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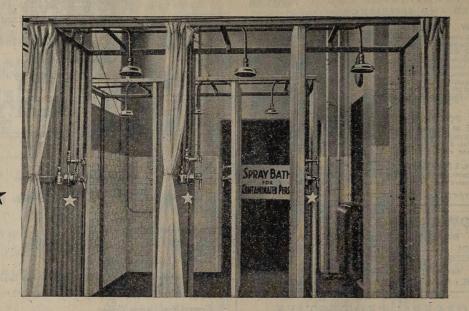


1939

THE MINISTRY LABOUR GAZETTE

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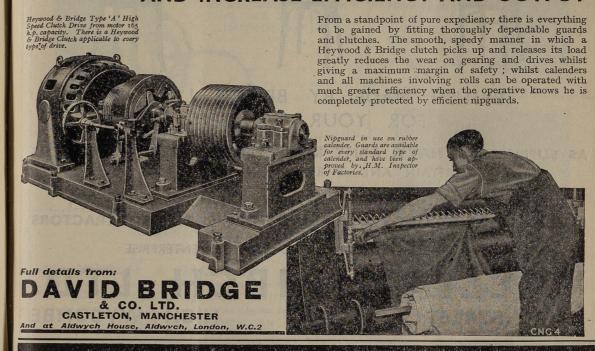
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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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

EMPLOYMENT* AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THE outbreak of the war created new demands for labour. but at the same time caused some dislocation affecting the employment of workpeople in many directions.

At 11th September, 1939, the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain showed an increase of 99,236 as compared with 14th August. The number of males on the register decreased by 75,745, while the number of females increased by 174,981. In London and the South-East of England there were increases among both males and females. An appreciable part of the increase among females, however, was accounted for by the registration of evacuated women and of others offering their services for work in connection with the war.

Numbers Wholly Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 11th September, 1939, there were 1,052,218 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 84,110 more than at 14th August. 1939, but 271,933 less than at 12th September, 1938.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 11th September, 1939, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 227,099 persons who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. This was 15,121 more than at 14th August, 1939, but 185,395 less than at 12th September, 1938.

Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment. -At 11th September, 1939, there were on the registers in Great Britain 51,611 unemployed persons who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. This was 5 more than at 14th August, 1939, but 10,362 less than at 12th September, 1938.

Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.—The total of 1,330,928 persons on the registers at 11th September, 1939, included 1,144,404 applicants for benefit or allowances and 186,524 non-claimants. The latter figure showed an increase of 57,248 as compared with 14th August and this increase consisted mainly of women and girls registering as applicants for work.

Percentages Unemployed.—Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 11th September, 1939, was 9.0 as compared with $8 \cdot 6$ at 14th August, 1939, and $12 \cdot 4$ at 12th September, 1938. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 9·2 at 11th September, 1939, 8·8 at 14th August, 1939, and 12.8 at 12th September, 1938. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 3.4, 3.8 and 4.1 respectively.

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.— There were decreases in the numbers unemployed in coal mining, building and public works contracting, engineering, ship building and repairing, the iron and steel industry, the pottery industry, boot and shoe manufacture and local government service. On the other hand, the numbers unemployed increased in hotel and boarding house service, entertainments and sport, the distributive trades, the fishing, clothing, furniture and printing industries, motor vehicle manufacture and the leather, cotton weaving, carpet and certain food manufacturing industries.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in September are estimated to have resulted in an increase of about £128,600 in the weekly full-time wages of 443,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £9,700 in those of 178,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were increased were shipbuilders and ship repairers, the crews of merchant vessels and steam trawlers, who were granted a war risk payment, and coal miners in Leicestershire, Somerset, Warwickshire, Cannock Chase and the Forest of Dean. The decreases mainly affected coal miners in Nottinghamshire and North Derbyshire.

The changes so far reported in the nine completed months in 1939 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about £235,750 a week in the full-time wages of 1,650,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of £41,200 in those of 395,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 30th September the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food. rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 65 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 55 per cent. at 1st September, 1939, and 55 per cent. at 1st October, 1938.

The rise in the index figure during September was mainly due to increases in the prices of some of the principal articles of food, and to increases in the prices of clothing. For food only, the average increase as compared with July, 1914, rose from 38 per cent. at 1st September to 50 per cent. at 30th September.

