 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 10,32 | 184,823 | 62,984 | 247,807 | 1,067,433 |  | 1,464,134 | , 2 | 315,0 | 1,392,267 |
| tural Schemes* | 924,265 | 355,4 | 79,7 | 189,05 | 64,488 | 3,54 | 113.32 | 19.9 | 33.2 | , 2,6 | 97.9 | 450,5 |

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

Persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries are included in these figures.
Including 52,177 casuals (males, 50,$126 ;$ females, 2,051 ). Of these, 439 males and 61 fomales were insured under the agricultural schame


February, 1940. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

| INDUSTRY. | Estimated Number of Insured Persons, Aged 16-64, AT JULY, 1939. |  |  | Percentages at 15th January, 1940.* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Incriase ( + ) OR Decreabe ( - ) in Total Pergentages as COMPARED WITH |  | GRIAYBRITAIHONLY:TOTALPRROMF-TAGEBAT15THJAN.,1940. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MPORA } \\ & \text { OPPAGE } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | TOTAL. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males | Females. | Total. | Males | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Fe}- \\ \text { males. } \end{gathered}$ | Total | Males | $\mathrm{Fe}-$ males. | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 11TH } \\ & \text { DFC., } \\ & 1939 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \mathrm{TH} \\ & \mathrm{JAN}_{\mathrm{AN}} \\ & 1939 . \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Food, Drink and Tobaceo :- Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. | 108,330 | 73,400 | 181,730 | $5 \cdot 9$ | $8 \cdot 0$ | $6 \cdot 7$ | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 6.4 | 9.4 | $7 \cdot 6$ | + 0.8 |  | $7 \cdot 4$ |
| Grain Milling ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Sugar Con- | 29,700 | 3,970 | 33,670 | 3.9 | $5 \cdot 7$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | $0 \cdot 7$ | $0 \cdot 7$ | 0.7 | 4.6 | 6.4 | 4.8 | +0.3 | - $2 \cdot 2$ | 4.0 |
| Cocos, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery | 25,810 | 52,560 | 78,370 | 4.9 | $8 \cdot 2$ | $7 \cdot 1$ | 0.9 | 3.0 | $2 \cdot 4$ | $5 \cdot 8$ | 11.2 | 9.5 | + 1.8 | $-4.2$ | 9.4 |
| fectionery Other Food Industries | 73,390 | 66,480 27,600 | 139,870 120,560 | $7 \cdot 1$ $4 \cdot 2$ | $14 \cdot 8$ $10 \cdot 3$ | $10 \cdot 7$ $5 \cdot 6$ | 0.6 0.5 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 7.7 | 16.7 | 12.0 | +1.8 | -3.5 | 11.9 |
| Drink Industries ${ }_{\text {Tobsco, Cigars, }}$ Cigarettes and Snüf | 92,960 | 27,020 | 120,540 | 4.6 | 10.3 4.9 | 5.6 4.1 | 0.5 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.9 1.1 | 4.7 2.8 | 12.4 6.5 | $6 \cdot 5$ 5.2 | +0.7 +0.4 | - 2.0 -0.5 | 6.2 |
|  | 345,710 | 253,030 | 598,740 | $5 \cdot 3$ | $9 \cdot 7$ | 7.1 | 0.6 | 1.9 | $1 \cdot 2$ | 5.8 | ${ }_{11} 1.6$ | 5.2 | +0.4 +1.1 | - 0.5 -2.8 | 8.0 |
| Woodworking, etc. :- | 63,760 | 3,360 | 67,120 | 8.8 | 5.4 | $8 \cdot 7$ | $1 \cdot 2$ | 0.9 | 1.1 | 10.0 | $6 \cdot 3$ | $9 \cdot 8$ | + 1.2 | - $5 \cdot 0$ | $9 \cdot 4$ |
| Wawmilling and Boxes and Packing Cases .... | 9,150 | 2,250 | 11,400 | $7 \cdot 6$ | $10 \cdot 1$ | $8 \cdot 1$ | $0 \cdot 6$ | $3 \cdot 0$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | 8.2 | 13.1 | 9.2 | +1.7 | - 9.6 | 8.7 |
|  | 117,720 | 27,230 | 144,950 | 11.9 | $9 \cdot 3$ | 11.4 | $2 \cdot 3$ | $3 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 5$ | 14.2 | 12.5 | 13.9 | + 2.7 | - 1.9 | $13 \cdot 7$ |
| Other Woodworking ..̈̈ng, ${ }^{\text {Wotal, Woodworking }}$, ... | 18,130 208,760 | 5,750 38,590 | 23,880 247,350 | $8 \cdot 7$ $10 \cdot 5$ | 8.6 8.9 | $8 \cdot 7$ $10 \cdot 3$ | 2.0 | 2.5 2.9 | 2.0 2.0 | 10.7 12.3 | 111.1 | 10.8 12.3 | + 1.1 +2.1 | - 3.5 -3.9 | $10 \cdot 3$ |
|  | 208,760 | 38,590 | 247,350 | 10.5 | 8.9 | $10 \cdot 3$ | 1.8 | $2 \cdot 9$ | $2 \cdot 0$ | $12 \cdot 3$ | 11.8 | 12.3 | $+2 \cdot 1$ | $-3 \cdot 2$ | $12 \cdot 0$ |
| Papor, Printing, otc. :Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery | 50,640 | 18,010 | 68,650 | 2.4 | 3.4 | $2 \cdot 7$ | 0.8 | $0 \cdot 8$ | 0.7 | $3 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | 3.4 | -0.1 | $-3.7$ | 3.4 |
|  | 27,030 | 49,160 | 76,190 | 3.0 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 4.9 | 0.5 | $1 \cdot 9$ | 1.4 | $3 \cdot 5$ | 7.8 | 6.3 | +1.5 | $-1.1$ | $5 \cdot 7$ |
| Wall Paper Making ... | 5,000 | 2,620 | 7,620 | $4 \cdot 7$ | $7 \cdot 9$ | $5 \cdot 8$ | $5 \cdot 0$ | $4 \cdot 5$ | $4 \cdot 8$ | $9 \cdot 7$ | 12.4 | $10 \cdot 6$ | + 0.3 | + $4 \cdot 0$ | $10 \cdot 6$ |
| Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) | 4,530 | 5,770 | 10,300 | 3.3 | $6 \cdot 0$ | $4 \cdot 8$ | $0 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 4$ | 0.3 | $3 \cdot 5$ | 6.4 | $5 \cdot 1$ | $+0.1$ | - 1.4 | $5 \cdot 1$ |
| Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ... | 189,570 | 98,820 | 288,390 | $9 \cdot 6$ | 8.1 | $9 \cdot 1$ | 2.5 | $2 \cdot 0$ | $2 \cdot 3$ | $12 \cdot 1$ | $10 \cdot 1$ | 11.4 | $+0.6$ | + $2 \cdot 9$ | 11.3 |
|  | 276,770 | 174,380 | 451,150 | 7-4 | $6 \cdot 9$ | 7-2 | $2 \cdot 0$ | 1.9 | $2 \cdot 0$ | $9 \cdot 4$ | 8.8 | $9 \cdot 2$ | $+0.6$ | +1.2 | 9.0 |
| Building and Contracting :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building <br> Public Works Contracting, etc. Total, Building and Contracting | 1,028,230 | 13,320 | 1,041,550 | $19 \cdot 0$ | $5 \cdot 0$ | 18.8 | 6.9 | $0 \cdot 3$ | 6.8 | 25-9 | $5 \cdot 3$ | $25 \cdot 6$ | + 9.8 | $+1.7$ | 25.2 |
|  | 1,389,790 | 2,030 15,350 | 1,405,140 | $25 \cdot 3$ $20 \cdot 7$ | $4 \cdot 6$ $4 \cdot 9$ | $25 \cdot 2$ $20 \cdot 5$ | 3.0 $5 \cdot 8$ | ${ }_{0} \cdot 1$ | 3.0 5.8 | $28 \cdot 3$ $26 \cdot 5$ | 4.7 $5 \cdot 2$ | ${ }_{26 \cdot 3}^{28 \cdot 2}$ | +9.8 $+\quad 3.7$ +8.3 | $-12 \cdot 7$ -1.7 | $27 \cdot 4$ $25 \cdot 8$ |
| Other Manufacturing Industries :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rubber | 40,170 | 28,710 2,200 | 68,880 13,440 | 3.4 3.7 | $6 \cdot 7$ 6.0 | 4.8 | 0.4 4.6 | 0.9 1.0 | 0.6 | 3.8 8.3 | 7.6 | 5.4 | +0.2 +1.3 | -4.0 -4.3 | $5 \cdot 4$ |
| Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. $\quad . .$. Brushes and Brooms | 11,240 | 5,930 | 12,070 | $8 \cdot 8$ | $7 \cdot 8$ | $8 \cdot 3$ | 1.9 | $2 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | $10 \cdot 7$ | 10.0 | 10.4 | +3.2 | -4.3 -4.5 | 8.0 10.2 |
| Scientifle and Photographic Instru- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ments and Apparatus | 29,750 7,400 | 13,310 2,010 | 43,060 9,410 | 2.2 10.5 | 4.1 10.9 | 2.8 10.6 | 0.2 1.4 | $0 \cdot 3$ 5.3 | 0.2 | 2.4 11.9 | 4.4 16.2 | 3.0 12.8 | + 0.5 | $=1.0$ $=0.6$ | 3.0 12.8 |
| Toys, Games and Sports Requisites | 7,590 | 9,830 | 17,420 | 8.0 | 9.6 | 8.9 | 1.6 | $1 \cdot 6$ | 1.6 | 9.6 | 11.2 | 10.5 | + 1.2 | - 1.6 | $12 \cdot 8$ 10.4 |
| Total, Other Manufacturing ... | 102,290 | 61,990 | 164,280 | $4 \cdot 3$ | $6 \cdot 8$ | $5 \cdot 2$ | 1.0 | $1 \cdot 2$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | $5 \cdot 3$ | , | 5 | $+0.6$ | $-3.0$ | $6 \cdot 3$ |
| Eas, Water and Electricity Supply | 210,830 | 11,630 | 222,460 | 6.3 | 3.2 | $6 \cdot 1$ | $0 \cdot 6$ | $0 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 6$ | 6.9 | $3 \cdot 4$ | 6.7 | + 0.6 | $-2.3$ | $6 \cdot 6$ |
| Transport and Communication :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Railway Service ... | 155,750 | 9,480 | 165,230 | $4 \cdot 2$ | $3 \cdot 6$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | $4 \cdot 6$ | 3.7 | $4 \cdot 5$ | $+0.2$ | $-6.9$ | $4 \cdot 4$ |
| Tramway and Omnibus Service | 198,430 | 12,740 | 211,170 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 6.8 | $2 \cdot 5$ | $0 \cdot 3$ | 0.8 | $0 \cdot 4$ | 2.6 | $7 \cdot 6$ | 2.9 | $-0.4$ | - 1.4 | $2 \cdot 9$ |
| Other Road Passenger Transport | 37,140 | 3,200 | 40,340 | 10.5 | 9.8 | $10 \cdot 4$ | $0 \cdot 8$ | 0.5 | $0 \cdot 8$ | 11.3 | $10 \cdot 3$ | 11.2 | -0.5 | $-5.1$ | 10.8 |
| Goods Transport by Road | 156,450 | 4,960 | 161,410 | 7.8 | 3.5 | 7.7 | $0 \cdot 8$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | $0 \cdot 7$ | $8 \cdot 6$ | 3.6 | 8.4 | $+0.3$ | $-5.7$ | 8.0 |
| Shipping Service $\ldots$...... | 122,870 | 6,760 | 129,630 | 17-1 | $17 \cdot 7$ | 17-1 | $0 \cdot 2$ | 0.9 | $0 \cdot 3$ | 17-3 | 18.6 | $17 \cdot 4$ | -0.6 | -9.3 | $17 \cdot 1$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) | 135,410 | 1,610 | 137,020 | $23 \cdot 9$ | $12 \cdot 2$ | $23 \cdot 7$ | $0 \cdot 6$ | $0 \cdot 3$ | $0 \cdot 6$ | 24.5 | 12.5 | $24 \cdot 3$ | + 1.0 | $-5.7$ | $23 \cdot 9$ |
| Harbour, River and Canal Service | 25,570 | , 510 | 26,080 | $5 \cdot 8$ | 7.1 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 1.0 | $2 \cdot 1$ | 1.0 | 6.8 | 9.2 | 6.9 | + 0.6 | - 4.5 | 6.7 |
| Total Docks, Harbours, etc. ... | 160,980 | 2,120 | 163,100 | $21 \cdot 0$ | 10.9 | $20 \cdot 9$ | 0.7 | $0 \cdot 8$ | $0 \cdot 6$ | 21.7 | $11 \cdot 7$ | 21.5 | + 0.9 | - 5.7 | 21.1 |
| Other Transport, Communication, etc, Total, Transport, etc.... | 17,770 | 2,890 | 20,660 | 9.8 | $9 \cdot 7$ | 9.8 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.8 | $10 \cdot 6$ | 10.9 | $10 \cdot 6$ | +0.2 | $-4.7$ | 10.4 |
|  | 849,390 | 42,150 | 891,540 | 9.9 | $8 \cdot 1$ | 9.8 | $0 \cdot 4$ | 0.5 | 0.5 | $10 \cdot 3$ | 8.6 | $10 \cdot 3$ | $+0.1$ | $-5.5$ | $10 \cdot 0$ |
| Distributive Trades Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance | 1,258,940 | 832,000 | 2,090,940 | 7.5 | $8 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 8$ | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 8.0 | $9 \cdot 1$ | 8.4 | $+0.6$ | $-2 \cdot 3$ | 8.1 |
|  | 176,450 | 96,300 | 272,750 | $4 \cdot 4$ | 3.4 | $4 \cdot 0$ | $0 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | $0 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 6$ | $3 \cdot 5$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | $-0.2$ | $-0.3$ | $4 \cdot 1$ |
| Miscellaneous Trades and Services :-National Government Service |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 183,340 | 31,460 | 214,800 | $6 \cdot 7$ | $9 \cdot 2$ | $7 \cdot 1$ | $0 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 3$ | 0.2 | 6.9 | $9 \cdot 5$ | $7 \cdot 3$ | $+0.6$ | $-3.7$ | 7. |
| Local Government Service ... | 382,560 | 90,290 | 472,850 | 13.9 | $10 \cdot 2$ | $13 \cdot 2$ | 1.1 | $0 \cdot 4$ | 1.0 | 15.0 | $10 \cdot 6$ | 14.2 | +1.0 | - $2 \cdot 4$ | 13.9 |
| Professional Services | 107,770 | 115,450 | 223,220 | $4 \cdot 8$ | 8.1 | $6 \cdot 5$ | $0 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 2$ | $5 \cdot 0$ | $8 \cdot 3$ | 6.7 | -0.2 | +1.9 | 6.6 |
| Entertainments, Sport, etc. ... <br> Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service | 89,300 | 67,170 | 156,470 | $17 \cdot 4$ | $20 \cdot 4$ | $18 \cdot 7$ | 0.9 | $0 \cdot 9$ | $0 \cdot 9$ | 18.3 | 21.3 | $19 \cdot 6$ | $-1.1$ | + 0.2 | $6 \cdot 6$ 19.3 |
|  | 192,850 | 314,440 | 507,290 | 14.2 | $20 \cdot 3$ | 18.0 | $0 \cdot 4$ | 0.8 | 0.6 | $14 \cdot 6$ | 21.1 | $18 \cdot 6$ | $-1.0$ |  |  |
| Laundry Servlce | 30,820 | 123,710 | 154,530 | $4 \cdot 8$ | 8.4 | $7 \cdot 7$ | 0.4 | 3.1 | $2 \cdot 6$ | $5 \cdot 2$ | 11.5 | $10 \cdot 3$ | -0.7 | + 2.3 | 18.2 10.2 |
| Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. Other Industries and Services | 10,350 | 19,700 | 30,050 | 7.5 | 9.5 | 8.8 | $1 \cdot 1$ | 1.8 | 1.6 | 8.6 | 11.3 | 10.4 | + 0.3 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ +0.7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $10 \cdot 3$ |
|  | 123,450 | 65,750 | 189,200 | 10.8 | $10 \cdot 7$ | $10 \cdot 8$ | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | $12 \cdot 1$ | 11.9 | 12.0 | + 0.8 | -6.7 | 11.4 |
| Total, Miscellaneous ... | 1,120,440 | 827,970 | 1,948,410 | $11 \cdot 5$ | 14.3 | $12 \cdot 7$ | 0.8 | $1 \cdot 1$ | 0.9 | $12 \cdot 3$ | $15 \cdot 4$ | $13 \cdot 6$ |  | - 1.5 | $13 \cdot 3$ |
| Total, Grneral Sohemè | 10,280,100 | 4,041,900 | 14,322,000 | 8.6 | $8 \cdot 3$ | 8.5 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 10.4 | $9 \cdot 8$ | 10.2 | $+1.1$ | $-4.0$ | 9.9 |
| Total, General and Agricultoral Schbiges $\dagger$ | 10,943,100 | 4,088,900 | 15,032,000 | 8.4 | $8 \cdot 7$ | 8.5 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 10.2 | $10 \cdot 3$ | $10 \cdot 2$ | +1.1 | $-3 \cdot 8$ | $9 \cdot 9$ |

[^2]
## 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 numbers of insured persons aged 16-64 unemployed at 15th January, differed from the figures for 11 th December, by 1,000 or more :-

| Industry. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Industry. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industries in which the total numbers unemployed increased :- |  |  |  | Industries in which the total numbers unemployed increased -(contd.): |  |  |  |
| Building ... $\ldots$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | + 102,576 | 33 | 102,543 | Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Cocoa Chocolate and Sugar Con- | 1,385 | 24 | 1,409 |
| Agriculture, Horticulture, etc. | a $+\quad 10,163$ $+\quad 13,294$ | + 6,289 | + 102,543 | fecoa fectionery | 90 | 1,301 | 1 |
| Distributive Trades | 13,294 3,140 | + 914 | $+\quad 13,280$ $+\quad 13$ | Tailoring ... | 230 | 1,158 | 1,391 |
| Local Government Service | 5,152 | + 9,872 | + 13,012 | Artificial Stone, Concrete, etc. ... | 1,338 | 1,16 | 1,374 |
| Furniture Making, Upholstery, ${ }^{\text {etce. }}$ | $+\quad 3,287$ $+\quad$ | $\begin{array}{r}7 \\ +\quad 601 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $+\quad 4,735$ <br> $+\quad 3,888$ | Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. | 9 | 1,156 | 1,165 |
| Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ +\quad 3,152 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | + 601 | $+\quad 3,888$ $+\quad 3,160$ | Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ... | + 1 | 1,090 | + 1,091 |
| Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. Making - Pottery, Earthenware, etc | 2,878 | + 67 | $+\quad 3,160$ $+\quad 2,945$ | Industries in which the total numbers |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous Food Industries | 771 | + 1,741 | + 2,512 | unemployed decreased :- |  |  |  |
| Stone Quarrying and Mining .. | 2,204 | 1,832 | 2,408 | Laundry Service | 13 | 1,172 | 1,185 |
| Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc. and General Iron Founding | 2,204 | 1 | 2,205 | Dress Making and Millinery ${ }_{\text {Motor }}$ Vehicles, Gycles and Air- | 174 | 1,323 | 1,497 |
| Slate Quarrying and Mining | 2,007 1,709 | $\pm \quad 25$ | + 2,032 | craft | 1,494 | 169 | 1.663 |
| Printing, Publishing and Book- |  | - 2 | 1,707 | Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) | 307 |  |  |
|  | 452 | + 1,166 | + 1,618 |  | 582 | 1,234 | 1,744 1,816 |
| Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Ser- vice vice | 172 | + 1,372 | 1,544 | Cotton Hotel, Boarding House, Clüb, etc. |  | 2,200 | 1,816 2,269 |
| National Government Service | + 1,529 $+\quad 1,173$ | + 14 | + 1,543 | Service ... ... ... ... | 1,663 | 3,241 | 4,904 |
|  |  | + 260 | 1,433 | Coal Mining | 12,142 | 24 | 11,166 |

## JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS．

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

JUVENILES，UNDER 18 years of age，on the Registers of Employment Exohanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux at 15th January， 1940.

| Division | Boys． |  |  | Girls． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aged <br> 14 and 15. | Aged <br> 16 and 17. | Total． | Aged 14 and 15. | Aged <br> 16 and 17. | Total． |
| London | 3，496 | 4，275 | 7，771 | 5，125 | 5，590 | 10，715 |
| Eastern | 801 | 1，385 | 2，186 | 847 | 1，596 | 2，443 |
| Southern＊ | 1，073 | 1，421 |  | 2，075 | 2，448 | 4，523 |
| South－Western | 698 | 983 | 1，681 | 985 | 1，039 | 2，024 |
| Midlands | 403 | 844 | 1，247 | 742 | 1，059 | 1，801 |
| North－Midlands | 479 | 1，038 | 1，517 | 805 | 1，377 | 2，182 |
| North－Eastern | 1，006 | 1，416 | 2，422 | 1，785 | 1，826 | 3，611 |
| North－Western | 2，981 | 3，668 | 6，649 | 3，827 | 4，373 | 8，200 |
| Northern | 3，334 | 2，626 | 5，960 | 5，269 | 4，350 | 9，619 |
| Scotland | 1，992 | 3，480 | 5，472 | 3，448 | 4，908 | 8，356 |
| Wales | 1，804 | 2，387 | 4，191 | 2，894 | 3，499 | 6，393 |
| Great Britain | 18，067 | 23，523 | 41，590 | 27，802 | 32，065 | 59，867 |
| N．Ireland | 535 | 2，357 | 2，892 | 471 | 1，399 | 1，870 |
| Gt．Britain and N．Ireland | 18，602 | 25，880 | 44，482 | 28，273 | 33，464 | 61，757 |

Insured Juveniles，under 18 years of age，recorded as UNEMPLOYED at 15th Jandary， 1940.

| Division． | Boys． |  |  | Girls． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aged <br> 14 and 15. | Aged <br> 16 and 17. | Total． | Aged <br> 14 and 15. | Aged <br> 16 and 17. | Total． |
| London | 2，700 | 3，495 | 6，195 | 3，722 | 5，022 | 8，744 |
| Eastern | 437 | 1，356 | 1，793 | 481 | 1，423 | 1，904 |
| Southern＊${ }^{\text {c．．．}}$ | 666 | 1，291 | 1，957 | 1，160 | 2，133 | 3，293 |
| South－Western | 300 | 875 | 1，175 | 340 | 846 | 1，186 |
| Midlands ．．． | 332 | 790 | 1，122 | 502 | 961 | 1，463 |
| North－Midlands | 337 | 1，009 | 1，346 | 543 | 1，334 | 1，877 |
| North－Eastern | 476 | 1，242 | 1，718 | 917 | 1，731 | 2，648 |
| North－Western | 1，799 | 3，387 | 5，186 | 2，350 | 3，953 | 6，303 |
| Northern． | 1，354 | 2，371 | 3，725 | 2，037 | 3，502 | 5，539 |
| Scotland | 1，494 | 3，375 | 4，869 | 2，285 | 4，543 | 6，828 |
| Wales $\ldots$ | 596 | 1，912 | 2，508 | 726 | 2，241 | 2，967 |
| Special Schemes | － | 17 | 17 | － | 68 | 68 |
| Great Britain | 10，491 | 21，120 | 31，611 | 15，063 | 27，757 | 42，820 |
| N．Ireland | 499 | 2，253 | 2，752 | 471 | 1，244 | 1，715 |
| Gt．Britain and N．Ireland | 10，990 | 23，373 | 34，363 | 15，534 | 29，001 | 44，535 |