Further particulars are given on page 375 of this

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in September was 72. In addition, 8 disputes which began before September were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workpeople involved in these 80 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was 24,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in September was about 73,000 working days.

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

CONTROL OF EMPLOYMENT ACT, 1939.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

THE above Act* received the Royal Assent on 21st September, 1939. It is designed to secure:

(1) That the Minister of Labour and National Service shall have the fullest information as to the movements of certain types of labour whose services are essential in war time industries, but whose numbers may be scarce in relation to the demand for them; and

(2) That, when it is urgently necessary, the Minister shall be able to exercise some influence on movements so that labour, particularly skilled labour, is, so far as possible, used to the best National advantage

The main provision of the Act is that the Minister may make an Order under which it will be an offence for any employer of a specified class either to advertise for, or to engage or re-engage any employee of a class specified without the Minister's permission. The Act in itself does not affect the position of any employer or worker; it comes into operation only when specified employers and employees are covered by an Order made under the Act. No such

The Act lays down the manner in which Orders are to be made, The Act lays down the manner in which Orders are to be made, and the limitations within which the powers given are to be exercised. There have been close consultations with representatives of both employers and workers regarding the principles of the Act; and the Act itself provides for continued co-operation with Industry if and when Orders are made. Before any Order is made, the Minister must refer it to a Committee representing the workers and employers affected. The report of this Committee will be laid before Parliament with the Order. The views of interested parties will thus be fully vertileted. will thus be fully ventilated.

If the Minister refuses consent to the engagement of a worker, he must notify to the worker an opportunity of some suitable alternative employment. If the worker does not consider the alternative suitable, he may appeal to a Court of Referees and, if his appeal is upheld, not only is the Minister's refusal of his original application set aside but the worker may be awarded a certain measure of compensation, to be determined by Regulations made under the Act, for loss suffered by reason of the refusal.

The Act also provides that, in certain circumstances, where engagements or re-engagements of workpeople are effected through approved arrangements between an employer, or organisations of employers, and Trade Unions, the Minister's consent to engagement or re-engagement will not be required. This will make for smooth working without interfering with the general purpose of the Act as the arrangements must conform to any directions given by the Minister.

TRANSFER OF DOCK LABOUR IN WAR-TIME.

An agreement has been concluded between the Minister of Labour An agreement has been concluded between the Minister of Labour and National Service (on behalf of H.M. Government), the National Council of Port Labour Employers, and the Transport and General Workers' Union (on its own behalf and on behalf of the Unions associated with it, namely, the National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers) which has as its chiest provision for the toppograp Dockers), which has as its object provision for the temporary transfer, on a voluntary basis, of dock labour in war-time with a view to supplementing labour at ports where the supply of local registered dock workers is inadequate for the purpose of dealing with the additional traffic caused by the diversion of shipping.

The necessary arrangements for transferring men from port to port will normally be in the hands of the Local Port Labour Joint port will normally be in the hands of the Local Port Labour Joint Committees in consultation with the Ministry of Labour and National Service, and the machinery of the Employment Exchanges is being placed at the disposal of the industry in order to facilitate the transfer of the men. For the purpose of the scheme the Transport and General Workers' Union will prepare a list at the Union's offices in the ports of those men who are willing to volunteer for transfer temporarily from their home ports when their services are required elsewhere. Men will not be transferred from a distance (i.e. from ports not within daily travelling distance) unless there is a reasonable prospect of their being required for at least six days.

The Government are assisting the scheme by providing each man so transferred with free travelling facilities to destination and man so transferred with free travelling facilities to destination and back, together with an allowance of 6s. 6d. for the days on which the man travels, and by guaranteeing the minimum payment of 10s. a day (taking account of earnings) for a minimum period of six days. Each man required to remain in the port for longer than six days will continue to be guaranteed a minimum payment of 10s. (taking account of earnings) for each succeeding day until sent home, with the exception of Sundays when the guarantee will not apply unless the man is required to be in attendance. The employers on their part undertake to pay to each man transferred under the scheme a subsistence allowance of 5s. a day or the equivalent while he is at the port to which he has been transferred.