Note：－These figures include not only insured juveniles on the register，but also those whose unemployment books were in the＂two－months＇file．＂（See 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 Instruttion in January， 1940.

| Division． | Week ended 24th Jan．， 1940. |  |  |  | Month ended 24th Jan．， 1940. |  |  | Total number of individuals who have attended Junior In－ struction Centres and Classest since Ist April， 1939. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Junior Instruction Centres and Classes． |  |  |  | Other Educational Institutions． |  |  |  |
|  | No． of Cen－ tres． | No．ofClasses | A verage attendance． |  | No． of Insti－ tu－ tions． | Average attendance． |  |  |
|  |  |  | Boys． | Girls． |  | Boys． | Girls． |  |
| London |  | － | － | － | － | － | － | 720 |
| Eastern ．．． | 1 | － | 77 | 89 | 二 | 二 | 二 | 816 |
| Southern＊．．． |  | 二 | － | － | － | － | － | 882 |
| S．Western Midlands | 1 | － | － | 26 | 6 | 6 | 15 | 987 |
| M．Midlands | 1 | 1 | 52 32 | 46 | 2 | 2 | － | 962 |
| N．Eastern | 6 | 2 | 324 | 530 | 1 | 18 | － | 1,186 6,894 |
| N．Western | 4 | － | 182 | 172 | － | － |  | 15，420 |
| Northern ．．． | 8 |  | 188 | － 554 | － | 38 | － | 16，032 |
| Wales $\quad . .$. | 21 | 3 | 864 | $\begin{array}{r} 554 \\ 1,456 \end{array}$ | 17 | 38 | 22 1 | 17,859 14,442 |
| Britain | 43 | $8 \ddagger$ | 1，719 | 2，912 | 27 | 64 | 38 | 76，200 |

[^3]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 15th January， 1940.

| Industry | Great Britain． |  | Great Britain and Northern Ireland． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boys． | Girls． | Boys． | Girls． |
| Agricultu |  |  |  |  |
| Farming，Forestry，etc．．．．．．． | 300 103 | 157 164 | 323 | 164 |
| Market $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other } \\ & \text { Employments }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 164 |
| Private Gardening） | 58 | 5 | 61 | 5 |
| Total，Agricultural Scheme | 461 | 326 | 501 | 327 |
| Fishing | 12 |  | 12 |  |
| Mining：－ <br> Coal Mining | 171 | 4 | 171 | 4 |
| All other Mining，etc． | 70 | 4 | 72 |  |
| Non－Metal，Miniliferous Mining Products | 241 51 51 | 15 | 243 51 51 | 9 |
| Non－metaliterous mining Procucts ．．． | 129 | 15 | 133 | 9 |
| Pottery，Earthenware，otc． | 38 | 67 | 38 | ， |
|  | 51 | 134 | 52 | 134 |
| Chemicals，Paints，Oils，otc． | 99 | 385 | 99 | 385 |
| Metal manufacture <br> Enginearing，efc．：－ <br> General Engineering；Engineers＇Iron | 76 | 72 | 77 | 72 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| and Steel Founding ．．．．．． | 459 | 125 | 478 | 128 |
| Other Engineering ．．． | 142 | 53 178 | 142 | 53 |
| Construction and Repair of Vohicicles：－ |  |  |  |  |
| Motor Vehicles，Cycles and Aircraft | 268 | 53 | 291 | 7 |
| Other Vehicles | 43 |  | 45 |  |
| 8hipbuilding and Ship Repapairing ．．．． |  | 58 |  | 62 |
| 8hipbuilding and Ship Repairing Other Metal Industries ：－ | 85 | 2 | 87 |  |
| Electric Cable，Apparatus，Lamps，etc． | 192 | 2 | 3 | 292 |
| All others |  |  |  |  |
| Toxtiles：－ <br> Cotton Preparing，Spinning，etc． Cotton Manufacturing（Weaving，etc．） | 739 | 653 | 745 | 653 |
|  | 27 | 47 | 27 | 7 |
|  | 13 | 52 | 13 |  |
| wroal，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 40 | 99 | 0 |  |
| Linen ．．． |  | 4 |  |  |
| Hosiery ．．． | 16 | 19 | 64 | 133 |
| All other Textiles ．．．． | 96 | 380 | 119 | 396 |
| Leathor，Loather Goods，Fur ．．．．．．． | 191 | 798 | 270 | 919 |
|  | 56 | 106 | 56 | 107 |
| Tailoring $\ldots$ ．${ }^{\text {and }}$ Miilinery $\ldots$ ．．． | 100 | 614 | 103 | 649 |
|  | 10 | 473 | 10 | 475 |
| Shirts，Collars，Underclothing，etc． | 13 | 319 | 24 | 419 |
| Boots，Shoes，Slippers and Clogs ．．． | 118 | 100 | 122 | 100 |
| Other Clothing $\quad . . . .$. | 29 | 132 | 29 | 135 |
| Total，Foothe Drink and Tobaccöo ：－Bread，Biscuits，Cakes，etc． | 270 | 1，638 | 288 | 1，778 |
|  | 130 | 585 | 140 | 598 |
| Cocoa，Chocolate and Sugar Con－ fectionery |  |  |  |  |
|  | 39 | 602 | 5 | 606 |
| Tobacco，Cigars，Cigarettes and Snüff | 127 | 541 | 140 |  |
| oodworking，etc．Furniture Making，Upholstering，etc． | 299 | 1，758 | 325 | 1，844 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| All other Woodworking ．．． | 328 | 91 | 333 | 91 |
| Total，Woodworking，etc．．．．．．． | 580 | 222 | 6 | 23 |
| Paper，Printing，otc．：－ Cardboard Boxes，Paper Bags and Stationery |  |  |  |  |
|  | 38 | 225 | 43 | 234 |
| Printing，Publishing and Bookbinding Other Paper，Printing，etc．．．． | 264 | 515 | 269 | 532 |
|  | 19 | 102 | 19 | 102 |
| Total，Paper，Printing，etc． | 321 | 842 | 331 | 868 |
| Building <br> Public Works Contracting，etc． Total，Building and Contracting | 713 | 31 | 727 | 32 |
|  | 135 | 1 | 136 |  |
|  | 848 | 32 | 863 | 33 |
| Total，Building and Contracting ．．． Other Manufacturing Industries：－ Rubber | 41 | 79 | 41 |  |
| Scientific and Photographic Instru－ ments and Apparatus | 41 | 79 | 41 | 9 |
|  | 64 | 48 | 65 | 48 |
| Toys，Games and Sports Requisites | 50 | 186 | 50 | 186 |
|  | 27 | 41 | 27 | 41 |
| Total，Other Manufucturiön $\quad \ldots$. | 182 | 354 | 183 3 3 | 354 |
| Cas，water and Electricity supply ．．． Transport and Communication | 392 | 41 | 398 | 41 |
| Distributive TradesCommerce，Banking，Finance | 3，429 | 4，629 | 3，625 | 4，688 |
|  | 87 | 107 | 87 | 108 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 115 |  |
| Entertainment，Sport，etc．．．．taurait， | 138 | 208 | 147 | 208 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100 | 579 | 107 | 939 |
| All other Industries and Services | 50 | 80 | 50 | 80 |
|  | 324 | 470 | 335 | 472 |
| Total，Miscellaneous | 911 | 2，625 | 942 | 2，648 |
| Total，General and Agricultural Schemes＊ | 10，030 | 14，737 | 10，489 | 15，207 |
|  | 10，491 | 15，063 | 10，990 | 15，534 |

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

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

## 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 and other inployment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the employment abroad, indoyment in each country from period to period. The bases of the statistics published in the various countries are, however, The bases of the statistics published not the same as those of the statistics relating to therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly oe used wint in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

## BELGIUM.*

Unemployment declined during October. Returns received by U Nemployment decined and Unemployment Office from approved the National int insurance funds with a total membership of 1,009,088 showed that 16.7 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in October, 1939, as compared with 18.2 per cent. in September, 1939, and $14 \cdot 1$ per cent. in October, 1938. In addition, $13 \cdot 6$ per cent. were employed intermittently in October, 1939, as compared with were employed. in September, 1939, and 16.1 per cent. in October,
15.7 per cent. in 1938. In October, 1939, 18.7 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was $21 \cdot 0$, and in October, 1938, 16.0.

## EIRE. $\dagger$

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges rose from 108,180 at 30th December, 1939, to 118,461 at 27th January, 1940. At 30th January, 1939, the corresponding figure was 105,012

## NETHERLANDS. $\ddagger$

Unemployment showed an increase during November. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 514,896 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 25th November, 1939, 17.5 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and $2 \cdot 3$ per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were $17 \cdot 2$ and $2 \cdot 3$, and in the last week of November, 1938, $22 \cdot 9$ and $3 \cdot 0$. At the end of November, 1939, 282,360 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 211,634 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 265,332 and 198,395, and at the end of November, 1938, 373,501 and 355,380 .

## SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased in both Denmark and Siweden during December, and in Norway during November.
Denmark.§-According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately $492,000,32 \cdot 3 \|$ per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of December, 1939, as compared with $21 \cdot 39$ per cent. at the end of November, 1939, and 31.6 per cent. at the end of December, 1938.

Norway.** - Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 94,832 show that $16 \cdot 6$ per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of November, 1939, as compared with 15.0 per cent. at the end of October, 1939, and 20.7 per cent. at the end of November, 1938.
Sweden. $\dagger$ i-Of a total of approximately 698,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, $15 \cdot 3|\mid$ per cent. were unemployed at the end of December, 1939, as compared with $10 \cdot 2$ per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 17.8 per cent. at the end of December, 1938.

## UNITED STATES. $\ddagger \ddagger$

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 November, 1939, showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in the establishments covered showed a similar increase. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries for the three years 1923-1925 be taken as 100, the corresponding index for November, 1939, was $103 \cdot 8|\mid$ as compared with $103 \cdot 69$ for the previous month, and $93 \cdot 3$ for November,
Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities showed that, in December, 1939, $12 \|$ per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed, as compared with 11 per cent. in November, 1939, and 15 per cent. in December, 1938.

## AUSTRALIA. $\S 8$

Unemployment declined during the fourth quarter of 1939. The percentage of members of reporting trade unions who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in that quarter was $9 \cdot 5$, as compared with corresponding figures of $10 \cdot 4$ in the preceing quarter, and 8.9 in the fourth quarter of 1938.

## : Revue du Travail, January, 1940. Brussels.

Dhin. $M_{\text {. }}$. 1939. The Hague. 8 Statistiske Efterre

Provisional tigrretrininger, 13th January 1940. Copenhagen.
of Rovised Iigure.

* Information supplied by the Revised Bal Bureau of Statistics, Oslo

§§ Information supplied by the Prime Minister's Department Canberra.

CANADA.*
Employment showed a decline at the beginning of January. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st January, 1940, by 11,891 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was $1,135,400$, as compared with 1,198,541 at the beginning of December, 1939. If the average number of workpeople employed by the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index of employment for 1st January, 1940, was $116 \cdot 2$, by 100, the index of employment for 1st January, 1940, was 116.2 ,
as compared with 122.7 at 1st December, 1939, and $108 \cdot 1$ at 1st January, 1939.
At the end of December, 1939, 11.4 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 247,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 9.7 per cent. at the end of November, 1939, and 16.2 per cent. at the end of December, 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.

## I.-FOOD.

Percentage Increase in Retail Food Prices in the various Countries as compared with July, 1914. $\dagger$


## 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. $\dagger$

| Country. | Items on which Computation is based. $\dagger \dagger$ | Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.† |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1936 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1937 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1938 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1939 . \end{aligned}$ | Latest figures available. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Rise. | Date. |
| Great Britain and Northern Ireland | A.B.C.D.E. | Per cent. 46 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \\ & 55 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \\ & 59 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ 56 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1940 . \\ & 1 \text { Feb. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Other European Countries. <br> Denmark $\qquad$ | A,B.C.D.E. | 74 | 80 | 82 | 83 | 103 |  |
| Eire | A.B.C.D.E. | 59 $\ddagger$ | $70 \ddagger$ | 73: | $73 \ddagger$ | 92 | Ja39. Nov. |
| Finland§ | A.B.C.D.E. | 888 | 952 | 961 | 983 | 1,044 | Oct. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Germany } \\ & \text { Italy (Rome) } \end{aligned}$ | A.B.C.D.E. A.B.C.D.E. | 25 324 | 26 363 | 27 399 | 27 422 | 1,07 422 |  |
| Netherlands <br> (Amsterdam) |  | 324 314 | 363 39 | 399 39 | 422 | 422 | July |
| Norway ${ }^{\text {ama }}$ | A.B.C.D.E. A.B.C.D.E. | $31 \\|$ | 39 68 | 39 73 | 3611 |  | Nov. |
|  | A.B.C.D.E. | 58 | 68 | 66 | 73 69 | 79 | Nov. <br> Jan.,'40 |
| Switzerland ... | A.B.C.D. | 30 | 37 | 37 | 38 | 48 | Jan., Nov. |
| Other Countries. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia | A.B.C.D.E. |  | $28 \ddagger \ddagger$ | $31 \ddagger \ddagger$ |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Canada } \\ & \text { Egynt (Cairo) } \end{aligned}$ | A.B.C.D.E. | ${ }_{36}{ }^{\text {+7 }}$ | $31{ }^{\text {3 }}$ | $32+$ | 308 | 35 | Jan.,'40 |
| New Zealand ... | A.B.C.D.E. | 30 37 | 28 47 | 31 | 28 | 31 | Sept. |
| South Africa ... | A.B.C.D.E. | 16 | 18 | 51 23 | 57 22 | 63 23 |  |

[^4]$\dagger$ Exceptions to this are : Finland, Italy (Rome), January to June, 1914; 1913-1914; Netherlands, 1911-1913; Canada, 1913. ; Ogypt. Germany, November, 1914 . The Australian percentages for all items are weight), averages for the six capital cities. The percentages are calculated on prices in the ordinary currency.
$\ddagger$ Figure for August.
Figure for June
II Fuel and light are also included in these figures.
$\dagger \dagger \mathbf{A}=$ Food; $\mathbf{B}=$ House-rent; $\mathrm{C}=$ Clothing the latter half of 1936. $\mathrm{E}=\mathrm{A}=$ Food; $\mathrm{B}=$ House-rent; $\mathrm{C}=$ Clothing; $\mathrm{D}=$ Fuel and Light o Other or Miscellaneous Items.
Figure for 3rd quarter.
it
Figure for 2nd quarter.

## CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.



At 1st February the average level of retail prices of food was somewhat higher than at 1st January. This was largely due to increases in the prices of meat, particularly imported beef; there was a reduction, however, in the prices of the cheaper cuts of mutton, both home-killed and imported.

Other articles of food which showed increases in prices during January included fish, cheese, potatoes and eggs, and in all these cases the severe weather was an influencing factor. There was also a slight increase, on average, in the prices of bacon during January, but a reduction of about 2 d . per lb . in the maximum prices was made on 5th February.

The following Table compares the average retail prices in the United Kingdom generally at 1st February, 1940, as shown by the returns collected for the purpose of these statistics, with the corresponding prices at 1st January, 1940, and 1st September, 1939 :-

| Article. | Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicatedto the nearest $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$.) at- |  |  | Percentage Inc. or Dec. (-) at 1st February, 1940 compared with |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { lst } \\ & \text { Feb., } \\ & 1940 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st } \\ & \text { Jan., } \\ & 1940 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st } \\ & \text { Sept., } \\ & \text { 1939. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st, } \\ & \text { Jan, } \\ & 1940 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { lst } \\ & \text { Sept., } \\ & 1939 . \end{aligned}$ |
| Beef, BritishRibs Thin Flank |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ \text { i } & 2 \\ 0 & 7 \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \end{array}$ | $\stackrel{2}{8}$ | 10 24 |
| Beef, Chilled or FrozenRibs <br> Thin Flank | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 0^{\frac{3}{4}} \\ 0 & 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lr}0 & 10 \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5 \\ \text { 5 }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 9 \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 4 \frac{1}{4}\end{array}$ | 20 | 32 23 |
| Mutton, British- <br> Legs <br> Breast | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 5 \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 4 \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 8 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 3 \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 7 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$ | 4 -5 | 12 |
| Mutton, FrozenLegs Breast | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 11 \\ 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 \\ 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 10 \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 4\end{array}$ | - ${ }^{6}$ | 15 |
| Bacon $\dagger$. | 181 | 178 | 13 | 2 | 34 |
| Fish ... ... $7 \ldots$ |  |  |  | - 1 |  |
| Flour... per 7 lb . | 1 13 <br> 0 $8 \frac{3}{4}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 13 \\ 0 & 8 \frac{1}{4} \\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 8 \frac{1}{4}\end{array}$ | $-1$ | $\stackrel{2}{3}$ |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Bread } & \text {... per } \\ \text { Tea } & \text { lb. }\end{array}$ | 1  <br> 2 $8 \frac{1}{2}$ <br>  $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | $2{ }^{2} 5$ | ${ }^{2}$ | - | 6 |
| Sugar (granulated) ... | 0 4i | $0{ }^{0} 4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | -1 | 49 |
| Milk ... per quart | 07 | 07 | 0 6 | - |  |
| ButterFresh |  |  |  |  | 14 |
| Salt | $1{ }^{1} 68$ | $1{ }^{1} \quad 6 \frac{3}{4}$ | $1{ }^{1}$ | - | 23 |
| Cheese $\ddagger$. | $1{ }^{1} 1$ | $1{ }^{1} 00 \frac{1}{3}$ | 010 | 7 | 34 |
| Margarine $\ldots$... |  |  |  | - | 2 |
| Eggs (fresh) ... each | ${ }^{0}$ 2 ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{0}$ 0 $2 \frac{1}{3}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 2 \\ 0 & 61\end{array}$ | 3 | 34 10 |
| Potatoes per 7 lb . |  |  |  | 5 |  |

Of the average rise of $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per lb., since 1 st September, in the price of sugar, 1d. per lb. is due to the increased duty provided for by the last Budget.

The following Table shows the average percentage increases or decreases in prices at 1st September, 1939, 1st January, 1940, and 1st February, 1940, respectively, as compared with July, 1914 :-

| Article. | Average Percentage Increase or Decrease ( - ) since July, 1914, at- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1st September, } \\ 1939 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st January, } \\ & 1940 . \end{aligned}$ | 1st February, |
| Beef, British- |  |  |  |
| Ribs | 44 15 | 56 31 | 59 43 |
| Beef, Chilled or Frozen- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
| Ribs ... ... | 32 | 45 | 74 |
| Thin Flank <br> Mutton British | 1 | 18 | 24 |
| Legs ... ... | 48 | 60 | 66 |
| Breast | 14 | 30 | 24 |
| Mutton, Frozen- |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Legs }}^{\text {Breast }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 51 -3 | 63 15 | 73 -2 |
| Bacon $\dagger$... | 35 | 77 | 80 |
| Fish ... | 116 | 173 | 191 |
| Flour | 26 | 30 | 29 |
| Bread | 42 | 46 | 47 |
| Tea ... | 52 | 61 | 61 |
| Sugar (granulated) | 46 | 118 | 118 |
|  | 92 | 99 | 98 |
| Fresh ... ... ... | 13 | 30 | 30 |
| Salt $\quad . .$. | 7 | 32 | 32 |
| Cheese $\ddagger$... | 16 | 44 | 55 |
| Margarine ... ... | -8 | -6 | -6 |
| Eggs (fresh) ... ... | 58 | 104 38 | 111 |
| Potatoes ... ... | 33 | 38 | 46 |
| All above articles (Weighted Average) | 38 | 57 | 61 |

* A rise of 4 points on a total of 157 for food (the figure for July, 1914 being 100) is equivalent to about $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; similarly a rise of 3 points on a total of 174 for "all items" is equivalent to about 17 per cent.
The description of bacon specified for quotation is streaky, but where
this kind was selaom being sold the returns relate to another kind, locally $\stackrel{\text { representative. }}{\ddagger \text { Mostly Canadian or New Zealand cheese, but in some districts the returns }}$ rolate to another kind, locally representative.

On the basis of the figures in the foregoing Table, the average level of retail prices of food showed a rise of nearly 17 per cent. ( 23 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 February the prices of clothing of the kinds generally bought by working-class families averaged about 3 per cent. higher than at 1st January, and about 25 per cent. higher than at lst September, 1939. For men's suits and overcoats, the average increase during January was between 2 and 3 per cent. ; for woollen materials, underclothing and hosiery the increase was about 3 per cent.; for cotton materials and hosiery it was about 3 per cent.; and for boots and shoes it was between 2 and 3 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 February the average rise over the level of July, 1914, was nearly 160 per cent.
In the fuel and light group, there was little change in the average level of prices of coal and of gas at 1st February, as compared with a month earlier. Prices of coal at 1st February were, on the average, 7 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 108 per cent. higher than in July, 1914; for gas the corresponding percentages were 16 and 79 respectively. Prices of candles rose by 15 per cent. during January, while those of lamp oil and matches showed little change. For the fuel and light group as a whole, the average level of prices at lst February was nearly one per cent. higher than at 1st January, 11 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 102 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

As regards other items included in these statistics, there were increases during January in the prices of domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, averaging about 2 per cent. The prices of soap, soda, newspapers, tobacco and cigarettes, and fares remained generally unchanged, during the month. For the " miscellaneous" group of items, as a whole, the average level at 1st February showed little change as compared with 1st January; it was about 6 per cent. above that at 1st September, 1939, and about 90 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

ALL ITEMS.
If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in working. class family expenditure prior to August, 1914, the resultant general average increase at lst February, 1940, is approximately 77 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 74 per cent. at 1st January, 1940, 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 any changes in the standard of living since that date, or for any economies or re-adjustments in expenditure which may have been effected since the outbreak of the war.
The rise of 22 points since the beginning of September, 1939, (i.e., from 155 to 177 when July, 1914, is taken as 100) is equivalent to about 14 per cent. Of these 22 points, between $1 \frac{1}{2}$ and 2 points are due to the increases, since that date, in the taxes on sugar and tobacco.

SUMMARY TABLE : ALL ITEMS.
The following Table shows the average percentage increase, as compared with July, 1914, for all the items included in the statistics, at the beginning of each month, 1920 to 1940 :-

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar | Apr | May. | June. | July. | g. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | c. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1920 | 125 | 130 | 130 | 132 | 141 | 150 | 152 | 155 | 161 | 164 | 176 | 169 |
| 1921 | 165 | 151 | 141 | 133 | 128 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 80 |
| 1922 | 92 | 88 | 86 | 8 | 81 |  |  |  | 73 | 75 | 75 | 77 |
| 1923 | 78 | 77 | 76 | 74 | 71 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 81 |
| 1924 | 77 | 79 | 78 | 75 |  | 72 | 73 | 73 | 74 | 76 | 76 | 71 |
|  | 80 | 79 | 79 | 75 | 57 |  |  |  | 72 | 74 | 79 | 79 |
| 1926 | 75 | 73 | 72 | 68 | 67 | 68 | 66 | 64 | 65 | 57 | 69 | 69 |
| 1927 | 75 | 72 | 71 | 65 | 64 | 63 |  | 65 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 8 |
|  | 68 | 66 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 60 | 61 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 67 | 67 |
|  | 67 | 65 | 66 | 62 | 51 | 54 | 55 | 57 | 57 | 56 | 57 | 55 |
|  | 66 | 64 | 61 | 57 | 55 | 45 | 47 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 46 | 48 |
| 31 | 53 | 52 | 50 | 47 | 47 | 45 | 43 | 41 | 41 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 1932 | 47 | 47 | 46 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 88 | 39 | 41 | 41 | 43 | 43 |
|  | 42 | 41 | 39 | 37 | 36 | 38 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 43 | 44 | 44 |
| 1934 | 42 | 41 | 40 | 39 |  | 40 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 45 | 47 | 47 |
| 1935 | 43 | 42 | 41 | 39 | 39 | 4 | 5 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 51 |  |
|  | 47 | 47 | 46 | 44 | 4 | 4 | 56 | 55 |  |  |  | 60 |
|  | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 52 | 5 | 55 | 56 |  |  |  | 56 |
| 1938 | 59 | 57 |  |  |  |  | 56 | 55 | 55 | 65 | 69 | 73 |
| 1939 | 55 | 55 | 53 | 53 | 53 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^5]
## TRADE DISPUTES IN JANUARY.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.-The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in January in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 73, as compared with 40 in the previous month and 57 in January, 1939. In these 73 new disputes about 47,600 workpeople were directly involved, and 8,900 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 300 not themselves involved, either directly or indirectly, in 3 disputes workpeppan before January and were still in progress at the which beg that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 76 , involving 56,800 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during January, estimated at 108,000 working days.
Causes.-Of the 73 disputes beginning in January, 20, directly involving 8,900 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 18 , directly involving 3,600 workpeople, on other wage questions; one, directly involving 100 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 15 , directly involving 3,200 workpeople, on to working hours; 11, directly involving 3,400 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 6, directly involving 800 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle. Two stoppages of work, directly involving 27,600 workpeople, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

Results.-Final settlements of disputes which terminated during January have been effected in the case of 51 disputes, directly
involving 17,200 workpeople. Ten of these 51 disputes directly involving 1,200 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 30, directly involving 12,800 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 11, directly involving 3,200 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 12 other disputes, directly involving 29,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.
In the following Table is given an analysis, by groups of industries, of all disputes in progress in January :-

| 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 ning of Month. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Started } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { Month. } \end{aligned}$ | Total. |  |  |
| Fishing ... ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | ${ }^{2}$ | 2 | 2,100 | 13,000 |
| Mining and Quarrying ... |  | 24 | 24 | 39,700 | 59,000 |
| Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ... | 1 | 25 | 26 | 6,700 |  |
| Clothing ... ... |  | 4 | 4 | 1,600 | 4,000 |
| Food, etc. |  | 2 | 2 | 3,800 | 7,000 |
| Other ... | 2 | 16 | 18 | 2,900 | 8,000 |
| Total, January, 1940 ... | 3 | 73 | 76 | 56,800 | 108,000 |
| Total, December, 1939 ... | 12 | 40 | 52 | 15,800 | 36,000 |
| Total, January, 1939 ... | 8 | 57 | 65 | 22,600 | 81,000 |

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JANUARY.


[^6]
## CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN JANUARY.

## Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in January in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an increase estimated at about $£ 287,000$ in the weekly full-time wages of $2,067,000$ workpeople.
The particulars are analysed by industry groups below :-


In the coal mining industry there were increases, as from 1st January, in the percentage additions to basis rates in a number of the principal districts. Later in the month it was agreed that a general flat-rate addition to wages, of 5 d . a shift for men, and of 21 d . a shift for youths and boys, should be granted to take effect from lst January, subject to the provision that in districts in which there had been increases, since November, in the percentage additions to basis rates, such increases should be merged with the flat rate addition.
In the metal group, the principal increases affected workpeople employed in the light castings industry in England and Scotland and in the brass working industry in the Midlands and in Yorkshire. The increases consisted of advances in the existing bonus additions to base rates, amounting, in the case of men, to 5 s . a week in the light castings industry and to 2 s . or 3 s . a week in the brass working industry. Other workpeople in this group whose wages were increased included chain makers, bobbin and shuttle makers, metallic bedstead makers, railway wagon repairers and tin box makers.

In the textile group the principal classes of workpeople whose wages were increased were those employed in the manufacturing section of the cotton industry, who received the final instalment ( $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) of a $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. increase in wages granted in October, 1939; workpeople employed in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing industries, for whom there were increases under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements amounting
to about 5 per cent. on current rates in Yorkshire, and to 2s. 10d. a week for men on time rates and 1s. 9d. a week for women in Lancashire and Scotland; and hosiery workers in the Midlands, whose cost-of-living bonus was increased by 1d. on each shilling earned. Other workpeople in this group whose wages were increased included those employed in certain sections of the lace trade, in carpet manufacture, and in the wool textile industry in Scotland and at Leicester.
In the transport group, the principal increase affected railway employees, who received flat-rate advances amounting to 4 s . a week in the case of men in the conciliation grades. These advances, which were arranged in February with retrospective effect to 1st January, absorbed the sliding-scale advances which had operated from the latter date.

In the other industry groups, there were increases for workpeople engaged in the manufacture of heavy chemicals, which included an advance in hourly rates of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. for men, together with a war bonus of 2s. a week in a large portion of the industry; for workpeople in the flour milling industry who received a war advance amounting to 4 s . a week in the case of men; for workpeople in the retail bespoke tailoring trade whose wages were increased by 10 per cent.; and for men in the gas industry who received a war bonus of $\frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour or 6 d . a shift. Other increases affected vehicle builders, furniture trade operatives in various localities, workpeople employed in the electrical contracting industry, brewery workers at Burton-on-Trent, Edinburgh and Falkirk, building trade operatives at Liverpool and Birkenhead and men employed by public works conractors in London.
Of the estimated total increase of $£ 287,200$ per week, $£ 26,800$ vas due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or pn the proceeds of the coal mining industry; $£ 83,200$ was due to the operation of other sliding scales based on the cost-of-living; e35,000 was due to arrangements made by joint standing bodies (including $£ 6,250$ under cost-of-living scales arranged by such bodies); $£ 500$ was due to arbitration and the remaining $£ 141,700$ was due to direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

## Hours of Labour.

During January, the maximum hours of labour of a considerable number of juvenile workers under 16 years of age were reduced from 48 to 44 per week. The workers affected included juveniles employed in such occupations as van boys, messengers, page boys, attendants at theatres, cinemas and other places of entertainment, assistants to cinema operators, lift boys and those employed in receiving offices for laundries and dyers and cleaners, and also those employed in the retail distributive trade.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY.

| Industry. | District. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricult | Staffordshire | 21 Jan. | Male workers Male workers | Increase in minimum rates of 1 s . per week. Minimum rate afte change at 21 years and over, $38 \mathrm{~s} . \ddagger$ <br> Increases in minimum rates ranging from 1s. per week at unde 16 years to 2 s . 6 d ..per week at 20 and over. Minimum rate |
|  | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Northamptonshire } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Soke } \\ \text { Peterborough. }\end{array}$ <br> $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Suffolk } & \text { of }\end{array}$ |  | Female workers | after change at 21 years and over, 37 s . $6 \mathrm{~d} . \ddagger$ <br> Increases in minimum rates of $\frac{1}{2}$. per hour for those under 1 years and 1d. per hour for those 17 and over. Minimum rate after change at 18 years and over, $7 \frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. $\ddagger$ |
|  |  |  | Female workers 18 years of age and over. | Increase in minimum rates of ld. per hour. Minimum rates afte change: 6 d . per hour at 18 and under 21 ; 7d. per hour at 21 years and over. $\ddagger$ |
|  | Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely. | 1 Jan. | Male workers employed as horsemen, cowmen, or shepherds. | Increases in minimum rates ranging from 1s. 11d. at under 18 years to 2 s .6 d . per week at 21 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 43 s . 6 d . $\ddagger$ |
|  |  |  | Other male workers | Increases in minimum rates ranging from 10d. per week at 14 and under 15 years to 2s. per week at 21 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 37s. $\pm$ |
|  |  |  | Female workers (other than casual and part-time workers). | after change at 21 years and over, $37 \mathrm{~s} . \ddagger$ Scale of minimum weekly rates fixed of 20s. 2 d . at under 16 years increasing to 27 s . 6 d . at 18 years and over. $\ddagger$ |
|  |  |  | Female casual and part-time workers. | Increase in minimum rates of $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2}$ per hour. Minimum rate after <br> change at 18 years and over, $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour. $\ddagger$ <br> Increases in minimum rates ranging from 1s. at under 15 years |
|  | Worcestershire ... | 1 Jan. | Male workers ... ... ... |  |
|  |  |  | Female workers | to 35 . per week at 20 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 36 s .18 <br> Increase in minimum rate of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour for those over 16 and 1d. per hour for those under 16. Minimum rate after change at 18 years and over, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ d.t. <br> Increase in minimum rate of 3 s . per week ( 38 s . 6d. to 41s. 6 d .). $\ddagger$ |
|  | Herefordshire | 1 Jan. | Male workers 21 years and over employed as bailiffs, waggoners, stockmen or shepherds. | Increase in minimum rate of 3 s . per week (38s. 6 d . to 41 s . 6 d .). $\ddagger$ |
|  |  |  | Other male workers ... ... | Increases in minimum rates ranging from 2 s . per week at under 18 to 3 s . per week at 21 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, $37 \mathrm{~s} . \ddagger$ |
|  |  | 1 Jan. | Female workers | Increase in minimum rates of 1 d . per hour. Minimum rate after change at 18 years and over, $7 \mathrm{~d} . \ddagger$ |
|  | Bedfordshire andHuntingdonshire. |  | Male workers | Increases in minimum rates ranging from 11d. per week at under 14 years to 3 s . per week at 21 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, $37 \mathrm{~s} . \ddagger$ <br> Increase in minimum rates of $\frac{1}{2} d$. per hour for those under 17 years and 1d. per hour for those 17 and over. Minimum rate after change at 18 years and over, $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour. $\ddagger$ |
|  |  |  | Female workers |  |
|  | Buckinghamshire | 1 Jạn. $\{$ | Male workers | Increases in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 14 and under 15 years to 2 s . 6 d . per week at 21 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, $38 \mathrm{~s} . \ddagger$ |
|  |  |  | Female workers | Increase in minimum rates of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. change at 18 years and over, $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . \ddagger$ <br> Increases in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 14 and under 15 years to 2 s . 6 d . per week at 21 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 37 s . $6 \mathrm{~d} . \ddagger$ <br> Increase in minimum rates of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour. Minimum rate after change at 18 years and over, $7 \frac{1}{2} d . \ddagger$ |
|  | Oxfordshire ... | 1 Jan. | Male workers |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Female workers |  |

* 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. The hest inates of the is available, howiver, details of changes in the wages and hours of these classes are shown in the list of principal changes recorded. To sorking, etc.
- ffects of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment and
+ Provisional estimates subject to revision when further particulars are available.

Provisional estimates subject to revision when further particulars are available.
These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.
See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

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

*These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924
tount of increase is subject to the provision that in districts in which the percentage addition to basis rates has been increased since November, the merged in percentage additions to basis rates, of more than-equivalent amounts, granted onf list December and on licest January. In lat-rate addition was wholly part of the flat-rate addition was marged in percentage increases which had been granted in December and January, whilst in some on chertain other districts the whols of the flat-rate addition took effect as from 18 stcentage inuary.
$\ddagger$ 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
majority of the collieries to adult able-bodied underground wain flat-rate additions per day as per shift are paid. The subsistence wage payable at the At three collieries a lower percentage is payable : the percentage addition is 86 workers remained unaltered at 8 sm . 6 d . per shift and 8 s . per shift, respectively. II Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

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


[^7]PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY-continued.

| Industry. | District. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ElectricalCable-making. | Greater London Area | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Ist full } \\ \text { pay } \\ \text { period } \\ \text { after } \\ \text { 15 Dec. } \\ \text { 2nd pay } \\ \text { day in } \\ \text { Jan. } \end{array}\right\}$ | Plumber-jointers and plumberjointers' mates employed in the electrical cable-making industry. | Increase * of d. per hour. |
|  | All other districts in Great Britain. |  | Plumber-jointers and jointers and their mates employed in the electrical cable-making industry. | Increase* of 8 d. per hour. Increases for timeworkers of 2s, 6d. per week for those over |
| Railway Wagon Repairing. | Great Britain (certain firms). $\dot{\dagger}$ | 1 Jan. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Workpeople employed in railway } \\ \text { wagon repairing. } \end{array}\right.$ | Increases for timeworkers of 2 s . 6 d . per week for those over 21 years, 1 s . 6 d . for those 18 to 21 years and of 2.5 per cent. on piecework prices for pieceworkers. <br> Bonuses granted of 2 s . 6 d . per week to all adult workers, of 1 s . 6 d . to those 18 to 21 years and of 1 s . to those uider 18 years. |
| Bobbin and Shuttle Making | Lancashire and Yorkshire. <br> Lancashire | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { lst } \\ \text { pay } \\ \text { day } \\ \text { in } \\ \mathrm{Jan} . \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Shuttlemakers } & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots \\ \text { Shuttlemakers' apprentices } & \ldots\end{array}$ | Increase $\ddagger 18$ in the percentage addition to basis rates. Minimum daywork rate after change for journeymen: 1s. per hour plus 61 per cent. (1s. $7 \cdot 32 \mathrm{~d}$. per hour). <br> Increase of 18 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentages 61 above basis piece rates and 43.5 above basis time rates. Time rates after change: 9s. per week at 14 years increasing to 21 s . at 20 years, plus in each case 43.5 per cent. |
|  | England and Wales | lst pay Jan. | Men employed in the bobbin-making industry. | Increase of 4 s . per week. Rates after change: higher-skilled men, 65 s .6 d . per week; lesser-skilled men, 57s.; labourers, 47s. |
| $\underset{\text { Manufacture. }}{\text { Brass }}$ | Rotherham, Sheffield, Doncaster, Halifax and Dewsbury districts. | Ist full pay week in Jan. | Male workers employed in the brass trade. | Increase in bonus of 2 s . per week for those 21 years of age and over and of 4 d . to 1 s . per week for those 14 to 20 years. Day- <br>  week; patternmakers, 40 s , $10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.; machine mot mualified); fettlers and dressers, 29 s . i0dd. plus in each case a bonus of 29 s . $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per week. For pieceworkers over 18 years of age the bonus is 14s. 5 d . per week. |
|  | Birmingham and the Midlands. | Pay day ending 20 Jan. | Male workers employed in the brass trade. | Increases in bonus of 3 s . per week for those 21 years of age and over and of 1 l . 6d. per week for those 18 and under 21 years. Daywork rates after change, inclusive of bonus of 27s. 6놀d.: Grade C occupations, 61s. $6 \frac{1}{2} d$. ; GradeD1, 68s. 61 d . ; Grade D2, 70s. $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.; Grade E1, 73s. $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.; Grade E2, 755. $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. |
|  | Manchester, Hanley and Stoke-on-Trent Large towns in Lan- |  |  | Increase of 1 d . per hour. Rates after change: firemen, $1 \mathrm{~s} .7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour; doormen, 1s. 7d. <br> Increase of ld. per hour. Rates after change : firemen, 1s. 7 d . per hour ; doormen, 1s. $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. |

per hour; doormen, ls. 7d.
Increase of ld. per hour. Rates after change : firemen, 1 s .7 d . per hour; doormen, 1s. $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.

Increase of ld. per hour. Rates after change per week of 47 hours : firemen, 72 s .6 d . doormen, 69 s .6 d .

Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. 7 d . per hour; doormen, ls. $6 \frac{1}{2} d$.
ncrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. 7d. per hour; doormen, 1s. $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.

Increase of 3 s .6 d . per week. Rates after change: firemen, 78 s . per week; doormen, 75 s .

Increase of $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, $1 \mathrm{~s} .7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour; doormen, 1s. 7d

Increase $\ddagger$ in flat-rate bonus of 2 s . per week for men, of 1 s .6 d . for youths 20 to 21 years of age, of 1s. for youths 18 to 20 , of 1 s . for women 18 years and over, of 6 d . for girls over 16 and under 18. years and for boys under 18 years. Rates after change include : cupola men, 1s. 3d. per hour ( 56 hours), general minimum men), ls. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour, less 5 per cent. in each case and plus a hours), less 7.5 per cent. and plus a bonus of 14 s . per week; women 18 vears and over, 7 d . or 8 d . per hour, less 2.5 per cent. and plus a bonus of 7 s . per week.

W orkpeople employed in the manufacture of steel and metal pens and stationers metal sundries :over.

Male timeworkers under 21 years. Apprentices
Female dayworkers and learners
Female pieceworkers
Military and orchestral musical instrument makers.

All classes of workpeople employed in the manufacturing section of the cotton industry. Workpeople employed in the cotton smallware weaving industry

Increase $\ddagger$ of 1s. 4 d . per week for skilled men and charge hands and ls. per week for others. Rates after change: toolmakers, over 25 years, 78 s . and 68 s . 6d.; toolmakers, 21 to 25 years, 58 s .6 d .; charge hands, 62 s .6 d . to 70 s .6 d .; others, 49 s .
Increases $\ddagger$ of 3 d . to 9 d . per week.
Increases $\ddagger$ of 2 d . to 6 d . per week. Rate after change for dayworkers, 18 years and over, 28 s . 2 d . per week. Increase $\ddagger$ of 5 d . per week in basic piecework rate (29s. 3d. to 29s. 8d.).
Increase $\ddagger$ of $\frac{1}{2} d$. per hour. Rates after change for skilled men : brase $\ddagger$ on polishers and finishers, 1s. $6 \frac{1}{2} d$

Increase of $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on September, 1939, wage rates.**

Increase $\ddagger$ of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current wages.

Increase * of $\frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour.
" Cost-of-living (war) addition " increased from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 10d. per week.

Increases for timeworkers of 2 s . 6d. per week for those over
21 years, 1 s . 6 d . for those 18 to 21 years and of 2.5 per cent. on piecework prices for pieceworkers.
s. $6 d$ to those 18 to 18 years.
nerease $\%$ of 18 in the percentage addition to basis rates. Mimiour plus 18 ite after change for journeymon. Is. ncrease of 18 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making basis time rates. Time rates after change: 9s. per week at 4 years increasing to 21 s , at 20 years, plus in each case 43.5 ncrease of 4 s . per week. Rates after change: higher-skilled men, 65 s . 6 d . per week; lesser-skilled men, 57 s . ; labourers, crease in bonus of 2 s . per week for those 21 years of age and vork rates after change include: moulders, 41 s . $10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per week; patternmakers, 40 s , $10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.; machine moulders and coreniakers (qualified), 35 s , $10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . ;$ coremakers (not qualified); fettlers and dressers, 29 s . $10 \frac{1}{d}$.; plus in each case a bonus of onus is 14 s . 5 d . per week.
ncreases in bonus of 3 s . per week for those 21 years of age ears. Daywork rates after change, inclusive of bonus of $27 \mathrm{~s} .6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ : : Grade C occupations, 61s. $6 \frac{1}{\mathrm{~d}} \mathrm{~d}$.; GradeD1, 68s. $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.; Grade D2, 70s. $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.; Grade E1, $73 \mathrm{~s} .6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . ;$ Grade E2, $75 \mathrm{~s} .6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.

* This increase took place in accordance with an arrangement whereby fluctuations in the wages of the workpeople mentioned are governed by wages novements in the electricity supply ind
Amalgamated increases were the result of an agreement between the Wagon Repairing Associations of England and South Wales and Monmouthshire and the by the agreements to which the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation is a party
$\ddagger$ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements
Nelson and district, Oldham, Altrincham, Ashton, Blackburn, Blackpool, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Chorley, Clitheroe, Colne, Lancaster, Leigh, Middleton, Nelson and district, Oldham, Ormskirk, Preston, Rochdale, Rossendale, St. Helens, Southport, Warrington, Widnes and Wigan.
Northwich and Alsager, Bentham, Cheadle, Chester, Congleton, Crewe, Furness district, Garstang, Kirkham, Knutsford, Macclesfield, Middlewich, Nantwich,
** This inding Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Hull, Keighley, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield and Todmorden.
* This increase is the final instalment of a $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent increase agreed to in October, 1939. The first part took effect on 20 th November, 1939.

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


[^8]PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY-contınued.


[^9]PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY-continued.


Increase of $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{d}}$. per hour. Minimum rate after change for journeymen: foreign timber section, ls. 81 d . per hour Increase of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour. Minimum rate after change: 1s. 6 d . per hour
ncrease $\ddagger$ of $\frac{1}{2}$. per hour for adults with proportional amount oox and and youths. Rates after change : sawyers, machinists and 22 years, 1 s . 4 d. ; boys and yours and over, 1 s . 5 d .; 21 years increasing to 1s. $0^{\frac{1}{1}} \mathrm{~d}$. at $20 \frac{1}{2}$ years of age.
War bonus increased $\ddagger$ by $\frac{1}{2} d$. per hour for journeymen timeworkers and by corresponding amounts for pieceworkers and female workers.

War bonus increased $\ddagger$ by $\frac{1}{2} d$. per hour. Rates after change (including war bonus) : Glasgow, 1s. 9 d . ; other districts, Increase of $\frac{1}{2} d$. per hour on existing minimum rates, also wa bonus increased $\ddagger$ by $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour. Rates after change (including war bonus) : Glasgow, 111d. © other districts, 11d.; bedding and mattress makers, all districts, 93 d . Increase in minimum rate of 1 d . per hour.

War bonus of ld. per hour granted to adult male workers and of proportional amounts to youths and juveniles.
Minimum
hourly rates after change: bodymakers, wheelwrights, coach joiners and finisherse: bodymakers, rimmers, mounters, general machinists and smiths, painters, coach fitters, 1 s . $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.; vicemen, 1s. $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . ;$ hammermen or strikers, brush hands and cellulose polishers, 1s. 2d.; labourers, Is. $1 \frac{1}{2} d$.; plus 1d. per hour war bonus in each case. Those employed on private bodywork-second grade individual and batch production, $\frac{1}{2} d$. per] hour more; those employed on private bodywork (highest class) and on the manufacture and repair of omnibuses, coaches and other in the London Area,** $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour more for holl grades; all leading or charge hands, spindle and four-cutter hands, 1d. per hour more.
War bonus of 1d. per hour granted to adult male workers and of proportional amounts to youths and juveniles. cartwrights, finishers, carriagemakers, wheelers, woodcutting machinists, smiths, painters and trimmers, 1 s . $7 \frac{1}{\text { ed.; }}$ coach fitters or vicemen, 1s. 7d.; vicemen not qualified to do fitting is. $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.; brush hands and hammermen, 1s. $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . ;$ labourers, 1s. $2 \frac{1}{2} d$.; plus 1d. per hour war bonus in each case.