In the case of men transferred from ports within daily travelling distance free travelling facilities will be provided by the Government.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND ASSISTANCE.

EMERGENCY REGULATIONS.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1939 (page 334) a summary was given of the Unemployment Insurance (Emergency Powers) Act, 1939, and the Unemployment Assistance (Emergency Powers) Act, 1939, under which the Minister of Labour was given power to make regulations for the purpose of adapting the scher unemployment insurance and unemployment assistance to war conditions. Regulations under both Acts have now been made, and are summarised below. They came into operation on 6th September

Unemployment Insurance (Emergency Powers) Regulations, 1939.* Under these regulations certain provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Acts are suspended and others are amended. The pro-visions suspended are those relating to the following matters: the issue of new certificates of exception or exemption from unemployment insurance, the return of contributions erroneously paid, the ment insurance, the return of contributions erroneously paid, the crediting of contributions to persons continuing to receive whole-time education after reaching the school-leaving age, the obligation imposed upon education authorities to provide courses of instruction, the provisions regarding yearly and half-yearly hirings in relation to contributions under the agricultural schemet, and certain parts of the procedure prescribed by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, in connection with the making of orders and regulations. Amendments are made in the provisions regarding the period for which benefit may be drawn, benefit in respect of dependent children, and the powers of insurance officers. Subject to the fulfilment of the statutory conditions and the absence of disqualification, insured contributors aged sixteen and over are now entitled to receive in a benefit year benefit for periods not exceeding in the aggregate 180 days in the case of the general scheme and 90 days in the case of the agricultural scheme. The requirement in the case of agricultural benefit that a claimant must have ten agricultural contributions standing to his credit before he can begin a benefit year is suspended. A person for whom a benefit year was already current may receive benefit in that benefit year for the number of days for which a certificate had been given under the old conditions, even though it may exceed the new maximum provided by the regulations. If, however, in a benefit year already current the period of benefit certified was less than 180 days (or 90 days in the case of an agricultural claimant) and has been exhausted, no further benefit can be paid in that benefit year.

As regards dependent children, it will not be necessary, as hitherto, for a claimant whose children live with him to prove in the ordinal way that he is mainly maintaining them.

The powers of insurance officers are extended to include the right to disallow any claim for benefit and to decide other questions which previously had to be referred to Courts of Referees.

The regulations provide for the relaxation of benefit conditions in favour of persons provide for the relaxation of beneat conditions in favour of persons providing accommodation or rendering services to people removed from their homes under approved evacuation schemes. Such services are not to be regarded as rendering a claimant "not available for work" or "not unemployed," nor is the occupation to be regarded as an occupation ordinarily carried on for profit in connection with the determination of a claim for dependants' benefit.

Provision is also made in the regulations for certain other minor matters, mainly to provide for adjustments, where necessary, as between the unemployment insurance scheme, on the one hand, and the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries and the unemployment assistance scheme, respectively, on the other

Unemployment Assistance (Prevention and Relief of Distress) Regulations, 1939.‡—These regulations extend the class of persons to whom allowances may be paid under the Unemployment Assistance whom allowances may be paid under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934, to include, with certain minor exceptions, any person aged 16 years or over (although the qualifications set out in Section 36 (1) of the Act are not fulfilled in his case) who is in distress by reason of the fact that, owing to the action or threatened action of the enemy or to some other circumstance directly caused by the war, he has been moved from home under an official evacuation scheme, or he, or some person on whom he is normally dependent for support, has lost his employment or is unable to follow his normal occupation or has been atherwise derived entirely on the supportant of the support of or has been otherwise deprived entirely or to a substantial extent of his normal means of livelihood. If an application for an allowance is made, under these provisions, by a woman who is temporarily separated from her husband, who, nevertheless, is not precluded from supporting her by circumstances caused by the war, she may, for the purpose of assessing her needs, be treated as if she continued to be a member of his household.

Unemployment Assistance (Issue of Allowances and Appeal Tribunals) Regulations, 1939.§—Under these regulations, arrangements may be made between the Unemployment Assistance Board and a Local Authority for the issue of allowances by officers of the

The regulations also provide that the Chairman of an Appeal Tribunal may deal by himself with all appeals by applicants for allowances, including appeals as regards the amount of allowances.