Increases $\ddagger$ of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. or $\frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour for male workers and of $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour for fomale workers. $\dagger \dagger$

Increase $\ddagger$ of from 6d. to 2 s . per week for male workers and of 9 d. to 1 s . 3 d . per week for female workers, 17 to 20 years of age, the rates for those under 17 years remaining unchanged. $\dagger$ it have had not less than 1 year's experience, for whom there was no change). $\dagger \dagger$
Increases of $\frac{1}{2} d$. per hour for craftsmen and of $\frac{1}{4} d$. for labourers. Rates after change: bricklayers, masons (banker hands), per week "tool money"; masons (fixers), 1s. 11d. plus 2s. per peek "tool money", ; plasterers, 1s. 11d.; woodcutting wachinists, sawyers, slaters, painters, street masons and paviors, 1 s . $10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . ;$ asphalters, $1 \mathrm{~s} .10 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ marble polishers, s. $8 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ potmen and scaffolders, 1 s . $5 \frac{1}{\mathrm{~d} . ;}$ craftsmen's
labourers, $1 \mathrm{~s} .4 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d} . ;$ navvies and general labourers, $1 \mathrm{~s} .4 \frac{1}{\mathrm{~d}}$. Grade I Areas, 1s. $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.; II, 1s. 4 d .; III, 1s. $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . \ddagger \ddagger$

Cost-of-living (war) bonus increased $\ddagger$ from 3 s .6 d . to 5 s .10 d . per week (where less than 3 days worked the payment to be 1s. for 1 day, 1 s . 11 d . for 2 days and 2 s . 11 d . for 3 days).

Bonus of $\}$. per hour granted to dayworkers and of 6 d . per shift to shiftworkers, with proportionate amounts for pieceworkers.

Increase of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour resulting from the adoption of a revised cost-of-living sliding-scale, Rate after change for general labourers, 1 s . $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour.
Increase of id. per hour. Minimum rates after change: labou rers 1s. $3 \frac{3}{3} \mathrm{~d}$.; pipe jointers, 1s. $5 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d} . ;$ stokers, $1 \mathrm{~s} .5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. $\frac{\mathrm{q}}{\mathrm{d}}$

[^10]February, 1940. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.
PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY-continued


Increase of ld. per hour. Scheduled minimum rates after cbango
for labourers: Grade A undertakings, 1s. 3d.; Grade $\mathbf{B}$, 1s. $2 \frac{1}{2 d}$ d.; Grade C, 1s. 1
Increases of 4 s . per week for Grade D Areas, 3s. 8d. for Grade C, 35. 4 d . for Grade B and 3s. for Grade A, resulting from the
adoption of a revised cost-of-living sliding-scale. Minimum weekly rates after change for labourers: Grade D, 56s. 6 d .; Grade C, 54 s . $5 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ Grade B, 52 s . $4 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ Grade A, 45 s . 10 d . Increase of 4s. per week, $t$ Rates arter change in London: switchboard attendants (up to $5,000 \mathrm{kw}.), 7 \mathrm{ss.},(5,000 \mathrm{~kW}$ and
over), 89 s .; turbine mechanics, $768 . ;$ drivers, 70 s .; stokers, over, 1 , 9 s.; ; turbing, 74 s.; others, 68 s .; trimmers, 61 s .; electrical fitters on maintenance work, 72 s . 5 d .; electricians' mates, 593. 5d.; plus 4s. per week for shift workers.

Cost-of-living (war) bonus increased $\dagger$ from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 10d. per week (where less, than 3 days worked the payment to
ls. for 1 day, ls. 1ld. for 2 days, and 2 s. 11d. for 3 days).
War wage of 4s. per week (or 1d. per hour) granted to adult male workers and proportional amounts to females and juniors. Rates after change (inclusive of war wage) include. drivers mum, 88s. after 2 years; drivers (omnibus), starting, 86s. 6d.; maximum, $94 s$. after 18 months; conductors (omnibus), 82 s . to 88 s . after 18 months.
Increaset of ls. to 3 s . per week, according to grade, or such less up to that applicable immediately prior to lst January, 1927.

Increaset of 3s. per week for adults and of 1s. 6 d . per week for juniors.
Increasè of 1 s .6 d . per week.

Increaset of 1 s . 6d. per week for those on basis rates up to 9 s . 11 d . per week, and of 2 s . 3d. per week for those on base rates of 10 s . and over per week. ncreaset of the appropriate amount of bonus in respect of
increase of 15 points in the governing cost-of-living figure

Flat-rate additions $\ddagger$ of 4 s . per week for males 20 years and over, of 2 s . per week for junior males, of 3 s . per week for women and of 2 s . per week for junior males, of 3 s .
of 1 s . 6 d . per week for junior females. Flat-rate additions $\ddagger$ of $£ 10$ per annum for adult males, of $£ 5$ per annum for junior males, of 3 s . per week for women clerks and of 1 s . 6d. per week for girl clerks.
Increase of 5 per cent. making wages $17 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. above the rates of March, 1922
Increase of 3 s . per week.

Increase $\dagger$ of 15 per cent., making payments on tariffs and incidentals 100 per cent. above those in operation prior to 1914, but subject to the minimum weekly wage previously operated.
ncrease of 5s. per week for senior carters and of 2 s . 6 d . per week for junior carters. Weekly rates after change : senior carters :- one-horse drivers, 62 s .; teamsmen, 68 s. ; junior Birkenhead and District: traffic, coal and short cart, 39s. 6 d . If.

Increase of 3 s . per week. Rates after change: one-horse drivers, 55 s , two-horse drivers, 60 s.

Increase of 5 s . per week. Rates after change: one-horse drivers, 52 s .6 d .; two-horse drivers, 57 s . 6 d .

Increase of 6 s . per week for Class I stations, and 5 s . for Class II stations. Rates after change: Class I stations, 56 s . ; Class II Cost-of-living (war) bonus increased $\dagger$ from $3 \mathrm{~s}, 6 \mathrm{~d}$. to 5 s . 10d. per week (where less than 3 days worked the payment to be 1 s . for 1 day, 1 s . 11 d . for 2 days, and 2 s . 11 d . for 3 days). Rates after change : electricians, 1 s . $10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour; elec-

Increaset of $\frac{1}{2}$. per hour for male workers and of $\frac{1}{2}$. per hour for females. Rates after change : chairmakers, upholsterers and carpet planners, layers and cutters, 1s. $10 \frac{1}{2} d$. per hour; male french polishers, 1s. 10d.; upholstresses, seamstresses and carpet sewers, ls. 0

Increaset of 1 d . per hour for workmen 18 years and over and $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour for those under 18 years. Minimum scheduled rates after change for general labourers over 18 years of age Grade A Areas, 1s. 3d. per hour; Grade B Areas, 1s. 2 d . Cost-of-living bonus increased $\dagger$ from 65 to 73 per cent., making with special 5 per cent. on basic rates, a total of 78 per cent 72 s . 8 d . inclusive of bonus. Increaset of 1 d . per hour. Hourly rates after change include general labourers, 1s. $4 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ road labourers, 1s. 5 d .; road
sweepers, $1 \mathrm{~s} .3 \frac{1}{2}$.;
refuse collectors, 1s. $3 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$.

* The undertakings affected are mainly those affiliated to the District Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry in the area
$\ddagger$ Under cost-of-living fliding-scale arrangements.
be suspended and that the flat-rate advances should absorb the incrospective effect to 1 st January, 1940. It was agreed that the cost-of-living sliding-scale
$\$$ A previous increase of 10 per cent. on trip rates operated by a decision of the Midland Canal Wages Board as from 2nd October, 1939
nd the Brincrease applied to the principal coal-exporting centres including those on the North-East Coast, the East Coast (except Goole), the East of Scotland also paid t certannel. At certain North-East Coast ports an extra 5 per cent. is paid in addition to the 100 per cent. quoted, and higher percentages are - There were also inctain Bristol Channel Ports.
** The towns affected are Bolton, Chorlev, Horwal workers.
Atherton, Heywood, Walkden, Kearsley, Leigh, Whitefield, Westhoughton, Blackrod, Little Lever, Moses Gate, Hindley, Aspull, Wigan, Rochdale, Prestwich, Waterfoot, Rawtenstall, and Haslingden, Leigh, Whitefield, Little Hulton, Radcliffe, Ramsbottom, Bury, Farnworth, St. Helens, Tyldesley, Bacup, Earlstown,
in the Area concerned.


# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY-continued 

| Mıdustry. | District. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Local Authorities (Non-Trading contd ontd. | Certain Authorities in the West Riding of Yorkshire.* | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st pay } \\ & \text { day in } \end{aligned}$ Jan. | Manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries. | War bonus payment granted of 1d. Der hour. Minimum rates after <br> change for labouress: change for labourers: Grade A Areas, 1s. 1 dd . Der hourGrade B, 1s. 1d.; Grades C and D, 1s. $0 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.; Grade E, 1s. Grade F, 112d.; Grade G, 11d.; plus 1d. per hour war bonis |
|  | Darlington <br> March | Dec. 1 Jan. | Manual workers employed by the Corporation. <br> Manual workers employed by the Urban District Council. | Increase $\dagger$ of $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. per hour. Rate after change for general and road labourers, 1s. $3 \frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. <br> Increase of 3 s . per week, resulting from the adoption of a cost <br> of-living sliding scale. Rates after change include : road <br> labourers, $10{ }^{3} \mathrm{~d}$.; refuse collectors, $11 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$.; road scavengers, $9 \approx \mathrm{~d}$. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Certain Authorities in the South Midlands Area. Hertfordshire | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st full } \\ & \text { pay day } \\ & \text { in Jan. } \\ & 1 \text { Jana. } \end{aligned}$ | Manual workers excent those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries. Manual workers employed by the County Council. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Certain Authorities in Middlesex.* | 8 Dec | Manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries | Increase of 5 s . per week for men and of ?d. per hour for women Minimum weekly rates after change for lowest-graded mal workers: Zone 1 Area, 63 s .; Zone 2, 60 s . 9 d . Increase of 3s. per week. Rate after change, 39 s .6 d . |
|  | Certain Authoritics in Cornwall, Devon and Dorset.* | 1st pay day in Jan. | Manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries. |  |
|  |  |  |  | Increase of 2 s . per week or $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour. Rates after change for labourers: Grade A Areas, 56s. 11d.; Grade B, 56s. 6d.; Grade C, 54s. 6d.; Grade D, 52 s. ; Grade E, 50 s .; Grade F, fnerease of 3 s , ior , Grade H , 4 s. ; Grade $\mathrm{J}, 42 \mathrm{~s}$. Increase of 3 s . per week for adult able-bodied male manual workers and proportional amounts for other classes. |
|  | Various Authorities in Scotland. $\ddagger$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1st full } \\ \text { pay } \\ \text { period } \\ \text { after } \\ \text { 1 Jan. } \end{gathered}$ | Manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries. |  |
| Roller Leather Manufacture. | Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales. | 1st pay day in Jan. | Workpeople employed in the Persian section of the roller leather industry. | Cost-of-living wage increased $\dagger$ from 70 to 75 per cent. on basis rates. Minimum hourly rates after change : men-skilled, 9d.; semi-skilled, 6 d . to $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. ; women, 5 d ., plus in each case 75 per cent. |
|  | Great Britain and Northern Ireland. <br> Lancashire and Chesinire. | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 6 \text { Nov. } \\ 1 \text { Jan. } \\ 1 \text { Jan. } \end{array}\right\}$ | Basket makers employed on Government work. | Bonus of $37 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on revised Government price list of 1919 increased $\dagger$ to 45 per cent. <br> Bonus of 45 per cent, on revised Government price list of 1919 increased $\begin{aligned} & \\ & \text { to } \\ & 52 \frac{1}{2} \text { per cent. }\end{aligned}$ <br> Increase of ld. per hour for timeworkers (8d. to 9d.) and of 10 per cent. on piece rates for pieceworkers, with an additional increasê of 4 per cent., making wages $100 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the list for both classes. |
|  |  |  | Skip and basket makers |  |
| Basket Making |  |  | Workpeople employed in basket, hamper and cane and wicker furniture manufacture :Timeworkers |  |
|  | Midland Counties ... | 1 Jan. 44 Dec. | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Timeworkers } \\ \text { Pieceworkers }\end{array} . . . \quad$...... |  October, 1916 (with amendments thereto), making additions45 per cent. on Derby and croquet chairs, 41 per cent, ou Worcester pots, $56 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Worcester half-pots, and Bonus of $42 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on 1916 list increased to 50 . Rate after change for timeworkers, 1 s . per hour plus 50 per cent. Bonus of 50 per cent. on 1916 list increased $\dagger$ to $52 \%$. Rate after change for timeworkers, 18 . per hour plus $52 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. |
|  | London | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 4 \text { Dec. } \\ 1 \text { Jan. } \end{array}\right\}$ | Basket makers ... ... ... $\{$ |  |
|  | Great Britain (certain firms).§ | 1 Jan. | Workpeople emploved in the retail grocery and provision trade :Male workers ... <br> Female workers | War advances of 4 s . per week for those 21 years and over, of 2 s .6 d for those 18 and under 21 , and of 1 s . 6 d . for those under 18. War advances of 2 s . 6 d . per week for those 21 years and over, of 2 s . for those 18 and under 21 , and of 1 s . 6 d . for those under 18 . |
|  | Manchester and district. | 1st pay day in Jan. | Workpeople employed in wholesale and retail sale and distribution of bread, confectionery, etc. | Basic wages increased by 1s. per week. Rates after change: 64 s . for those engaged in wholesale, and 61 s . for those engaged in retail distribution, plus a bonus of 5 per cent. on previous basic wages. |
|  | Norwich and district | 1 Jan. | Workpeople employed in the coal distributive trade. | Increase of 2 s . 6 d . per week. Minimum rates after change: yardmen and porters, 49s.; horse drivers, 51s. 6d.; motor drivers, 54 s . |
|  | England and Wales | 1 Jan. | General distributive workers and transport workers employed by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.:Male workers ... <br> Female workers | War advances of 4 s . per week for those 21 years and over, of 2 s .6 d . for those 18 and under 21 and of 1s. 6 d . for those under 18. War advances of 2 s . 6 d . per week for those 21 years and over, of 2 s .for those 18 and under 21 and of 1 s . 6 d . for those under 18 . |
| Distributive | England and Wales | 1 Jan . | General distributive workers and transport workers employed by to the National Council of Hours and Wages Boards of the Cooperative Union, Ltd. (except by Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts, or by movements in ther industries):- |  |
|  | Scotland | 1 Jan | General distributive workers and transport workers employed by the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.:Male workers ... <br> Female workers | War advances of 4 s . per week for those 21 years and over, of $2 \mathrm{~s}, 6 \mathrm{~d}$. for those 18 and under 21 and of 1 s .6 d . for those under 18. War advances of 2 s .6 d . per week for those 21 years and over, of 2 s . for those 18 and under 21 and of 1 s .6 d . for those under 18 . |
|  | Scotland | 1 Jan. | General distributive workers and transport workers employed by co-operative societies aftiliated to the scottish National co-operative Wages Board (except those whose wages are regulated by Orders Beards Acts) :- <br> Male workers ... <br> Female workers | War advances of 4 s . per week for those 21 years and over, of 2 s . 6 d . for those 18 and under 21 and of 1 s . 6 d . for those under 18 . War advances of 2 s . 6 d . per week for those 21 years and over, of 2 s . for those 18 and under 21 and of 1 s . 6 d . for those under 18. |

[^11]PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY-continued.

| Industry. | District. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Entertain- ments. | Certain towns in the North of England.* <br> Coventry | 1 Jan. <br> 1 Jan. | Workers employed in cinema theatres. <br> Workers employed in cinema theatres. | Scales of minimum weekly rates of wages adopted, according to class of theatre, involving increases of various amounts. Minimum weekly rates include: projectionists-chief, 60 s . to 105 s ., others, 25 s , to 75 s .; head attendants or foremen, 50 s . to 62 s . 6 d .; utility men, doormen and boilermen, 45 s . to 52s. 6d.; male attendants and receptionists-over 21 years of age, 42 s . to 50 s ., under 21 years, 27 s . 6 d . to 35 s .; cashiers, 22 s . 6 d . to 37 s . 6 d .; female attendants, 17 s . 6 d . to 26 s . $\dagger$ <br> Scales of minimum weekly rates of wages adopted, according to class of theatre, involving increases of various amounts. Minimum weekly rates include: projectionists-chief, 67s. 6d. to 90 s ., others 25 s . to 60 s .; head attendants or foremen, 45 s . to 60 s.; utility men, boilermen, doormen and assistant foremen, 42 s . 6 d . to 50 s .; male attendants and receptionists-over 21 years of age, 45 s . or $47 \mathrm{~s}, 6 \mathrm{~d}$., under 21 years, 27 s .6 d . to 40 s .; cashiers, 20 s . to 35 s .; female attendants, 18 s . to 23 s . 6 d . $\dagger$ |
|  | Certain towns in the West of England. $\ddagger$ | 1 Jan. | Workers employed in cinema theatres. | Scales of minimum weekly rates of wages adopted, according to class of theatre, involving increases of various amounts. Minimum weekly rates include: projectionists-chief, 57 s .6 d . to 90 s , others, 32 s .6 d . to 57 s . 6 d .; head attendants or foremen, 45 s . to 55 s .; main doormen, 43 s . 6 d . or 48 s .6 d .; male attendants and doormen-over 20 years of age, 40 s . or 45 s ., under 20 years, 25 s. to 30 s .; cashiers, 22 s . 6 d . to 30 s .; female attendants and usherettes, 17 s . to 21 s . $\dagger$ |
| Optical Trade | Manchester (certain flrms). | 12 Jan. | Jobbers, glaziers, surfacers, rimless fitters and imitation shell workers employed in the optical trade. | Increases of 3 s . 6 d . per week for men over 22 years, of 2 s . for men 18 to 22 years, of 2 s . 6 d . for women over 22 years, of 1 s .6 d . for women 18 to 22 years and of 1 s. for juveniles under 18 years. Rates after change: 13 s . at 14 years increasing to 68 s . 6 d . and 46 s. for males and females respectively at 25 and over. |
| Hairdressing | West Lothian ... | 1 Jan. | Workpeople employed in the hairdressing trade. | Minimum weekly rates of wages adopted of 50 s . for male and female journeymen plus commission on earnings. |

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JANUARY.

| Industry. | District. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Male and female workers under 16 years of age employed about the business of a shop or in connection with retail trade elsewhere who are subject to the Shops Act, 1934. | Maximum working hours reduced from 48 to 44 per week.§ |
| Various Industries. | Great Britain | 1 Jan. $\{$ | Male and female workers under 16 years of age employed in the collection or delivery of goods; in carrving messages or running errands; in hotels or clubs (messages or errands or receiving guests or members); in newspaper offices (messages or errands) in places of public entertainment or amusement or public swimming baths, bathing places or turkish baths (messages or errands or reception of or attendance on persons); in operating hoists or lifts (except in private houses); in the operation of cinematograph apparatus; at laundries, dyeing or cleaning works or other factory, in receiving or despatching goods. | Maximum working hours reduced from 48 to 44 per week.§ |
| Agriculture | Worcestershire | 1 Jan . | Male workers ... ... ... | Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates are payable under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924 increased from 52 to 54 in summer, the winter hours (48) remaining unchanged.\|| |
| Dock, Wharf and Riverside Labour. | Cardiff, Barry and Penarth. | 29 Jan. | Coal tippers and trimmers ... ... | Revised system of shift working adopted, whereby men engaged on the first shift had their hours decreased by 2 hours per week and those on the second shift decreased by $1 \frac{1}{2}$ hours per week. |
| Entertainments | Certain towns in the North of England.* Coventry <br> Certain towns in the West of England. $\ddagger$ | 1 Jan. ${ }^{1}$ Jan. | Workers employed in cinema theatres. <br> Workers employed in cinema theatres. <br> Workers employed in cinema theatres. | Normal working week adopted of 48 to 52 hours for projectionists, of 48 to 54 for other males and of 48 for females.\|l <br> Normal working week adopted of 48 to 52 hours for projectionists, of 48 to 54 or 55 for other males and of 48 to 50 for females.\|| <br> Normal working week adopted of 48 to 52 hour for projectionists, of 48 to 54 for other males and of 48 for females.\|| |

[^12]
## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The number of workpeople, other than seamen*, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in January $\dagger$, was 239 , as compared with $219 \ddagger$ in the previous month, and with $229 \ddagger$ in January, 1939.

## Mines and Quarbies. $\dagger$

Under Coal Mines Acts :-
Underground
Surface
Metalliferous Mines
Quarries
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES Fagtories.
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc....
Metal Extracting and Refining
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making)
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc.
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles, and Aircraft Manufacture
Shipbuilding
Other Metal Trades
Cotton
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy
Other Textile Manufacture
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing
Tanning, Currying, etc.
Food and Drink
General Woodwork and Furniture

## Factories-continued.

Paper, Printing, etc.
Rubber
Gas Works ...
Electrical Stations Other Industries

Works and Places under ss. 105, 107, 108, Factories Act, 1937.
Docks, Wharves, Quays and $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Building Operations } & \text {.... } & 10 \\ \text { But }\end{array}$ Works of Engineering Construction.
Warehouses ...
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT ... $1 \overline{124}$

## Ratiway Service.

Brakesmen, Goods Guards
Engine Drivers, Motormen
Firemen
Guards (Passenger)
Permanent Way Men
Porters
Shunters
Mechanics
Labourers
Other Grades
Contractors' Servants
total, railway service
Total (excluding Seamen) 239

## INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

The Table below shows the number of cases§ and deaths§ in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during January, under the Factories Act, 1937, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926 :-

## I. Cases.

Lead Poisoning.
Among Operatives engaged inSmelting of Metals
Plumbing and Soldering
Shipbreaking
Printing ...
Other Contact with Molten Lead
White and Red Lead Works ..
Pottery
Vitreous Enamelling
Electric Accumulator Works
Paint and Colour Works
Coach and Car Painting
Shipbuilding
Other Industries
Painting of Buildings
total
Other Poisoning
Mercurial

Wool...
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins
total
I. Cases-continued.

Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer).
Pitch...
1
Tar
Oil
TOTAL $\quad \overline{12}$
Chrome Ulceration.
Manufacture of Bichromates
Dyeing and Finishing
Chrome Tanning
Chromium Plating
Other Industries
total
Total, Cases ...

## II. Deaths.

Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer). $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Tar } & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & 1 \\ \text { Oil } & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & 1\end{array}$
total ... 2
Total, Deaths .

* Statistics of fatal accidents to seamen are not available. and the figures for mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the
over the 5 weeks ended 3 rd February, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 30th December, 1939, and the 4 weeks ended 28th January, 1939.
$\ddagger$ Revised figure.
§ Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in
previous returns or not.


## UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

The following Table shows, approximately, the income and expen. diture of the Unemployment Fund* in Great Britain for the periods stated :-


## 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 27th January, 1940, expenditure on unemployment allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately $£ 2,068,000$ compared with $£ 2,399,000$ during the five weeks ended 30 th December, 1939, and $£ 2,843,000$ during the four weeks ended 28th January, 1939.
Owing to the extension referred to above, the figures for December, 1939 and January, 1940, are not comparable with those for January, 1939.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

[Note.-The prices are net, and (except in the case of the publications of the International Labour Office) do not include postage:]
Accident Proneness among Motor Drivers.- $A$ study of accident proneness among motor drivers. Report No. 84. Industrial Health Research Board. [S.O. publication; price 9d.].

Cotton Spinning Industry.-Third annual report of the Spindles Board, 1939. Board of Trade. [Cmd. 6157; price 2d.]
Distribution of Industrial Population.-Royal Commission on the Distribution of the Industrial Population. Report, January, 1940. [S.O. publication; price 5s.]

Mining.-Eighteenth annual report of the Secretary for Mines for the year ended 31 st December, 1938 and thirty-first annual report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines. Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 4s.]
Road Haulage.-Road Haulage Order fixing the remuneration to be paid to certain road haulage workers. (R.H.(2)). Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 6d.]
Social Insuranoe.-The investment of the funds of social insurance institutions. Studies and Reports, Series M. (Social Insurance) No. 16. [Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King and Son, Ltd.; price 5s.]

[^13]
## LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

## Truck Acts.

Question whether Wages can be Partly Paid by Way of Meals.
The plaintiff, a packer, sued his former employers, a limited Thpany carrying on business as wholesale drapers, to recover 007 10 cer £397 10s. as representing 10s. a week of 1st December, 1935.
The plaintiff's claim was based on the Truck Act, 1831, which The plaint, in any contract between an employer and a manual provided that, in any contract between an empioyer and a realm only worker, wages must be paidat if in any such contract the whole or and not otherwise; and should be paid in any manner other than in any part of such wages should be paid in any mared illegal, null, and the current coin such contract was to be declared illegal, null, and void.

In 1919, on his return from the Great War, the plaintiff was e-engaged by the defendant's predecessors on the terms that he should be paid 53 s. a week, plus dinner and tea, those two meals being regarded as equivalent to 10 s . a week.

On 8th March, 1920, the defendant company took over the business of the firm. The plaintiff continued in the employment of the defendant company as a packer, receiving always the wages which complied with the minimum rate of wages paid to packers in the employment of the company, less 10s., and received also his dinner and tea.

During his holidays the plaintiff was paid 10s. a week extra in cash. In December, 1935 , the defendants handed over part of their premises to the men concerned rent free to enable them to set up a canteen, and from that time the plaintiff was paid an additional 10s. a week in cash until his employment with the defendants ceased in March, 1936.

The defendants resisted the plaintiff's claim and contended that by virtue of section 23 of the Truck Act, 1831, they had made a lawful agreement with the plaintiff whereby he was to be paid partly in goods and services which is different from making deductions in respect of goods and services from an agreed wage. Section 23 of the Truck Act, 1831, so far as material, provides as follows :-
"Nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to
extend to prevent any employer or any artificer . . . from supplying or contracting to supply to any such artificer any victuals dressed or prepared under the roof of any such employer, and there consumed by such artificer; nor from making or contracting to make any stoppage or deduction from the wages of any such artificer for or in respect of any such . . . victuals dressed or prepared under the roof of any such employer or for or in respect of any money advanced to such artificer for any such purpose as aforesaid: Provided always, that such stoppage or deduction . . . shall not be in any case made from the wages of such artificer unless the agreement or contract for such stoppage or deduction shall be in writing and signed by such artificer."
The case first came before Mr. Justice Wrottesley, who gave judgment for the plaintiff. By a majority the Court of Appeal reversed Mr. Justice Wrottesley's decision, and the plaintiff now appealed to the House of Lords

The House of Lords by a majority (Lord Atkin, Lord Thankerton, Lord Russell of Killowen and Lord Wright; Lord Romer dissenting) allowed the plaintiff's appeal and restored the judgment of Mr. Justice

## rottesley.

Lord Atkin, in the course of his judgment, said that in sections 1 to 6 of the Truck Act, 1831, the Legislature seemed to have devised a very thorough system of protection against the evils of truck, one of the chief of which was the habit of unconscionable employers of not only paying wages in goods, but of requiring wages to be expended in goods bought from the employer at prices which were much above the true value of the goods. It was said, however, that after constructing that elaborate fortification, the Legislature by section 23 provided what appeared to be easy methods of undermining its foundations. Wages, it was said, could be paid in medicine and medical attendance, fuel, materials, and tools for the trade of a miner, provender for the artificer's beast, rent, and victuals prepared or consumed on the employer's premises. It was said (proceeded his Lordship) that the true construction of section 23 was that one might pay and contract to pay wages in the goods and services mentioned without any agreement in writing and without any check on value, whereas one might only deduct the value of such goods and services from wages if there were an agreement in writing and in some cases adequate value. He could not accept that construction of the section, and was forced to the conclusion that the section did not afford the easy passage through the early prohibitions, and that the supply of the goods and services specified in the section could not be made by way of wages. In any circumstances the case could not be regarded as one of deduction, but the defendants must succeed, if at all, on their contention that the first part of the section authorized the payment of wages in kind. Pratt v. Cook, Son \& Co. (St. Paul's) Limited, House of Lords. 8th February, 1940.

## Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

Right of Workman to Appeal against Award after acoepting Compensation thereunder:
The question involved in this appeal to the House of Lords was whether a workman could appeal against an award of a County Court Judge after he had accepted compensation thereunder. The

County Court Judge had made an award in favour of the workman for a sum of $£ 663 \mathrm{~s}$. as compensation calculated at 12s. 3d. a week for partial incapacity from 5th October, 1936, to 31st October, 1938, with costs. The County Court Judge found that the workman's incapacity had ceased on the last mentioned date. A few days after he had received the above-mentioned compensation and the costs of the award the workman gave notice of appeal asking that the award be set aside or varied so that the weekly sum should continue after 31st October, 1938, on the ground that he was still partly incapacitated, or, alternatively, for a new trial. On the case coming before the Court of Appeal a preliminary objection was taken for the employers that the workman could not be heard to prosecute the appeal as he had accepted the compensation and costs awarded by the above award and had thereby approbated the award. The Court of Appeal holding that they were bound by the decision in Johnson $v$. Newton Fire Extinguisher Company ([1913] 2 K.B. 111), (but commenting at the same time on the injustice of it) allowed the objection and dismissed the workman's appeal. That case had decided that an award was indivisible and that a workman could not accept part of it and claim to amend another part. The workman now appealed to the House of Lords.

The House of Lords (Lord Maugham, Lord Atkin, Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Wright and Lord Romer) allowed the workman's appeal and remitted the case to the Court of Appeal to be heard and decided. Lord Maugham in the course of his judgment reviewed the maxim that one might not both approbate and reprobate. His Lordship was quite unable to see how that doctrine could be made to apply to the rights of a litigant to appeal either from a judgment or from an award of a County Court Judge made under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925. He felt bound to come to the conclusion that the decision of the Court of Appeal in Johnson $v$. Newton Fire Extinguisher Company and all the cases in which the Courts had felt bound to follow that decision were erroneous. It might be true that an award under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, was "indivisible" if not appealed from, but it was not an accurate statement of the position pending appeal. The rules made it plain that an appellant might appeal from any part of the award and that his notice of motion must state whether the whole or part only of the award was complained of. That was the course taken by the appellant in the present case. It could not be suggested that the receipt of the sum tendered in any way injured the employers. Lissenden v. C. A. Bosch, Limited, House of Lords, 8th February, 1940.

## Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

Fireman on Railway Engine hit by Shot from Air Gun.
This claim for workmen's compensation arose out of an accident which occurred to a fireman employed by the Great Western Railway Company whilst on a freight train travelling from Stourbridge to Pontypool Road. In the course of the journey the train was held up by signal and was travelling at walking pace, when a youth, 19 years of age, who was in a nearby field, took a deliberate shot at the engine with an air gun. The pellet struck the fireman in the eye and seriously injured him. On an application by the fireman for compensation, the County Court Judge held that the accident arose out of and in the course of his employment. The Railway Company now appealed.

CThe Court of Appeal (Slesser, MacKinnon and Goddard L.JJ.) upheld the award of the County Court Judge and dismissed the Company's appeal. Lord Justice Slesser in the course of his judg. ment said that no possible exception could be taken to the award of the County Court Judge. The appeal was brought primarily on the ground that it had not been shown that the applicant's work brought him into a position where the risk of being injured by a shot from a gun was any greater than that of any other member of the public. His Lordship cited authorities in support of the principle that a workman who had to work in a particular place was subject to the particular risks of that place and that any accident occurring to him while legally working there was an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment.

His Lordship stated that applying that principle to the present case, the fireman was required to be on the engine and while there was subject to the particular risk of a shot being aimed at the engine by the youth in question. It seemed to him (his Lordship) that the accident clearly arose out of the employment and that the County Court Judge was right. Powell v. Great Western Railway Company. Court of Appeal. 12th December, 1939.

## Northern Ireland-Master and Servant.

Right of Employee's Widow to Sue Exbcutors of Husband's Employer for Fallure to pay Health and Pensions Insurance Contributions.
The question involved in this case, which came before the Court of Appeal in Northern Ireland, was whether the widow of an employed person could sue the executors of her husband's employer in respect of her loss of a widow's pension consequent upon the failure of the employer to pay contributions under the National Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions Acts. The facts of the case were as follows : Francis Coyle, who died on 1st March, 1938, was employed for some years by Rose McAleer, who survived Francis Coyle and died on 28 th May, 1938. Whilst Francis Coyle was in her employ, Rose MoAleer failed to pay contributions as provided by the Widows' Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act (Northern Ireland), 1936, and the National Health Insurance Act, 1936. In consequence the Ministry of Labour disentitled the widow of Francis Coyle from receiving the widow's pension of ten shillings a week. The widow accordingly brought process against the executors of Rose McAleer alleging that they were indebted to her in the sum of $£ 26$ for loss of her pension occasioned by such default on the part of Rose McAleer, the said sum representing the amount of such pension for the period of fifty-two weeks. The Resident Magistrate granted a decree for the full amount claimed, and this decree was affirmed by the County Court Judge who at the request of the executors stated a case for the opinion of the Supreme Court on various points of law which now came before the Court of Appeal.

Lord Chief Justice Andrews delivered the judgment of the Court of Appeal which dismissed the appeal of the executors and affirmed the decree in favour of the widow. His Lordship dealt with the contention of the executors that there was no provision in the Insurance Act or the Pensions Act which gave a right to the widow of an employee to sue the employer or his executors for loss of widow's pension consequent upon the non-payment of statutory contributions. His Lordship reviewed the relevant statutory provisions and said that the most important question to be determined was whether the provisions of section 13 of the Pensions Act were sufficiently wide and comprehensive to embrace section 174 of the Insurance Act, so as to make its provisions in regard to civil proceedings by an employee against an employer for non-compliance with that Act applicable to proceedings by a widow against her deceased husband's employer for non-compliance with the provisions of the Pensions Act. The Court determined this question in favour of the widow and rejected arguments raised by the executors (a) that section 174 of the Insurance Act conferred a right to relief only where the loss consequent upon the non-payment of contributions related to sickness, disablement, maternity or medical benefit which are wholly distinct from the loss of widows' pension; (b) that the said section 174 did not impose a liability upon the representatives of a deceased employer; and (c) that the right to relief should have been enforced by a civil bill in the County Court under section 208 (2) of the Insurance Act.-Devlin and McAleer v. Coyle. Court of Appeal in Northern Ireland. 2nd November, 1939.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

## DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

The Umpire is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Labour, appointed by the Crown (see Section 40 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935), for the purpose of determining disputed claims to benefit. His decisions* are final.
Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or by an Association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the leave of the Chairman of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself. The claimant may also appeal if the decision of the Court was not unanimous.
The following recent decisions are of general interest :-

## Case No. 32/40. (25.1.40).

Section 38 of the Unemployment Insuranoe Aot, 1935, Subseotion (2) (c)-Increase in Beneftt in respect of adult Dependants engaged in any occupation ordinarily carried on for Profit.-Two Soldiers blleeted in Claimant's house: his wife not engaged in an ocoupation ordinarily carried on for profit, by reason of statutory provisions relating to billeting of soldiers.
The material circumstances of this case are as stated in the following decision :-
Decision. - "On the facts before me my decision is that the claim that the rate of benefit be increased is allowed.

There are billeted in the house of the claimant two soldiers, who share a bedroom, and in respect of whom the claimant's wife receives the sum of two guineas a week. The question to be decided in these circumstances is whether the claimant is disentitled to receive increase of benefit in respect of his wife on the ground that she is engaged in any occupation ordinarily carried on for profit (section 38 (2) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935).

[^14]"The Court of Referees has decided that the claimant's wife is so engaged, and that the claimant is not entitled to receive increaso of benefit in respect of her. The Chief Insurance Officer has appealed against the decision of the Court of Referees in order to obtain the decision of the Umpire on the question which has arisen.

By section 108a(1) of the Army Act, 1881 (inserted by section 7 of the Army (Annual) Act, 1909) in certain circumstances which at present exist, ' any officer so authorised may issue a billeting requisition under his hand . requiring chief officers of police to provide billets in such places and for such number of officers and
soldiers . . . and for such period, as may be specified in the soldiers. ... and for such period, as may be specified in the requisition.' By section 103 of the Army Act the police are required to provide billets in accordance with the requisition. By section 1084 (2) of the Act (inserted by section 7 of the Act of 1909) the occupiers of dwelling houses are liable to be required to provide billets for officers and soldiers. By section 110 of the Army Act the occupier of a dwelling house who 'refuses or neglects to receive any . . . . soldier . . . . billeted upon him in pursuance of this Act . . . . shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than forty shillings and not exceeding five pounds.'
"The sums to be paid to the occupier of a dwelling house for accommodation furnished and food . . . . supplied by him shal be such as may be fixed by regulations made by the Army Council with the consent of the Treasury (section 108a (3) (c) of the Army Act; inserted by section 7 of the Army (Annual) Act, 1909).
"By S.R. \& O. 1939 No. 851, made under the provisions of the subsection last referred to, the prices to be paid to a person on whom soldiers are billeted are fixed. In so far as the regulations contained in the said Order apply to this case they provide that the following payments be made :

Lodging and attendance for two soldiers 1s. 6d. a night.
Two breakfasts, as specified in Part I of
the Second Schedule to the Army Act
Two dinners, so specified
Two teas, so specified
Two suppers, so specified
1s. 4 d .
1s. 10 d . 10d.
6d.
10 d.
10d.
6s. Od. a day and night,
which is two guineas a week for two soldiers.
'The meals ' as specified' are specified in section 5 of the Army and Air Force (Annual) Act, 1939, which amends the Second Schedule to the Army Act, and they are :-
(a) for breakfast, five ounces of bread, one ounce of butter, one pint of tea with milk and sugar, four ounces of bacon, one ounce of marmalade
(b) for hot dinner, ten ounces of meat, three ounces of bread ten ounces of potatoes, eight ounces of other vegetables, four ounces of pudding;
(c) for tea, four ounces of bread, half an ounce of margarine, one pint of tea with milk and sugar, two ounces of jam;
(d) for supper, three ounces of bread, one pint of tea with milk and sugar, four ounces of meat.'
"Thus it will be seen that it is a criminal offence to refuse to afford accommodation to soldiers when required so to do under a billeting requisition, as was the claimant in this case. Any person is liable to have soldiers billeted upon him whether he be the occupier of a mansion, a sea-side lodging house, or a cottage. The person upon whom soldiers are billeted is required to provide specified food for a specified number of meals each day. The sum paid for billeting is a specified sum fixed by S.R. \& O. and is the same in whatever kind of dwelling house the accommodation referred to above is provided.

It may be that in many instances soldiers are billeted upon persons who make a practice of taking boarders or lodgers. Many people, as in the case of the claimant and his wife, have not previously taken boarders or lodgers, but have been required to have soldiers billeted upon them.
"In my view, having regard to the statutory provisions relating to the billeting of soldiers, I cannot say that a woman in whose house soldiers are billeted is 'engaged in any occupation ordinarily carried on for profit.'
"If being compelled to provide billets can be said to be 'an occupation' (I do not say that it is), it is not an occupation ' ordinarily carried on,' but only in extraordinary circumstances, such as the present state of emergency, and possibly in peace time during a period of army manoeuvres.

For these reasons I allow the appeal of the Chief Insurance Officer."

## Case No. 33/40. (25.1.40).

Section 38 of the Unemployment Insuranoe Aot, 1935, Sub-section (2) (c)-Inorease in Benefit in respect of Adult Dependants engaged in any Occupation ordinartiy carried on for Profit-Three Civil Servants billeted ņ olatmant's house : his wife not engaged in an occupatiór ordinarily oarried on for profit : covered by U.I. Emergenoy Powers Regulations, 1939.
The material circumstances of this case are as stated in the following decision :-

Decision-" On the facts before me my decision is that the claim that the rate of benefit be increased is allowed.
"There are billeted in the house of the claimant three civil servants, in respect of each of whom there is paid the sum of one guinea a week. This has raised the question whether the claimant's wife is 'engaged in any occupation ordinarily carried on for profit' which disentitles the claimant to receive increase of benefit in respect of her (section 38 (2) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935).
"The Court of Referees has allowed the olaim for increase of "The Court, and against the Court's decision the Chief Insurance Officer benefit, and appealed on the ground that 'it is not clear that the claimant's has appeated onged in an occupation ordinarily carried on for profit wife is notidis loring and partial board for more than one person, while providing of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1939).
see section 4 (3) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1939)
"In my view this case is covered by Regulation 8 of the Unemloyment Insurance Emergency Powers Regulations, 1939 (S.R. \& 0. ployment 1148).

By paragraph 3 of that Regulation, 'For the purpose of pararaph (c) of subsection (2) of section 38 of the 1935 Act (which provides that no increase of benefit shall be payable in respect of a wife or other female who is engaged in any occupation ordinarily carried on for profit) such an occupation shall be deemed not to include the provisions of accommodation whether with or without inciude for persons removed from their homes by reason of an approved evacuation scheme or the rendering of any services in connection therewith.'
"By paragraph 4 of the Regulation, 'in this Regulation the expression "approved evacuation scheme" means a scheme or lan prepared or approved by His Majesty's Government for the ransference of members of the civil population from one area to another in the event of war or the imminence of war.'

By such a scheme or plan certain departments of the Civil ervice were transferred from London to the provinces, which ntailed the civil servants connected with such departments being ransferred from their homes in or near London to the provincial centre to which their department had been transferred. These civil servants were 'members of the civil population,' and three of them were provided with accommodation and partial board by the applicant's wife
"By virtue of the two paragraphs of Regulation 8 which I have quoted, the claimant's wife is not deemed to be engaged in any occupation ordinarily carried on for profit, and the claimant is entitled to receive increase of benefit in respect of her

In these circumstances it is not necessary to consider whether, having regard to the provisions contained in Regulation 22 of the Defence Regulations, 1939, this appeal can be decided on grounds analogous to those on which Decision 32/40 was decided.
"For the reasons stated I am unable to allow the appeal of the Chief Insurance Officer."

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

## Recent Proceedings.

## INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS

Machinery and Scrap Merchant :-The Transport and General Workers' Union claimed that the works of Fred Watkins and Com pany, Limited, at Coleford, Gloucester, should be classed as an engineering establishment and that engineering rates of wages should be paid. The Company stated that the sale of piping and iron and steel scrap constituted the greater part of their output, and contended that the workpeople employed were rated according to their skill and experience. The Court decided that the works did not fall within the category of an engineering establishment, and that the rates of wages for adult workers should be based on the rate at present paid to labourers, viz., 1s. 1d. an hour for a week of 47 hours, excluding meal times, plus such differentials as may be determined by agreement between the firm and the workmen concerned, having regard to the nature of the work to be performed and the skill and experience of the workmen.-Award No. 1743; dated 11th January, 1940.

Railway Shopmen : Fitteres, Engineer's Department, Hull London and North Eastern Ratlway:-The National Union of Railwaymen claimed an allowance for dirty work performed by two fitters employed by the London and North Eastern Railway Company in conneetion with alterations to a signal bridge at Park Street, Hull The bridge had not been cleaned for $4 \frac{1}{2}$ years and the men's overalls and caps became so dirty as to render them unfit for further use. The Company contended that, having regard to the nature of their ordinary duties, viz., the maintenance and repair of the Company's plant, the work in question was not exceptionally dirty. The Court decided that some extra payment should be made, and, as no specific amount was claimed by the Union, referred the question of the amount to the parties for settlement.-Award No. 1744; dated 19th January, 1940.

Railway Shopman: Machinist, Engineer's Department, Hull Docks: London and North Eastern Ratimay.-The National Union of Railwaymen claimed that a grade III machinist employed by the London and North Eastern Railway Company should be re-graded as grade II. The man concerned had been employed by the Company as a fitter prior to the 1914-1918 war As the result of a wound received in the war, he had to have his right arm amputated below the elbow. In 1919, he was re-employed as a machinist. The Union stated that he worked without super vision and set up all his own work. When absent from duty his place is usually taken by a fitter or by a machinist wor duty, his the supervision of a fitter. The Company agreed with thin under ments as to the training, qualifications and service of the man prior to the 1914-1918 war, but stated that, owing to his disability, he is in the ho perform certain classes of work required of a machinist in the higher class, and he is employed on the simplest form of work and on certain jobs he has to be given help. The Court decided that the man is suffering from an infirmity which detracte from efficiency, but that his qualifications as a fitter are of value in his work as a machinist, and that he should be are of value in his without any specific grading, at a rate of wages to be agreed upon, having regard to his special qualifications and skill.-Award No.
1745; dated 24th January, 1940.

Eleotridal Fitters:-The trade union side of the Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments claimed an increase of 4 s . a week on the standard basic rate of electrical fitters employed in H.M. Dockyards and other Admiralty industrial establishments at home. It was stated that the wages of electrical fitters in the Dockyards are, with the exception of the shipbuilding industry, below the average paid in other sections of the industry to the extent of at least ld. an hour, and that wiremen, a semi-skilled trade, had been given the same basic rate as electrical fitters. It was also stated that the rates paid in the electricity contracting industry and the electricity supply industry were in excess of those paid in the Dockyards. The official side contended that the high paid in the Dockyards. The official side contended that the high fitters was equally true of apprentices in all the other trades employed by the Admiralty, and that no distinction was made. The existing Admiralty practice of relating the wages of their employees in the Dockyards to those paid in the engineering and shipbuilding industries was in accord with the principles of the Fair Wages Resolution. The Court ruled that the evidence was not such as to warrant any change in the existing standard basic rate.-Award No. 1746; dated 24th January, 1940.

## CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

Investigating Clerks and Assistance Clerks Unemployment Assistance Board.-The Civil Service Clerical Association claimed an increase in the scales of investigating clerks and assistance clerks. The Tribunal awarded the increased scales of pay for investigating clerks which had been contained in a previous offer of the Board, and made no change in the scales of pay of assistance clerks.Avard No. 56; dated 14th December, 1939.
Supervising Grades, Post Office :-The Tribunal were asked to decide a difference between the Federation of Post Office Supervising Officers and the Post Office as to the interpretation of Award No. 45, so far as concerned the adjustment of salary of certain officers, who, at the operative date, were at the minimum point of the old scale or were at or near the maximum of the old scale. The Tribunal heard parties in the difference and gave their decisions on the points at issue.-Award No. 57; dated 30th January, 1940.
Manipulative Grades, Post Office :-The Tribunal were asked to decide a difference between the Union of Post Office Workers and the Post Office as to the interpretation of paragraph 26 of Award No. 40, so far as concerned the adjustment of pay of certain officers who, at the operative date, were at or near the maximum of the old scale. The Tribunal heard parties in the difference and gave their decisions on the points at issue.-Award No. 58; dated 30th January, 1940.