SERVICE IN THE ARMED FORCES.

October, 1939.

MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 20 AND 22.

On 1st October, 1939, a Proclamation was made by His Majesty the King, under the provisions of the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939, directing that, with certain exceptions (referred to below) all male British subjects who were within Great Britain on the 1st October and who at that date had attained the age of 20 but had not attained the age of 22 are liable to be called up for service in the armed forces of the Crown. British subjects who were outside Great Britain on 1st October, 1939, and who at that date had attained the age of 20 but had not attained the age of 22 are liable to be called up for service as soon as they return to Great Britain.

All men who are liable to be called up for service by virtue of the Proclamation are required, with certain exceptions (see below) to apply to be registered under the Act at a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service on Saturday, 21st October.

British subjects who were outside Great Britain on 1st October. 1939, and who at that date had attained the age of 20 but had not attained the age of 22 must apply for registration within seven days of their return to Great Britain at a Local Office of the Ministry of abour and National Service.

Men who are already registered in the Military Training Register under the Military Training Act are not required to apply to be registered under the National Service (Armed Forces) Act. Their liability to be called up for military training is, however, superseded by a liability to be called up for service in the armed forces of the

Men registered as conscientious objectors under the Military Training Act who have already applied to, or whose cases have already been dealt with by, a local tribunal under that Act are not required to make fresh applications under the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, and any order of a tribunal made in the case of a conscientious objector under the Military Training Act has effect as if it had been made under the corresponding provisions of the National Service (Armed Forces) Act.

A man is not liable to be called up for service or to register under the Act notwithstanding the fact that he may have attained the age of 20 but had not attained the age of 22 on 1st October if he

(a) a person not ordinarily resident in Great Britain who is (a) a person not ordinarily resident in Great Britain who lis under the provisions of any Act in force in any part of His Majesty's dominions outside Great Britain, a national or a citizen of that part within the meaning of that Act, or is a person born or domiciled in any such part of His Majesty's dominions or in a British protectorate, a mandated territory or any other country or territory being a country or territory under His Majesty's restations to the country or territory being a country or territory under His Majesty's protection or suzerainty;

(b) a person employed in the service of the Government of a part of His Majesty's dominions outside Great Britain or in the service of the Government of a British protectorate, mandated territory or some other country or territory which is under His Majesty's protection or suzerainty, provided that his presence in Great Britain is due entirely to his employment in that service;

(c) a member of any of the armed forces of the Crown;

(d) undergoing training as a cadet at the Royal Military cademy, Royal Military College or the Royal Air Force

(e) a man in holy orders or a regular minister of any religious denomination;

(f) the subject of an Order or Inquisition under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890 to 1930, or is being detained in pursuance of Section 25 of the Lunacy Act 1890, or as a criminal lunatic or in pursuance of an Order made under the Criminal Lunatics Act, 1884, or is undergoing treatment as a temporary patient under Section 5 of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930, or is a person placed in an institution or a certified house or under guardianship under Section 3 of the Mental house or under guardianship under Section 3 of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, or is the subject of an Order under Section 6, 8 or 9 of that Act or is under supervision provided under paragraph (b) of Section 30 of that Act or is an immate of a home approved under Section 50 of that Act, or the subject of a notification under subsection (2) of Section 51 of that Act:

(g) the subject of an Order or Warrant for his detention or custody under the Lunacy (Scotland) Acts, 1857 to 1919, or is being entertained and kept in an asylum in pursuance of Section 15 of the Lunacy (Scotland) Act, 1866, or is a person for whose safe custody during His Majesty's pleasure His Majesty is authorised to give order, or is a prisoner whom the Secretary of State or the Prisons Department for Scotland has, in pursuance of any Act, directed to be removed to a criminal lunatic asylum or to the criminal lunatic department of Perth prison or to an asylum, or is a person placed in an institution or a certified house or under guardianship under Section 4 of the Mental Deficiency and Lunacy (Scotland) Act, 1913, or is the subject of an Order under Section 7, 9 or 10 of that Act;

(h) certified by a local authority as defined by the Blind Persons Acts, 1920 and 1938, to be registered as a blind person under arrangements made by the authority under those Acts.