## OTHER ARBITRATION AWARDS

Female nursing staff employed in the Prison Service, A difference having arisen between the Prison Officers' Association and the Prison Commissioners regarding the scales of pay of the female nursing staff employed in H.M. Prisons and Borstal Institutions in England and Wales, the matter was referred for settlement to a Board of Arbitration appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Section 2 (2) (c) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, consisting, in accordance with the arrangements agreed between the parties, of Sir Harold Morris, K.C., as independent Chairman, and one member, as he might direct, from each of the two panels of the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal. On the invitation of the Chairman, Sir Frank Goldstone and Sir David Owen accepted appointments as members of the Board.

The Award of the Board, issued on 24th January, 1940, granted improved scales of pay to the staff concerned to operate as from 1st October, 1939, and provided that all officers should, as from that date, be placed at the points on the new scales commensurate with their length of service.

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS, HOLIDAYS WITH PAY ACT, AND ROAD HAULAGE WAGES ACT. <br> NOTICES OF PROPOSAL

## Tin Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal X.(14), dated 8th January, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages and the Direction for holidays with pay. Objection period expires 5th March, 1940

## Keg and Drum Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal K.D.(13), dated 9th January, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages and the Direction for holidays with pay. Objection period expires 9th March, 1940.

## Fustian Cutting Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal F.C.(13), dated 10th January, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages. Objection period expires 9th March, 1940
Proposal F.C.(14), dated 9th January, 1940, relating to holidays with pay. Objection period expires 9th March, 1940.

## Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal H.L.(17), dated 12th January, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages and the Direction for holidays with pay. Objection period expires 12th March, 1940.

## Hair, Bass and Fibre Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal H.B.(22), dated 16th January, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages and the Direction for holidays with pay. Objection period expires 16th March, 1940.

## Made-up Textiles Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal M.T.(21), dated 18th January, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages and the Direction for holidays with pay. Objection period expires 16th March, 1940.

## Cotton Waste Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain)

Proposal C.W.(25) dated 29th January, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages and the Direction for holidays with pay. Objection period expires 26th March, 1940.

## Baking Trade Board (Scotland).

Proposal BKS(E.C.)1, dated 17th January, 1940, to fix minimum rates of wages for workers in the area comprising the Counties of Angus, Clackmannan, Fife, Kinross, Perth and Stirling. Objection period expires 16th March, 1940.

Proposal BKS(N.E.)1, dated 17th January, 1940, to fix minimum rates of wages for workers in the area comprising the Counties of Aberdeen, Banff, Kincardine, Moray and Nairn together with that portion of Inverness-shire, including the town of Inverness, lying South of the Caledonian Canal. Objection period expires 16th March, 1940.

Proposal BKS(S.)1, dated 17th January, 1940, to fix minimum rates of wages for workers in the area comprising the Counties of Berwick, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, East and West Lothian, Midlothian, Peebles, Roxburgh, Selkirk and Wigtown. Objection period expires 16th March, 1940.
Proposal BKS(W.C.)1, dated 17th January, 1940, to fix minimum rates of wages for workers in the area comprising the Counties of Ayr, Dumbarton, Lanark and Renfrew. Objection period expires 16th March, 1940.
Proposal BKS(N.W.)1, dated 17th January, 1940, to fix minimum rates of wages for workers in the area comprising that portion of Inverness-shire lying North of the Caledonian Canal together with the Counties of Argyll and Bute, Caithness, Orkney, Ross and Oromarty, Shetland and Sutherland. Objection period expires 16th March, 1940.

## Brush and Broom Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.B.B.(N.46), dated 12th January, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

## CONFIRMING ORDERS.

## Hollow-ware Trade Board (Great Britain)

Order H.(32), dated 30th January, 1940, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates, and specifying 7th February, 1940, as the date from which these rates should become effective.

## Road Haulage Central Wages Board

Order R.H.(2), dated 8th January, 1940, confirming the remuneration and other conditions of employment proposed by the Road Haulage Central Wages Board for road haulage workers employed on road haulage work performed in connection with motor goods vehicles operating under A or B licences granted under the Road and Rail Traffic Act, 1933, and also confirming the directions for holidays with pay to be allowed to such workers. The Order became effective as from 29th January, 1940. A summary of the provisions contained in the order is given on page 46.

Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Northern Ireland)
Order N.I.R.(32), dated 30th December, 1939, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, and general overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 15th January, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

## Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Northern Ireland)

Order N.I.H.H.G.(65), dated 24th January, 1940, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay under the Holidays with Pay Act (Northern Ireland), 1938, and specifying 29th January, 1940, as the date from which the same became effective.
Order N.I.H.H.G.(66), dated 24th January, 1940, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, general minimum piece rates and general overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 29th January, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

REGULATIONS.
Amending Regulations dated 22nd December, 1939, made by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland under Section 17 of the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, with respect to the Constitution, Proceedings and Meetings of Trade Boards.
Amending Regulations dated 22nd December, 1939, made by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland under Section 17 of the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, with respect to District Trade Committees.

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937. <br> NEW REGULATIONS.

The Home Secretary has made the following Regulations :-
The Factories (Saturday Exception) Regulations, 1940, made on 19th January, 1940, under Section 89 of the Act, relating to the Special Exception which authorizes in certain classes of factories the substitution of some other day for Saturday as the short day. The Regulations will replace, with alterations, the Orders on this. The under the Factory and Workshop Act of 1901, and those Orders being revoked.
The Young Persons Under Sixteen (Factory Hours Modification) Regulations, 1940, made on 27th January, 1940, under sub-section (4) of Section 71 of the Act, providing for different periods of employment for young persons under 16 years of age from those for other young persons and women employed in factories in which the weekly hours worked by such young persons must, under the Section, not exceed 44 or other figure less than 48.
Copies of the Regulations can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this Gazette.

## FACTORIES ACT (NORTHERN

 IRELAND), 1938.
## NEW REGULATIONS.

The Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland has made the following Regulations
The Factories (Separation for Certain Purposes) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1940, made on 25th January, 1940, under Section 157 (8) of the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938, providing that, subject to certain conditions specified in the Regulations, different branches or departments (or groups of branches or depart ments) of work carried on in the same factory may be deemed to be different factories for the purposes of the periods of employment in Part VI of the Act or in any Regulations made thereunder.

## COAL MINES GENERAL REGULATIONS.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST COAL DUST.
On 8th December, 1939, the Secretary for Mines made, under Section 86 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, new General Regulations entitled the Coal Mines General Regulations (Precautions against Coal Dust), 1939, together with an Order, made under Section 59 of the Defence Regulations, 1939, temporarily modifying them to meet difficulties arising out of the war. The latter Order is entitled the Coal Mines General Regulations (Precautions against Coal Dust) Modification Order, 1939.
The Regulations as thus modified came into force on 1st January.
Under No. 6 (c) of these Regulations the Secretary for Mines has also made the Mine Dust Analysis Order, 1939, prescribing the methods to be adopted in analysing dust samples for the purposes of the Regulations.

BOARD FOR MINING EXAMINATIONS.
Examinations for Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines and for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE TO INTENDING CANDIDATES.
The Board for Mining Examinations gives notice that in view of conditions arising out of the war, examinations for first and second class certificates of competency and for surveyors' certificates will be held once only during 1940.

The written parts of the examinations for certificates of competency will be held on 3rd and 4th July, 1940. The oral parts of the examinations, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written tests, will be held during August.
The written part of the examination for surveyors' certificates will be held on 4th July, 1940, and the oral and practical parts of the examination, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written test, during August.
It may be necessary to reduce the number of the centres at which the examinations are to be held and a definite announcement on this point will be made later.

## NOTICE.

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Supplement to the Ministry of Labour Gazette for February, 1940.
QUARTERLY STATISTICS RELATING TO THE COURSE OF TRADE, OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE AND EMPLOYMENT.

Wholesale Prices.
Average of Board of Trade Wholesale
Prices Index Numbers (Average
of $1930=100$ ).
Cost of Living. Cost of Living.
Average of Ministry of Labour Cost-
of-Living Index Numbers (July, $1914=100$ ).

Do. expressed as percentage of
1924 average.
Export Values of British Manufactures,
Value as declared, Million $£ .$.
Value in Million £ (at 1930 Prices
(at 1935 Prices for Value in Mi
for 1930 -
$1935-39^{*}$ ).
Index Number of Average Values.
$(1924=100$ for $1930-34,1935=$ $(1924=100$ for
100 for $\left.1935-39^{*}\right)$.
Shipping Freight Rates.
Average of Chamber of Shipping
Index $\dagger$ ( $1924=100$ for $1930-36 ;$
$1935=100$ for $1937-39)$.
Index Number of Rates of Wages.
(Average of $1924=100$ ).
Estimated Total Numbers aged 16-64 Estinsured against Unemployment in
int Breat Britaint. Quarterly Averages.
Greusands. $\frac{\text { Ehousands. ... ... ... ... }}{\text { Estimated Numbers of Insured Persons }}$ in Employment $\ddagger$ in Great Britain (exdirectly involved in trade disputes) Quarterly Averages. Thousands.
Registered Unemployed in Great
Britain.
Quarterly
Averages. Thousands.
Total ...

Males .
Females
Wholly Unemployed (Males and Females)

| Temporarily | Stopped |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Females) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ |  |  |  |

Industrial Production-Board of Trade Index Number. $\quad(1924=100$ for
$1930-33 ; 1930=100$ for $1934-39 \S)$
$\left.\begin{array}{lll}\hline \text { Railway Traffic Receipts-Goods. } \\ \text { Average amount } & \text { weekly-Great } \\ \text { Britain, Thousand } £ & \ldots & \ldots\end{array}\right\}$
Percentage of 1924 average
Railway Traffic Receipts-Passenger. Average amount
Britain, Thousand $£ \quad$ weekly-Great

Percentage of 1924 average
Postal Receipts.
Postal Receipts.
Average amount daily, Thousand $£$
Percentage of 1924 average
British Exports (Volume, all comValue as declared, Million £
Value in Million $£$ (at 1930 Prices
for 1930-34; at 1935 Prices for
1935-39*).
Index Number of Volume (1924 云
100 for $1930-34 ; 1935=100$ for
$1935-39 *)$. Net Imports (Volume, all com-
modities).
Val Value as declared, Million £
Value in Million $£$ (at 1930 Prices
for 1930-34; at 1935 Prices for
$1935-39 *)$ 1935-39*).
Index Number of Volume (1924 $=$
100 for $1930-34 ; 1935=100$ for 100 for 193
1935-39*).

Bank Rate.
Date of $\mathbf{C}$
Der

| - | 1930. | 1931. | 1932. | 1933. | 1934. | 1935. | 1936. | 1937. | 1938. | 1939. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1st Qr. | 106.5 | 89.7 | 88.5 | 83.7 | 88.7 | 87.8 | 91. | 104.7 | 105.9 | 96.9 |
| 2nd ${ }^{\text {ant. }}$ | 101.9 | 87.9 | 84.8 | $84 \cdot 4$ | $87 \cdot 6$ | 88.1 | $92 \cdot 2$ | $110 \cdot 1$ | 101.9 | $97 \cdot 7$ |
| 3rd " | 98.4 | 84.8 | 84.4 | $87 \cdot 3$ | $88 \cdot 2$ | 88.7 | 95.0 | 111.4 | 99.5 | $100 \cdot 5$ |
|  | 93.6 | 88.8 | 84.9 | $87 \cdot 6$ | $87 \cdot 7$ | $91 \cdot 3$ | 98.9 | 108.9 | 98.6 | 116.2 |
| 1st Qr. | 162.2 | $150 \cdot 7$ | $146 \cdot 2$ | 139.8 | 140.5 | 141.3 | 146.2 | 151.0 | 156.5 | 154.0 |
| 2nd, | 155 | $146 \cdot 3$ | 142.8 | 136.5 | 138.3 | $140 \cdot 0$ | 144.3 | $152 \cdot 3$ | 155.8 | 153.5 |
| 3rd ", | 156 | 145 | 141.7 | 139.8 | 142.3 | 143.3 | $146 \cdot 7$ | 155. | 156 | 156.8 |
| 4th ", | 155.5 | $146 \cdot 7$ | $143 \cdot 0$ | $142 \cdot 5$ | 143.7 | 146.7 | $150 \cdot 5$ | 159.5 | $155 \cdot 7$ | 170 |
| 1st Qr. | $92 \cdot 7$ | $86 \cdot 2$ | $83 \cdot 6$ | 79.9 | $80 \cdot 3$ | $80 \cdot 8$ | 83.6 | $86 \cdot 3$ | 89.5 | 88.0 |
| 2nd, | 88.6 | $83 \cdot 6$ | 81.6 | 78.0 | $79 \cdot 1$ | $80 \cdot 0$ | 82.5 | $87 \cdot 1$ |  | 87.8 |
| 3rd ", | 89.5 | 83.1 | 81.0 | 79.9 | 81.4 | 81.9 | 83.9 | 88.9 | 89.4 | 89.7 |
| 3ra ${ }^{\text {4th }}$ | 88.9 | 83.9 | 81.8 | 81.5 | $82 \cdot 2$ | 83.9 | $86 \cdot 0$ | $91 \cdot 2$ | $89 \cdot 0$ | 97.5 |
| 1st Qr. | 128.6 | 78.4 | $70 \cdot 2$ | 69.1 | $72 \cdot 4$ | $82 \cdot 3$ | $82 \cdot 8$ | 93.8 | 95.8 | 93.5 |
| 2nd | 110.5 | $72 \cdot 0$ | $72 \cdot 8$ | $65 \cdot 9$ | 73.3 | 78.3 | 79.1 | 101.3 | 87.7 | 90.5 |
| 3rd ${ }^{\text {2nd }}$ | 105.0 | 70.7 | 63.9 | $71 \cdot 6$ | 77.6 | $82 \cdot 2$ | 87.7 | 105.3 | 88.0 | 76.8 |
| 3ra 4 , | 96.8 | 71.0 | 68.7 | 75.2 | 81.6 | ${ }_{86} \cdot 0$ | 91.1 | $104 \cdot 3$ | 93.9 | 76.6 |
| 1st Qr. | $124 \cdot 7$ | 83.8 | 84.9 | 86.0 | 90.4 | $82 \cdot 1 *$ | $82 \cdot 1$ | $90 \cdot 2$ | 83.8 | 85.7 |
| 2nd, | $110 \cdot 3$ | 79.2 | 87.8 | 82.5 | $89 \cdot 8$ | 79.2 | 78.5 |  | $78 \cdot 1$ | 7 |
| 3rd ", | 105.7 | 81.5 | 79.2 | 88.3 | $95 \cdot 1$ | 81.7 | 85.8 | 93.4 | 78.5 |  |
| 4th | 100.2 | 83.5 | $85 \cdot 0$ | $92 \cdot 2$ | 101.0 | $85 \cdot 7$ | 89.2 | $92 \cdot 0$ | 84.1 | d |
| 1st Qr. | 85.4 | 77.5 | 68.5 | 66.5 | 66.4 | 100.2** | $100 \cdot 8$ | 104.0 | 114.4 | 109.1 |
| 2nd ," | $83 \cdot 0$ | $75 \cdot 3$ | 68.7 | 66.2 | $67 \cdot 6$ | 98.9 | 100.7 | 108.1 | 112.3 | $108 \cdot 1$ |
| 3rd ", | 82.3 | 71.9 | $66 \cdot 8$ | 67.1 | 67.6 | $100 \cdot 6$ | 102.2 | 112.7 | 112.1 |  |
| 4th", | $80 \cdot 0$ | $70 \cdot 4$ | 66.9 | $67 \cdot 6$ | 66.9 | $100 \cdot 3$ | $102 \cdot 2$ | 113.3 | 111.6 | ¢ |
| 1st Qr. | $63 \cdot 6$ | 67.0 | 65.4 | $62 \cdot 0$ | 63.3 | 60.2 | 69.5 | $161.5 \dagger$ | 131.7 | 119.9 |
| 2nd, | 61.7 | 66.8 | $64 \cdot 0$ | 59.4 | 59.4 | $60 \cdot 6$ | 69.0 | 183.1 | 126.9 | $123 \cdot 6$ |
| 3rd ", | 66.2 | $62 \cdot 4$ | 59.9 | $59 \cdot 1$ | $66 \cdot 9$ | $62 \cdot 6$ | $75 \cdot 3$ | 193.3 | $124 \cdot 3$ |  |
| 4th " | 66.8 | $72 \cdot 6$ | $64 \cdot 6$ | $64 \cdot 6$ | 65.4 | 73.7 | 94.2 | $164 \cdot 6$ | 124.7 | d |
| 1st Qr. | $98 \frac{1}{2}$ | $97 \frac{1}{2}$ | 95 | 94 | 94 | 95 | 971 | 100 | 1051 | 106 |
| 2nd ", | $98 \frac{1}{2}$ | 97 | 95 | 94 | $94 \frac{1}{2}$ | 95 | 98 | $101 \frac{1}{2}$ | 106 | 06 |
| 3rd ", | $98 \frac{1}{2}$ | 96 | $94 \frac{1}{2}$ | 94 | $94 \frac{1}{2}$ | 96 | 981 | 102t |  |  |
| 4th ", | 98 | $95 \frac{1}{2}$ | $94 \frac{1}{2}$ | 94 | 941 | 96 | 99 | 1031 | 106 | 1081 |
| 1st Qr. | 11,995 | 12,380 | 12,572 | 12,595 | 12,663 | 12,745 | 12,936 | 13,267 | 13,537 | 13,7207 |
|  | 12,115 | 12,467 | 12,545 | 12,613 | 12,682 | 12,766 | 13,015 | 13,358 | 13,580 | 13,774 |
| 3rd ", | 12,197 | 12,550 | 12,556 | 12,631 | 12,702 | 12,797 | 13,098 | 13,438 | $13,630 \ddagger$ |  |
| 4th ," | 12,290 | 12,620 | 12,576 | 12,648 | 12,724 | 12,860 | 13,184 | 13,488 | 13,676 $\ddagger$ |  |
| 1st Qr. | 10,033 | 9,320 | 9,421 | 9,332 | 9,961 | 10,128 | 10,535 | 11,241 | 11,352 | 11,447 |
| 2nd , | 9,880 | 9,487 | 9,375 | 9,621 | 10,170 | 10,364 | 10,879 | 11,519 | 11,39610 | 11,862 |
| 3rd ", | 9,724 | 9,353 | 9,200 | 9,807 | 10,191 | 10,453 | 11,071 | 11,653 | 11,435 $\ddagger$ |  |
| 4th ", | 9,552 | 9,525 | 9,396 | 9,966 | 10,231 | 10,564 | 11,163 | 11,563\|| | 11,458 $\ddagger$ | 1 |
| 1st Qr. | 1,543 | 2,622 | 2,666 | 2,845 | 2,303 | 2,255 | 2,022 | 1,639 | 1,796\|| | 1,888 |
| 2nd ", | 1,762 | 2,574 | 2,714 | 2,573 | 2,110 | 2,030 | 1,746 | 1,421 | 1,776\| | 1,495 |
| 3rd ", | 2,045 | 2,734 | 2,843 | 2,397 | 2,115 | 1,960 | 1,630 | 1,376 | 1,777\|| | 1,273 |
| 4th ", | 2,297 | 2,668 | 2,757 | 2,268 | 2,109 | 1,901 | 1,621 | 1,518\|| | 1,814\|| | 1,398 |
| 1st Qr. | 1,175 | 1,973 | 2,197 | 2,362 | 1,933 | 1,848 | 1,655 | 1,334 | 1,353\|| | 1,454 |
| 2nd | 1,302 | 1,956 | 2,251 | 2,157 | 1,773 | 1,686 | 1,436 | 1,162 | 1,343\| | 1,154 |
| 3 rd ", | 1,508 | 2,068 | 2,363 | 2,034 | 1,750 | 1,624 | 1,332 | 1,107 | 1,363\|| | 933 |
| 4th ", | 1,720 | 2,118 | 2,319 | 1,941 | 1,758 | 1,576 | 1,330 | 1,199\|| | 1,406\|| | 939 |
| 1st Qr. | 368 | 649 | 469 | 483 | 370 | 407 | 367 | 305 | 44311 | 434 |
| 2nd ", | 460 | 618 | 463 | 416 | 337 | 344 | 310 | 259 | 433\|| | 341 |
| 3rd ", | 537 | 666 | 480 | 363 | 365 | 336 | 298 | 269 | $414 \mid$ | 340 |
| 4th ", | 577 | 550 | 438 | 327 | 351 | 325 | 291 | 319\|| | 408\|| | 459 |
| 1st Qr. | 1,179 | 1,993 | 2,197 | 2,332 | 1,967 | 1,913 | 1,742 | 1,468 | 1,459\|| | 1,587 |
| 2nd," | 1,260 | 1,966 | 2,102 | 2,079 | 1,737 | 1,711 | 1,488 | 1,242 | 1,368\| | 1,284 |
| 3rd ", | 1,411 | 2,061 | 2,150 | 1,937 | 1,681 | 1,618 | 1,372 | 1,157 | 1,337 | 1,063 |
| 4th ," | 1,726 | 2,198 | 2,265 | 1,932 | 1,797 | 1,679 | 1,429 | 1,279\|| | 1,511]! | 1,257 |
| 1st Qr. | 364 | 629 | 469 | 513 | 336 | 342 | 280 | 171 | 337\|| | 301 |
| 2nd" | 502 | 608 | 612 | 494 | 373 | 319 | 258 | 179 | 408\| | 211 |
| 3rd ", | 634 | 673 | 693 | 460 | 434 | 342 | 258 | 219 | 440\|| | 210 |
| 4th ", | 571 | 470 | 492 | 336 | 312 | 222 | 192 | 239\|| | 303\|| | 141 |
| 1st Qr. | 111.0 | $94 \cdot 6$ | $95 \cdot 0$ | 94.8 | $106 \cdot 08$ | 113.0 | 122.9 | 131.1 | $132 \cdot 1$ | 131.0 |
| 2nd ," | 103.1 | $92 \cdot 1$ | 94.3 | 96.7 | 104-1 | $110 \cdot 5$ | 122.0 | 133.6 | 121.7 | 133.4 |
| $3 \mathrm{3rd}$, | 99.5 | 89.3 | 87.4 | 96.8 | $102 \cdot 6$ | 109.8 | $121 \cdot 1$ | $130 \cdot 1$ | 117.0 |  |
| 4th ", | $99 \cdot 0$ | $97 \cdot 3$ | $95 \cdot 0$ | 105.0 | 112.0 | $120 \cdot 4$ | 131.5 | 136.4 | 126.0 | TI |
| 1st Qr. | 2,002 | 1,759 | 1,614 | 1,518 | 1,669 | 1,648 | 1,736 | 1,746 | 1,830 | 1,718 |
| 2nd," | 1,809 | 1,657 | 1,493 | 1,413 | 1,526 | 1,530 | 1,592 | 1,759 | 1,556 | 1,724 |
| 3rd ", | 1,748 | 1,627 | 1,396 | 1,452 | 1,521 | 1,516 | 1,616 | 1,681 | 1,491 | , |
| 4th ", | 1,861 | 1,709 | 1,548 | 1,657 | 1,655 | 1,730 | 1,762 | 1,869 | 1,654 | If |
| 1st Qr. | 99.6 | 87.5 | $80 \cdot 3$ | $75 \cdot 5$ | 83.0 | 81.9 | 86.3 | $86 \cdot 8$ | $91 \cdot 0$ | $85 \cdot 4$ |
| 2nd," | 90.0 | 82.4 | 74.2 | $70 \cdot 3$ | 75.9 | 76.1 | 79.2 | 87.5 | 77.4 | $85 \cdot 7$ |
| 3rd " | 86.9 | 80.9 | 69.4 | 72.2 | 75.6 | 75.4 | 80.4 | 83.6 | 74.1 | I |
| 4th , | $92 \cdot 5$ | $85 \cdot 0$ | $77 \cdot 0$ | $82 \cdot 4$ | 82.3 | $86 \cdot 0$ | $87 \cdot 6$ | 92.9 | $82 \cdot 2$ | व |
| 1st Qr. |  |  |  |  |  | 1,007 | 1,035 | 1,113 |  |  |
| 2nd," | 1,504 | 1,390 | 1,270 | 1,289 | 1,257 | 1,345 | 1,383 | 1,428 | 1,449 | 1,446 |
| 3rd, | 1,841 | 1,693 | 1,566 | 1,623 | 1,664 | 1,700 | 1,748 | 1,817 | 1,819 |  |
| 4th ," | 1,300 | 1,184 | 1,114 | 1,130 | 1,151 | 1,160 | 1,200 | 1,248 | 1,249 | व1 |
| 1st Qr. | $70 \cdot 2$ | 67.8 | $63 \cdot 5$ | $57 \cdot 3$ | 60.5 | $58 \cdot 7$ | $60 \cdot 3$ | 64.9 | $63 \cdot 3$ | $62 \cdot 4$ |
| 2nd, | $87 \cdot 6$ | 81.0 | 74.0 | $75 \cdot 1$ | 73.3 | 78.4 | $80 \cdot 6$ | $83 \cdot 2$ | 84.4 | $84 \cdot 3$ |
| 3rd ", | 107.3 | 98.7 | 91.3 | 94.6 | 97.0 | 99.1 | 101.9 | 105.9 | 106.0 |  |
| 4th ", | 75.8 | 69.0 | 64.9 | $65 \cdot 9$ | 67.1 | $67 \cdot 6$ | 69.9 | $72 \cdot 7$ | $72 \cdot 8$ | 9 |
| 1st Qr. | 129.2 | 129.9 | $127 \cdot 0$ | 128.2 | $131 \cdot 3$ | $132 \cdot 2$ | 138.4 | $147 \cdot 6$ | 149.3 | 151.4 |
| 2nd," | 131.5 | 130.8 | 128.1 | 130.7 | 131.4 | 135.5 | 140.1 | 147.9 | 147.2 | 148.8 |
| 3rd " | $129 \cdot 6$ | 127.1 | $127 \cdot 4$ | 128.5 | $130 \cdot 6$ | 135.3 | $142 \cdot 2$ | 145.8 | 147.4 | 144.1 |
| 4th," | $149 \cdot 6$ | 148.6 | $148 \cdot 6$ | 152.8 | 156.0 | $160 \cdot 4$ | 169.1 | $173 \cdot 6$ | $175 \cdot 4$ | $160 \cdot 6$ |
| 1st Qr. | 112.8 | $113 \cdot 4$ | 110.9 | 111.9 | 114.6 | $115 \cdot 3$ | $120 \cdot 8$ | 128.9 | $130 \cdot 3$ |  |
| 2nd, | 114.8 | 114.2 | 111.8 | 114.1 | 114.7 | 118.2 | $122 \cdot 3$ | 129.1 | 128.4 | 129.9 |
| 3rd ", | 113.2 | 110.9 | 111.2 | $112 \cdot 2$ | 114.0 | 118.1 | 124.2 | $127 \cdot 3$ | 128.6 | 125.8 |
| 4th ", | 130.5 | 129.7 | 129.7 | 133.4 | $136 \cdot 2$ | $140 \cdot 0$ | 147.6 | 151.5 | 153.1 | $140 \cdot 2$ |
| 1st Qr. | 164.1 | 103.3 | $92 \cdot 3$ | 89.7 | $94 \cdot 7$ | 105.5 | $106 \cdot 1$ | 121.1 | $120 \cdot 9$ | 119.1 |
| 2nd " | $140 \cdot 7$ | $95 \cdot 8$ | 94.7 | $85 \cdot 6$ | $95 \cdot 0$ | 101.0 | 101.8 | 130.1 | $112 \cdot 3$ | 117.2 |
| 3rd ", | $136 \cdot 3$ | $93 \cdot 2$ | $84 \cdot 1$ | $93 \cdot 1$ | 99.3 | 105.3 | 112.2 | $134 \cdot 4$ | 113.5 | $100 \cdot 4$ |
| 4th ", | 129.7 | 98.2 | 93.9 | 99.5 | 106.9 | 114.0 | 120.5 | $135 \cdot 7$ | $124 \cdot 2$ | $102 \cdot 1$ |
| 1st Qr. | 158.9 |  |  |  | 115.4 | 105.4* | $104 \cdot 8$ | $115 \cdot 2$ | 106.1 | $109 \cdot 1$ |
| 2nd " | $140 \cdot 2$ | 105.6 | 112.4 | 105.9 | 115.0 | 102.0 | $100 \cdot 7$ | 119.2 | $100 \cdot 4$ | 107.9 |
| 3rd ", | 137.2 | 106.2 | 102.4 113.8 | 113.7 | 1120.9 | 115.1 | 109.6 | 118.8 | 101.6 | - |
|  | 134.5 | 114.1 | $113 \cdot 8$ | $120 \cdot 1$ | $130 \cdot 4$ | 113.4 | $117 \cdot 1$ | $120 \cdot 0$ | 111.8 | II |
| 1st Qr. | 96.0 | 67.0 | $66 \cdot 3$ | $66 \cdot 3$ | 69.7 | 99.0* | 98.4 | 108.2 | $99 \cdot 7$ | 102.5 |
| 2nd ", | 84.7 | 63.8 | 67.9 | 64.0 | 69.5 | 95.8 | 94.6 | 112.0 | 94.3 | 101.4 |
| 3rd" | 82.9 | 64.1 | 61.9 | 68.7 | 73.0 | 98.7 | 102.9 | 111.6 | $95 \cdot 5$ |  |
| 4th , | $81 \cdot 2$ | 68.9 | 68.7 | $72 \cdot 6$ | 78.7 | $106 \cdot 5$ | $110 \cdot 0$ | 112.7 | 105.0 | T |
| 1st Qr. | 259.0 |  |  |  | 168.8 | 164.5 | $184 \cdot 3$ | 211.2 |  | $204 \cdot 3$ |
| 2nd, | 233.4 | 189.6 | 154.2 | 148.6 | $164 \cdot 3$ | 166.0 | 185.9 | 232.4 | $207 \cdot 3$ | 215.5 |
| 3rd ${ }^{\text {4th }}$ " | 224.9 | 191:0 | 149.7 | 155.6 | 164.1 | 168.4 | 192.1 | $239 \cdot 6$ | 208.0 | 197.2 |
| 4th,", | 239.8 | 224:3 | 169.5 | 175.2 | $182 \cdot 9$ | $201 \cdot 9$ | 224.7 | 269.5 | $213 \cdot 3$ | $223 \cdot 0$ |
| 1st Qr . | $240 \cdot 4$ | 227.8 | $226 \cdot 1$ | $209 \cdot 1$ | $233 \cdot 3$ | 165.8* | 179.5 | 186.0 | 195.1 | 189.0 |
| 2nd" | $230 \cdot 1$ | 231.2 | 205.0 | 212.3 | $227 \cdot 1$ | 168.7 | $180 \cdot 3$ | 193.9 | 182.9 | 199.4 |
| 3rd," | $226 \cdot 6$ | 241.5 | $205 \cdot 9$ | $217 \cdot 2$ | $224 \cdot 8$ | $167 \cdot 9$ | 182.9 | 193.7 | 187.0 |  |
| 4th ", | $260 \cdot 0$ | 283.9 | 227.5 | 239.0 | $242 \cdot 5$ | 198.4 | 207.0 | 223.8 | 196.8 | T |
| 1st Qr. | $110 \cdot 6$ | 104.7 | 104.0 | 96.2 | $107 \cdot 3$ | $94.6 *$ | 102.5 | 106.2 |  |  |
| 2nd ${ }^{\text {nd }}$ " | 105.8 | $106 \cdot 3$ | $94 \cdot 2$ | $97 \cdot 6$ | 104.4 | 96.3 | 102.9 | 110.7 | $104 \cdot 4$ | 113.8 |
| 3rd ${ }^{\text {4th }}$ " | $104 \cdot 2$ | 111.1 | 94.7 | 99.9 | 103.4 | $95 \cdot 8$ | 104.4 | $110 \cdot 6$ | 106.7 |  |
| 4th ", | 119.6 | 130.5 | $104 \cdot 6$ | 109.9 | 111.5 | 113.2 | 118.1 | 127.7 | 112.4 | - |
|  | 6 Feb. 4 | 14 May 2 | 18 Feb. 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{6} \mathrm{Mch} .4$ | 23 July 3 | 10 Mch. 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 May 3 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 2 \text { (no } \\ \text { change). } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2(no } \\ & \text { change). } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \text { (no } \\ \text { change). } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {change }}^{2 \text { (no }}$ | 2 (no | 2 (no | Aug. |
|  |  |  | $12 \text { May } 2 \frac{1}{2}$ $30 \text { June } 2$ |  |  |  |  |  | change) | 26 Oct. |

[^15]|  |  | 1930. | 1931. | 1932. | 1933. | 1934. | 1935. | 1936. | 1937. | 1938. | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Discount Rate. <br> Three Months Bank Bills. Quarterly Average, per cent. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st Qr. } \\ & \text { 2nd ", } \\ & \text { 3rd ", } \\ & \text { 4th " } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.55 \\ & 2.32 \\ & 2.22 \\ & 2 \cdot 20 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.47 \\ & 2.31 \\ & 3.87 \\ & 5.77 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.27 \\ & 1.56 \\ & 0.77 \\ & 0.93 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.78 \\ & 0.53 \\ & 0.44 \\ & 1.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.97 \\ & 0.93 \\ & 0.80 \\ & 0.59 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.45 \\ & 0.63 \\ & 0.60 \\ & 0.64 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.56 \\ & 0.63 \\ & 0.57 \\ & 0.65 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.56 \\ & 0.60 \\ & 0.56 \\ & 0.63 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.53 \\ & 0.55 \\ & 0.66 \\ & 0.76 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 0.57 0.97 0.96 1.97 1.43 |
| Bank Clearings (Metropolitan, Country Cheque and Provincial [England and Wales]). <br> Average amount daily, Million £ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st Qr. } \\ & \text { 2nd ", } \\ & \text { 3rd ", } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.2 \\ & 20.4 \\ & 18.8 \\ & 19.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.3 \\ & 18.4 \\ & 17.3 \\ & 18.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \cdot 8 \\ & 17 \cdot 6 \\ & 17 \cdot 1 \\ & 18 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.6 \\ & 18.2 \\ & 18.0 \\ & 19.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.2 \\ & 19.5 \\ & 18.6 \\ & 20.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.8 \\ & 20.8 \\ & 20.2 \\ & 21.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.4 \\ & 22.1 \\ & 21.7 \\ & 24.2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \cdot 2 \\ & 24 \cdot 5 \\ & 23 \cdot 2 \\ & 24 \cdot 3 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \cdot 2 \\ & 22 \cdot 7 \\ & 21.4 \\ & 23 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | 23.6 23.0 |
| Percentage of 1924 average | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st Qr. } \\ & \text { 2nd " } \\ & \text { 3rd " } \\ & \text { 4th ", } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 102.4 \\ 98.6 \\ 90.8 \\ 93.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93 \cdot 2 \\ & 88.9 \\ & 83.6 \\ & 88.4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 8 \\ & 85 \cdot 0 \\ & 82.6 \\ & 87.9 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89 \cdot 9 \\ & 87 \cdot 9 \\ & 87 \cdot 0 \\ & 93 \cdot 2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \cdot 6 \\ & 94 \cdot 2 \\ & 89 \cdot 9 \\ & 98 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.5 \\ 100.5 \\ 97.6 \\ 105.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.2 \\ & 106.8 \\ & 104.8 \\ & 116.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 121.7 \\ & 118.4 \\ & 112.1 \\ & 117.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116.9 \\ & 109.7 \\ & 103.4 \\ & 111.1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{111}^{114.0}$ |
| Coal Mining-Coal Raised. <br> Average quantity of saleable coal raised monthly, Million tons. | 1st Qr. 3rd ", | $\begin{aligned} & 22.6 \\ & 19.3 \\ & 18.8 \\ & 20.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \cdot 2 \\ & 17 \cdot 9 \\ & 17 \cdot 1 \\ & 19 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.7 \\ & 17.4 \\ & 15.5 \\ & 18.2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.7 \\ & 16.0 \\ & 15.7 \\ & 18.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.9 \\ & 17.5 \\ & 17.0 \\ & 19.2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.4 \\ & 17.7 \\ & 17.4 \\ & 19.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.4 \\ & 17.8 \\ & 18.0 \\ & 19.9 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 1 \\ & 20 \cdot 2 \\ & 19 \cdot 2 \\ & 20 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.0 \\ & 18.0 \\ & 17.5 \\ & 19.6 \end{aligned}$ | 20.5 19.0 |
| Percentage of 1924 average | 1st Qr. 2nd 3 rd 4th | 101.7 86.8 <br> $84 \cdot 4$ <br> $92 \cdot 1$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86 \cdot 1 \\ & 80 \cdot 4 \\ & 76 \cdot 6 \\ & 86 \cdot 6 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83.8 \\ & 78.1 \\ & 69.5 \\ & 81.9 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84 \cdot 1 \\ & 72 \cdot 0 \\ & 70 \cdot 5 \\ & 83 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89.4 \\ & 78.5 \\ & 76.6 \\ & 86.5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87.0 \\ & 79.4 \\ & 78.0 \\ & 89.5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91 \cdot 6 \\ & 80.1 \\ & 80.9 \\ & 89.6 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 1 \\ & 90 \cdot 9 \\ & 86 \cdot 2 \\ & 93 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | 94.2 81.1 78.5 88.1 | ${ }_{85 \cdot 2}^{91.9}$ |
| Coal Mining-Coal Exported.* Average quantity of coal exported monthly, Million tons. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st Qr. } \\ & \text { 2nd ", } \\ & \text { 3rd ", } \\ & \text { 4th ", } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 0 \\ & 4 \cdot 5 \\ & 4 \cdot 4 \\ & 4 \cdot 4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 1 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 3.4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 1 \\ & 3 \cdot 2 \\ & 3 \cdot 4 \\ & 3 \cdot 2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.7 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 3.5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 9 \\ & 3 \cdot 0 \\ & 3 \cdot 0 \\ & 3 \cdot 2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{4} 7$ |
| Percentage of 1924 average | 1st Qr. 2nd ", 3rd ", 4th | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \cdot 4 \\ & 87 \cdot 8 \\ & 85 \cdot 8 \\ & 85 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67 \cdot 6 \\ & 70 \cdot 5 \\ & 67 \cdot 1 \\ & 72 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61 \cdot 4 \\ & 67 \cdot 2 \\ & 60 \cdot 6 \\ & 63 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61 \cdot 2 \\ & 61 \cdot 8 \\ & 64 \cdot 2 \\ & 66 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \cdot 4 \\ & 65 \cdot 7 \\ & 66 \cdot 1 \\ & 65 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61 \cdot 0 \\ & 62 \cdot 3 \\ & 65 \cdot 3 \\ & 62 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \cdot 9 \\ & 53 \cdot 7 \\ & 59 \cdot 3 \\ & 59 \cdot 2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56 \cdot 0 \\ & 64.5 \\ & 73.4 \\ & 68.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \cdot 5 \\ & 58 \cdot 0 \\ & 57 \cdot 9 \\ & 61 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | 53.4 66.6 |
| Coal Mining-Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st Qr. } \\ & \text { 2nd } \\ & \text { 3rd ", } \\ & \text { 4th ", } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.5 \\ & 20.8 \\ & 24.9 \\ & 22.4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \cdot 1 \\ & 29 \cdot 8 \\ & 33 \cdot 0 \\ & 26 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \cdot 6 \\ & 35 \cdot 3 \\ & 40 \cdot 6 \\ & 32 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \cdot 4 \\ & 36 \cdot 1 \\ & 36 \cdot 7 \\ & 29 \cdot 4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25.7 \\ & 30.6 \\ & 30.5 \\ & 25.8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 24.4 27.4 $28 \cdot 2$ 21.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 20.5 \\ & 25.7 \\ & 22.9 \\ & 18.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $15 \cdot 1$ 16.7 14.8 $12.1+$ | +11.4t $\begin{aligned} & 16.6 \dagger \\ & 19.3 \dagger \\ & 14.6 t\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}13.0 \\ 12.6 \\ 10.9 \\ 7.9 \\ \hline 8.9\end{array}$ |
| Iron and Steel-Crude Steel Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons. | 1st Qr. <br> 2nd ", <br> 3rd ", <br> 4th | $\begin{aligned} & 793.5 \\ & 665 \cdot 0 \\ & 553.4 \\ & 430 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 462 \cdot 9 \\ & 420.5 \\ & 395.5 \\ & 447.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 457 \cdot 7 \\ & 436 \cdot 5 \\ & 410 \cdot 1 \\ & 448 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | 501.6 559.3 595.9 677.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 751.0 \\ & 751.4 \\ & 706.6 \\ & 744.2 \end{aligned}$ | $789 \cdot 7$ 810.7 <br> 806.4 <br> $874 \cdot 0$ | $\begin{array}{r} 943 \cdot 4 \\ 971 \cdot 0 \\ 957 \cdot 9 \\ 1,027 \cdot 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $1,034 \cdot 8$ $1,078.0$ $1,070.0$ $1,138 \cdot 6$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 984 \cdot 6 \\ 1,150 \cdot 6 \end{array}$ |
| Percentage of 1924 average | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st Qr. } \\ & \text { 2nd " } \\ & \text { 3rd ", } \\ & \text { 4th ", } \end{aligned}$ | 116.1 $97 \cdot 3$ 81.0 $62 \cdot 9$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67 \cdot 7 \\ & 61 \cdot 5 \\ & 57 \cdot 9 \\ & 65 \cdot 5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67 \cdot 0 \\ & 63 \cdot 9 \\ & 60 \cdot 0 \\ & 65 \cdot 6 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73 \cdot 4 \\ & 81 \cdot 8 \\ & 87 \cdot 2 \\ & 99 \cdot 1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.9 \\ & 109.9 \\ & 103.4 \\ & 108.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115.6 \\ & 118.6 \\ & 118.0 \\ & 127.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 138.0 \\ & 142.1 \\ & 140.2 \\ & 150.3 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 151.4 157.7 156.6 166.6 | 158.8 130.3 102.3 115.6 |  |
| Iron and Steel-Pig Iron Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st Qr. } \\ & \text { 2nd " } \\ & \text { 3rd ", } \\ & \text { 4th ", } \end{aligned}$ | $640 \cdot 6$ 598.7 442.2 $382 \cdot 6$ | $\begin{aligned} & 337 \cdot 5 \\ & 331 \cdot 2 \\ & 280 \cdot 3 \\ & 303 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 329 \cdot 7 \\ & 314 \cdot 5 \\ & 270 \cdot 8 \\ & 275 \cdot 9 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 296.5 336.7 355.4 385.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 453 \cdot 1 \\ & 513 \cdot 0 \\ & 510 \cdot 6 \\ & 516 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 519 \cdot 5 \\ & 538 \cdot 2 \\ & 540 \cdot 1 \\ & 544.4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $644 \cdot 9$ 692.9 7723 771.9 | 723.0 612.1 460.2 458.9 | - 540.0 |
| Percentage of 1924 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st Qr. } \\ & \text { 2nd ", } \\ & \text { 3rd ", } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 105 \cdot 2 \\ 98 \cdot 3 \\ 72 \cdot 6 \\ 62.8 \end{array}$ | $55 \cdot 4$ 54.4 46.0 49.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 54 \cdot 1 \\ & 51 \cdot 7 \\ & 44 \cdot 5 \\ & 45 \cdot 3 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \cdot 7 \\ & 55 \cdot 3 \\ & 58 \cdot 4 \\ & 63 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74 \cdot 4 \\ & 84 \cdot 2 \\ & 83 \cdot 9 \\ & 84 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $85 \cdot 3$ 88.4 88.7 89.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 99 \cdot 3 \\ 105 \cdot 9 \\ 106 \cdot 9 \\ 108 \cdot 7 \end{array}$ | 10.9 113.6 118.8 126.8 | $\begin{array}{r} 118.7 \\ 100.5 \\ 75.6 \\ 75.4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 88.7 10.4 $\pm$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \cdot 9 \\ & 29 \cdot 1 \\ & 35 \cdot 5 \\ & 44 \cdot 4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \cdot 1 \\ & 45 \cdot 0 \\ & 47 \cdot 2 \\ & 44 \cdot 7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \cdot 5 \\ & 48 \cdot 2 \\ & 48 \cdot 2 \\ & 46 \cdot 5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43.9 \\ & 40 \cdot 9 \\ & 35 \cdot 9 \\ & 31 \cdot 5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \cdot 7 \\ & 25 \cdot 5 \\ & 25 \cdot 3 \\ & 23 \cdot 5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \cdot 8 \\ & 23 \cdot 1 \\ & 21 \cdot 2 \\ & 18 \cdot 8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.8 \\ & 16.9 \\ & 14.9 \\ & 12.8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \cdot 7 \\ & 11.6 \\ & 10.2 \\ & 10.2 \dagger \end{aligned}$ | $14.5 \dagger$ $20.2 \dagger$ $25.4 \dagger$ $22.9 \dagger$ | $\begin{array}{r}18.1 \\ 11.4 \\ 7.5 \\ 5.9 \\ 5.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st Qr. } \\ & \text { 2nd ", } \\ & \text { 3rd ", } \\ & \text { 4th } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.7 \\ & 15.1 \\ & 18.4 \\ & 22.8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \cdot 8 \\ & 27.4 \\ & 29 \cdot 4 \\ & 27 \cdot 7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \cdot 8 \\ & 28 \cdot 3 \\ & 30 \cdot 3 \\ & 29 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29.4 \\ & 26 \cdot 1 \\ & 23 \cdot 9 \\ & 20 \cdot 9 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \cdot 2 \\ & 16.0 \\ & 14.4 \\ & 13.9 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \cdot 3 \\ & 13 \cdot 2 \\ & 12 \cdot 1 \\ & 11 \cdot 1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.7 \\ 8.8 \\ 7.6 \\ 6.6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \cdot 2 \\ & 5 \cdot 3 \\ & 4 \cdot 8 \\ & 5 \cdot 1 \dagger \end{aligned}$ | $6.4 \dagger$ $7.2 \dagger$ $7.7 \dagger$ $8.0 \dagger$ | 7.8 <br> .1 <br> 4.1 <br> 4.3 |
| Electrical Engineering - Unemploy-  <br> ment.   <br> Average   <br> workers percentage <br> unemployed <br> Britain. insured <br> Great   | $\begin{aligned} & \text { lst Qr. } \\ & \text { 2nd ", } \\ & \text { 3rd ", } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \cdot 7 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \cdot 5 \\ & 14 \cdot 6 \\ & 14 \cdot 6 \\ & 15 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \cdot 2 \\ & 16 \cdot 3 \\ & 16 \cdot 0 \\ & 16 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \cdot 9 \\ & 16 \cdot 7 \\ & 13 \cdot 7 \\ & 11 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11.3 \\ 8.8 \\ 7.1 \\ 6.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \cdot 7 \\ & 6 \cdot 9 \\ & 6 \cdot 0 \\ & 5 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 6 \\ & 4 \cdot 4 \\ & 3 \cdot 6 \\ & 3 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 5 \\ & 3 \cdot 1 \\ & 2 \cdot 7 \\ & 3 \cdot 1 \dagger \end{aligned}$ | $4.5 \dagger$ $5.2 \dagger$ $5.1 \dagger$ $5.0 \dagger$ | 5. 4 <br> 2.1 <br> 2.5 |
| Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Unemployment. <br> Average percentage of insured workers Britain. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st Qr. } \\ & \text { 2nd " } \\ & \text { 3rd " } \\ & \text { 4th " } \end{aligned}$ | 8.8 10.9 16.9 16.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \cdot 3 \\ & 18 \cdot 6 \\ & 23 \cdot 6 \\ & 22 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \cdot 6 \\ & 20 \cdot 9 \\ & 21 \cdot 4 \\ & 18 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | 18.5 16.0 16.2 11.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 9 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 8.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.5 \\ & 8.9 \\ & 8.7 \\ & 7.4 \end{aligned}$ | 7.2 5.7 6.0 4.7 | 4.7 4.3 $5 \cdot 2$ $5 \cdot 1 \dagger$ | $.7 \dagger$ <br> $.8 \dagger$ <br> $.8 \dagger$ <br> $.8 \dagger$ | .6 .0 .7 |
| Shipbuilding-Merchant Vessels under construction at end of Quarter. Million gross tons. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st Qr. } \\ & \text { 2nd ", } \\ & \text { 3rd ", } \\ & \text { 4th ", } \end{aligned}$ | 1.61 1.39 1.12 0.91 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.69 \\ & 0.56 \\ & 0.42 \\ & 0.40 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 0.37 0.28 0.24 0.23 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.29 \\ & 0.30 \\ & 0.33 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.59 \\ & 0.60 \\ & 0.60 \end{aligned}$ | 0.56 0.56 0.53 0.74 0.74 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.84 \\ & 0.85 \\ & 0.93 \\ & 0.96 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | (1.01 | 1.09 1.04 0.89 0.78 | 0.6. <br> 0.7 <br> 0 <br> $\ddagger$ |
| Percentage of 1924 average |  | $112 \cdot 2$ $96 \cdot 7$ <br> $77 \cdot 6$ $63 \cdot 2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \cdot 2 \\ & 38 \cdot 6 \\ & 29 \cdot 0 \\ & 27 \cdot 8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \cdot 9 \\ & 19 \cdot 5 \\ & 16 \cdot 6 \\ & 15 \cdot 7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \cdot 5 \\ & 20 \cdot 0 \\ & 21 \cdot 1 \\ & 23 \cdot 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 33.4 40.8 42.0 41.5 | 38.6 38.9 36.9 51.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 58 \cdot 5 \\ & 59 \cdot 0 \\ & 64 \cdot 5 \\ & 67 \cdot 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70 \cdot 5 \\ & 83 \cdot 4 \\ & 82 \cdot 3 \\ & 78 \cdot 2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75 \cdot 7 \\ & 72.1 \\ & 61.5 \\ & 54.2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1.5 |
| Shipbuilding-Merchant Vessels com ${ }^{-}$ menced during Quarter. <br> Thousand gross tons. | 1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd 4th | $\begin{aligned} & 426.6 \\ & 230.5 \\ & 160.7 \\ & 132.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32.7 \\ 23.4 \\ 38.7 \\ 104.8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 25.7 28.0 10.8 7.4 | 77.3 50.1 39.7 74.7 | 203.0 114.7 76.9 93.4 | 144.4 1088.1 119.0 311.1 | $232 \cdot 5$ 282.3 293.2 272.5 | 253.5 367.7 218.6 217.5 | 173.0 157.0 87.5 87.6 | 71.2 402.0 |
| Percentage of 1924 average |  | $162 \cdot 5$ 87-8 $61 \cdot 2$ $50 \cdot 3$ | 12.4 8.9 14.7 39.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 9.8 \\ 10.6 \\ 4.1 \\ 2.8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 29.4 19.1 15.1 28.4 | 77.3 55.8 59.8 35.6 | $\begin{array}{r} 55 \cdot 0 \\ 41 \cdot 2 \\ 45 \cdot 3 \\ 113 \cdot 5 \end{array}$ | 88.6 107.5 111.7 103.8 | 96.5 140.0 83.2 82.8 | 65.9 <br> 59.8 <br> 53.8 <br> 33.4 <br> 1 | $\stackrel{\text { 27.1 }}{153.1}$ |
| Shipbuilding, Ship Repairing and Marine Engineering-Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain. | 1st Qr. 2nd ", 3rd ", 4th ", | 22.4 26.1 31.9 40.2 | 46.8 52.8 55.8 57.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 57 \cdot 2 \\ & 58 \cdot 0 \\ & 60 \cdot 9 \\ & 60 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | 59.6 56.6 55.0 51.8 | 50.1 45.1 43.1 42.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \cdot 1 \\ & 40 \cdot 0 \\ & 38 \cdot 8 \\ & 36 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | 32.8 28.6 25.7 23.1 20.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \cdot 2 \\ & 21 \cdot 3 \\ & 19 \cdot 2 \\ & 18 \cdot 6 \dagger \end{aligned}$ | $17.7 \dagger$ $17.2 \dagger$ $17.7 \dagger$ $19.6 \dagger$ 116.7 | 20.3 17.7 12.8 8.4 106.8 |
| Cotton-Raw Cotton delivered to Mills. Average quantity monthly, Million lb. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st Qr. } \\ & \text { 2nd " } \\ & \text { 3rd ", } \\ & \text { 4th ", } \end{aligned}$ | 118.7 90.8 65.1 90.8 | $\begin{array}{r} 85.1 \\ 85.4 \\ 85.5 \\ 122.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 117.1 \\ 108 \cdot 6 \\ 83.0 \\ 106 \cdot 2 \end{array}$ | 112.9 104.5 10.1 118.2 | $\begin{array}{r} 120 \cdot 1 \\ 113 \cdot 1 \\ 93 \cdot 5 \\ 107 \cdot 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 113.1 \\ 10.3 \\ 98.9 \\ 120 \cdot 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123.0 \\ & 120.8 \\ & 108.9 \\ & 124.6 \end{aligned}$ | 128.0 111.7 1110.8 125.2 | 116.7 91.0 90.6 97.6 | 106.8 1188.3 111.0 123.6 |
| Percentage of 1924 average |  | $\begin{array}{r} 101 \\ 77 \\ 55 \\ 77 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ 72 \\ 72 \\ 103 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \\ & 92 \\ & 70 \\ & 90 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 96 \\ 89 \\ 90 \\ 100 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 102 \\ 96 \\ 79 \\ -91 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 96 \\ 89 \\ 84 \\ 102 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 104 \\ 102 \\ 92 \\ 106 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 108 \\ 112 \\ 94 \\ 106 \end{array}$ | 99 77 77 83 | $\begin{array}{r} 91 \\ 100 \\ 94 \\ 105 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$ |
| Cotton Industry-Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers <br> unemployed in Great Britain. , |  | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \cdot 8 \\ & 37 \cdot 3 \\ & 45 \cdot 5 \\ & 43 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \cdot 6 \\ & 38 \cdot 8 \\ & 44 \cdot 0 \\ & 30 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | 25.9 30.2 34.5 24.4 | 24.8 26.5 24.9 20.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \cdot 6 \\ & 22 \cdot 1 \\ & 25 \cdot 3 \\ & 21 \cdot 9 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $22 \cdot 1$ 21.5 22.3 17.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \cdot 1 \\ & 16 \cdot 4 \\ & 15 \cdot 9 \\ & 13 \cdot 5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.9 \\ & 10.5 \\ & 11.0 \\ & 13.1 \dagger \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $22.5 \dagger$ $29.8 \dagger$ $30.3 \dagger$ $22 \cdot 6 \dagger$ | 19.6 15.2 12.9 8.9 $7 .-1$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wool Textile Industry-Total Wages } \\ & \text { paid. } \\ & \text { Percentage of } 1924 \text { average ... ... } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st Qr. } \\ & \text { 2nd ", } \\ & \text { 3rd ", } \\ & \text { 4th } \end{aligned}$ | 83.9 73.9 75.7 76.7 | 70.6 72.0 62.8 78.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \cdot T \\ & 770.5 \\ & 67 \cdot 9 \\ & 73.8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 69.1 75.1 77.8 82.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 79.7 \\ & 74.7 \\ & 70.0 \\ & 77.8 \end{aligned}$ | 74.5 75.6 78.2 85.8 | 82.1 81.8 81.0 85.7 | 86.4 88.7 85.7 78.6 | 72.4 <br> 71.9 <br> 73.5 <br> 80.0 <br>  <br> 2.8 | 78.5 <br> 81.3 <br> $\ddagger$ |
| Wool Textile Industry - Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st Qr. } \\ & \text { 2nd " } \\ & \text { 3rd ", } \\ & \text { 4th ", } \end{aligned}$ | 21.2 22.8 26.5 26.9 | 29.5 28.6 36.6 18.8 | 16.5 23.5 25.5 17.9 | 19.7 16.0 11.9 9.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \cdot 1 \\ & 17 \cdot 0 \\ & 21 \cdot 8 \\ & 13 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | 16.5 14.6 12.6 8.1 | 9.2 10.2 10.4 6.9 | 7.1 8.6 10.3 $14.9 \dagger$ | $20.8 \dagger$ $22.0 \dagger$ $21.4 \dagger$ $14.3 \dagger$ | $\begin{array}{r}13.6 \\ 11.8 \\ 6.4 \\ 3.7 \\ 24.2 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Building-Plans Approved. Estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved by 146 Local Authorities in Great Britain, Million£ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st Qr. } \\ & \text { 2nd ", } \\ & \text { 3rd ", } \\ & \text { 4th } \end{aligned}$ | 18.8 20.2 17.2 18.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 16.3 \\ & 16.9 \\ & 16.3 \\ & 13.6 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.5 \\ & 18.1 \\ & 14.3 \\ & 19.4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 19.6 21.9 20.8 21.4 13.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \cdot 5 \\ & 26 \cdot 2 \\ & 22 \cdot 0 \\ & 23 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \cdot 6 \\ & 29 \cdot 6 \\ & 27 \cdot 6 \\ & 29 \cdot 5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28.7 \\ 32.8 \\ 27.8 \\ 27.7 \\ \hline 196.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 29.0 \\ 30.0 \\ 25.1 \\ 27.1 \\ \hline 198.6 \end{array}$ | 25.4 26.4 23.1 22.7 22.7 174.0 |  |
| Percentage of 1924 average ... ... | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st Qr. } \\ & \text { 2nd ", } \\ & \text { 3rd ", } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.8 \\ & 138.4 \\ & 117.8 \\ & 126.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 111.6 \\ 115.8 \\ 111.6 \\ 93.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 124.0 \\ 97.9 \\ 132.9 \end{array}$ | $134 \cdot 2$ 115.0 112.5 146.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 161.0 \\ & 179.5 \\ & 150.7 \\ & 163.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 189 \cdot 0 \\ & 202 \cdot 7 \\ & 189 \cdot 0 \\ & 202 \cdot 1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 196.6 \\ & 224.7 \\ & 190.4 \\ & 189 \cdot 7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 198.6 \\ & 205.5 \\ & 171.9 \\ & 185.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 174.0 \\ & 180.8 \\ & 158.2 \\ & 155.5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st Qr. } \\ & \text { 2nd ", } \\ & \text { 3rd ", } \\ & \text { 4th } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.5 \\ & 12.9 \\ & 14.5 \\ & 20.4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24.9 \\ & 18.2 \\ & 19.1 \\ & 26.5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \cdot 3 \\ & 26 \cdot 3 \\ & 27 \cdot 6 \\ & 30 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \cdot 8 \\ & 20.8 \\ & 19.3 \\ & 22.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \cdot 9 \\ & 15 \cdot 6 \\ & 16 \cdot 1 \\ & 19 \cdot 3 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.2 \\ & 14.2 \\ & 14.1 \\ & 16.5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 8 \\ & 11 \cdot 2 \\ & 11.3 \\ & 14.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.3 \\ & 10.8 \\ & 10.9 \\ & 15.4 \dagger \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.4 \dagger \\ & 12.0 \dagger \\ & 13.17 \\ & 16.9 \dagger \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \cdot 5 \\ & 12 \cdot 2 \\ & 10 \cdot 1 \\ & 14 \cdot 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Public Works Contracting - Unemployment. <br> Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain. | 1st Qr. 2nd, 3rd" 4th " | $\begin{aligned} & 26.9 \\ & 26.0 \\ & 28.5 \\ & 29.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \cdot 9 \\ & 27 \cdot 8 \\ & 30 \cdot 0 \\ & 35 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37.8 \\ & 36.9 \\ & 40 \cdot 8 \\ & 43.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \cdot 0 \\ & 42 \cdot 2 \\ & 45 \cdot 6 \\ & 47 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \cdot 2 \\ & 43 \cdot 8 \\ & 45 \cdot 4 \\ & 47 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \cdot 4 \\ & 44 \cdot 7 \\ & 45 \cdot 6 \\ & 47 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \cdot 3 \\ & 41 \cdot 0 \\ & 41 \cdot 1 \\ & 42 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \cdot 2 \\ & 36 \cdot 8 \\ & 35 \cdot 8 \\ & 38 \cdot 0 \dagger \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \cdot 3 \dagger \\ & 36.07 \\ & 34.41 \\ & 36 \cdot 3 \dagger \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \cdot 3 \\ & 31 \cdot 3 \\ & 25 \cdot 1 \\ & 23 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ |


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[^0]:    * Periods of temporary employment lasting not more than three days each in a spell of unemployment are ignored for the purpose of these statistics. Figures not available.
    $\ddagger$ Figures of the total number on the register and of the total number of clammants and applicants are not available for 1 st January, 1940. On the
    basis of the figures for 11th December, 1939, the percentage in the last column would be approximately 16.1 ; on the basis of the figures for 15 th January, 1940, it would be $13: 8$.

[^1]:    * The Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries, for which divisional figures ary not available, are shown separately. South-Eastern Divisions (for which separate statistics have been given in previous issues of this GAZETTE); see article on page 47.

[^2]:    * The percentages of unemployment shown for individual industries have been computed by relating the numbers unemployed at 15th January to the numbers insured at July, 1939. In many industries there have probably been considerable changes, since that date, in the numbers insured, owing to transfers into the munitions, etc., industries and into H.M. Forces; but information is not available to show how far the percentages given would be affected
    $\dagger$ Persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries are included in these figures.

[^3]:    ＊This Division now covers the areas included in the former Southern and South－Eastern Divisions（for which separate statistics have been given in previous issues of this GAZETTE）；see article on page 47
    $\ddagger$ Comparable ugures for other educational institutions are not available
    $\ddagger$ Of these，one class was temporarily closed．

[^4]:    * The January Employment Situation, 1940, and information supplied by the

    Department of Labour, Ottawa.

[^5]:    A detailed account of the method of compilation of these statistics, "The Cost of Living Index Number: Method of Compilation, is obtainable, price 3 d . net ( $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this Gazette.

[^6]:    - Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted agregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced, etc the statistics, except when the but not themselves parties to in italics are those of workpeople indirectly involved, $i$, thrown out of work at theplaced, etc.) exceeded 100 days. $\ddagger$ Estimated number.

[^7]:    * The rates for skilled and semi-skilled workers are ld. or 2 d . per hour above this rate.
    $\dagger$ These increases applied to workers employed by firms (other do not include any sums paid by way of service bonus. stituents of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. The rates quoted do not inchude any sumal, and did not apply t
    Imperial Chemical Industries, Itd., or by flrms affiliated to the London Chemical Manufacturers' Convention.
    Snder selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.
    II Members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association.
    This increase was granted in anticipation of, and is to be merged in, future increases under the selling-price sliding-scale.
    This increase was granted in anticipation of, and is to be merged in, future increases under the seling-price seale arrangements.
    ounders' Association of Scotland. If These increases took effect under an Order iss ued under the Trade Boards Acts. Fuli
    Order of the Minister of Labour and National Service, obtai nable from H.M. Stationery Office.

[^8]:    * Principally Peebles, Galashiels, Earlston, Selkirk, Dumfries, Langholm, Hawick, Jedburgh, Innerleithen, Walkerburn and Newtown St. Boswells.
    * Principally Peebles, Galashiels, Earlston, Selkir

    IThese increases took effect under an Order issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming Order E Minister of Labour and National Service, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.
    Including Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Mansfileld Sutton-in-Ashfield, Ikeston, Derby, Hinckley and Coventry districts.
    II In the West of England the deductions from list prices are 21 per cent. more in each case.
    This increase applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Yorkshire Master Dyers' Committee, The Bradford Dyers' Association, appiy in the dyeing and fluishing departments of woollen and worsted manufacturers who do their own in a few cases in the
    *t In respect of the preceding pay period.
    tt Special temporary payments, ranging up to 3 ss , a week for men, and up to 1 ls , for women, are made, in addition, to certain timeworkers engaged in productive process work for which a system of collective piecevork has not yet been introduced.
    $\pm \ddagger$ This increase applied to workers employed by flrms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employen' Federation of Dyors and Feishers, the Empqoyers' Federation or Bleachers, and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms) and the Scottish

[^9]:    * Including Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley and district and Nuneaton, Nottingham and district (including Derby).
    $\pm$ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
    These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Foll details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming
    Order of the Minister of Labour and National Service, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.
    Workers
    receipt of the minimum principally to men doing odd work for which no piece rate is provided. It does not apply to labourers, packers, etc., who are in
    \#These increases took effect under an agreement between the Corset Manufacturers' Association and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers. $\dagger \dagger$ These increases took effect under an agreement made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Flour Milling Industry.
    and Jam Industries Eccles, Swinton, Manchester, Salford, Stockport, Didsbury, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Stretford, Urmston, Flixton, Irlam and Cadishead, Barton, Patricroft Glossop. Swinton, Pendlebury, Prestwich, Middleton, Oldham, Stalybridge, Ashton-under-Lyne, Walkden, Hyde, Denton, Royton, Shaw, Crompton and

[^10]:    * Including Grimsby, Hull, York, Stockton, Middlesbrough, Hartlepool, Sunderland, Seaham Harbour, Gateshead, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Jarrow, North and outh Shields, Blyth and Berwick-on-Tweed.
    $\dagger$ Including Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Keighley and Leeds
    Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
    made by the Joint Industrial Council for the British Furniture Manufacturing Trade. The date from but it is known to have operated at Accrington, Blackburn, Blackpool, Burnley, Dundee, Liverpool, London, Preston, Swansea and Todmorden.

    Including Aberdeen, Alloa, Ayr, Beith, Dundee, Falkirk, Glasgow, Kirkcaldy, Lochwinnoch, Menstrie, Renfrew and Stirling.
    If These increases took effect under an agreement between the United Kingdom Joint Wages Board of Employers for the Vehicle Building Industry the mderstood that the National Federastion of Vehicle Trades (one of the constituents of the Joint Wages Board) covers certain firms at Dumfries, who observe the English rates quoted as minima.
    minimumeept in the case of certain London firms, engaged in the manufacture of high class coachwork, where minimum rates $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. or 3 d . above the general it These increases apply in accordance with a separate agreement of 13th January, 1934.

    Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming $\ddagger \ddagger$ This Mncrease was agreed upon by the Public Works Conciliation Board for the London Area
    f\% The Undertakings affected are mainly those affiliated to the District Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry in the area cerned.
    IIIT This increase was the result of an Arbitration Award made on 10th January and was retrospective to the date shown.
    In rural and small urban areas, lower rates operate but in no case more than $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. per hour below the rates quoted above.

[^11]:    * The Authorities affected are mainly those affiliated to the District Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities, Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) in the area concerned.
    $\ddagger$ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements. Workers). Authorities affected are mainly those affiliated to the Joint Industrial Counci for Local Authority
    $\S$ This increse affected mainly employees of firms who are members of the Multiple Grocers' Association.

[^12]:    * Including Newcastle-on-Tyne, Gateshead, North Shiclds, South Shields, Sunderland, West Hartlepool, Durham, Stockton-on-Tees, Middlesbrough aud Darlington.

    I See also under " Changes in Hours of Labour."
    Including Bath, Bridgwater, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Swindon, Taunton, Weston-super-Mare, Weymouth and Yeovil
    "See also under " Changes in Rates of Wprovisions of the Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938.
    hanges in Rates of Wages.'

[^13]:    $*$ A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually
    (ses H.C. 24 of 1939 for the period ended 31 Ht March, 1938 )
    Htiading interest) of (see H.C. $\dagger$ Stary provision was made for the repayment (including interest) of
    the debt outstanding on 1 st July, 1934 (amounting to $£ 105,780,000$ ) by halfthe debt outstanding on 1st July, 1934 (amounting to $£ 105,780,000$ by half-
    vearly payments of $£ 2,500,000$ commencing on 30 th September, 11344 Under yearly payments of $£ 2,500,000$ commencing on 30th September, 1934 . Under
    the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1938 an additional sum of $£ 20,000,000$
    
     $\ddagger$ Ineludes adjustment.

[^14]:    * Selected decisions of the Umpire are published : (i) in monthly pamphletU.I. Code 8B. (The latest pamphlet is that for the month of December 1939, price 2 d . net: 6 d . net) ; (ii) in annual volumes (the obtainable by annual subscription of 3s. net) ; (iii) in the following special volumes :-(a) U.I. Code 8, containing
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    decisions from 13th March, 1930, to 31 st December, 1934 (price 10s. net). The analytical guide to Umpire's decisions (U.I. Code 7), originaliy published in 1930 has been revised, and is on sale in four parts.

[^15]:    the end of series of figures compiled by the Board of Trade with values at 1930 prices and index numbers with 1924 as the standard year was discontinued at
    $\dagger$ Published ay abo starting with the first quarter of 1935, represent the new series, with 1935 as standard. teublished by courtesy of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom. Commencing with January, 1937, a new series of index numbers was
    If these classes are included, the figures become:-estimated numbers, aged insurance in April, 1938, which are not included in the figures for earlier dates. first quarter of 1939, 14,616; second quarter of 1939 , 14,669 ; estimated numbers in employment: $12,279,12,282,12,244$ and 12,686 , respectively. 1938 , 14,578 ; object of the change was to exclude persons subsequently found t. 1937 (see p. 379 of the October, 1937 issue of the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE). The Se series of index numbers compons subsequently found to be in employment on the day of the count.
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