The arrangements for the registration of men on 21st October will be on similar lines to those of 3rd June last, when the registration of militiamen took place. Full information of these arrangements is being given by means of posters, notices in the Press and announcements by the B.B.C.

WAGES OF ROAD HAULAGE WORKERS

UNDER the Road Haulage Wages Act, 1938,* a Central Wages Board was set up in February last, together with area boards for Scotland and for each of the other Traffic Areas formed under the Road and Rail Traffic Act, 1933. The Central Board has the duty (after consultation with the contral contr Road and Rail Traffic Act, 1933. The Central Board has the duty (after consultation with the areas) of fixing minimum wages for road haulage workers which will, subject to confirmation by the Minister of Labour and National Service, have statutory force.

The Central Wages Board has now issued its proposals concerning the remuneration of road haulage workers employed in connection with goods vehicles authorised under A and B carriers' licences granted under the Road and Rail Traffic Act, 1933.

These proposals have been forward effects are relative with the

These proposals have been framed after consultation with the area boards, and copies have been sent to all holders of A or B carriers' licences who are employers of road haulage workers. The proposals are required to be posted up for the information of all

proposals are required to be posted up for the information of all concerned, and any employer who has not received a copy should apply immediately to the Secretary, The Road Haulage Central Wages Board, Metropole Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2. The period allowed for objection is 21 days from 6th October.

The broad effect of the proposals, if they are confirmed, will be to give statutory effect for an initial period up to 5th May, 1940, to the rates agreed between the organisations of employers and workers represented upon the National Joint Conciliation Board for the Road Transport Industry (Goods), subject, however, to some adjustments in the grading of the rates applicable within certain of the Traffic Areas. The proposals also provide for holidays with pay.

Proposals for Scotland for the interim period are set out in a separate part of the Notice. The proposed rates for this period correspond roughly with grade 2 rates for England and Wales and apply to the whole country without distinction of grading. After 5th May, 1940, however, Scotland will be included in the general scheme with

the grading as provided in the Notice.

After the initial period which will end on 5th May, 1940, whilst no changes are in general contemplated in wage levels, changes are proposed as regards overtime and certain other of the surrounding conditions, e.g. subsistence allowances and payment for night work.

NATIONAL YOUTH COMMITTEE.

THE Government has announced that on account of the suspension of the National Fitness Council, the Board of Education has made itself more directly responsible for the work of preserving and extending facilities for the proper development of the youth of today which was formerly done by the National Fitness Council. A special

branch of the Board is being set up which will be responsible for any grants which may be made available.

The President of the Board of Education and the Secretary of State for Scotland have appointed a National Youth Committee which will advise them on all questions relating to youth welfare. The Committee will be under the Chairmanship of Mr. Kenneth Lindsay, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education. Mr. H. E. Melvin of the Board of Education and Mr. J. E. Stark of the Scottish Office will act as Secretaries of the Comp

RUBBER RECLAMATION TRADE BOARD.

On 21st September, 1938, the Minister of Labour made a Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the Rubber Manufacturing Trade (see page 410 of the issue of this GAZETTE for

October, 1938).

In the course of the enquiries which preceded the application of the Trade Boards Acts to the trade it was found that, although rubber reclamation was undertaken to some extent by rubber manufacturing firms proper, the bulk of the business in this part of the trade was in the hands of a small group of specialist firms, and the Minister, after consultation with the interested parties, decided that in all the circumstances wages could best be regulated by a separate

Accordingly, the Minister, by Regulations dated 15th September, 1939, established a Trade Board for the rubber reclamation branch of the trade, under the title of The Rubber Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain). The work covered by the Board is set out in a Schedule to the Regulations.†

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE: WINTER ALLOWANCES.

In reply to a Question in the House of Commons on 5th October, the Minister of Labour stated that under the Unemployment Assistance (Winter Adjustments) Regulations, 1938, temporary additions to allowances in appropriate cases will begin to be made in respect of payweeks which end during the calendar week commencing 30th October, 1939. The administration will proceed on the same general lines as were followed in making the special adjustments last winter, and the necessary review of cases on this basis is proceeding.

^{*} Control of Employment Act, 1939. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3d. post free).

^{*} Statutory Rules and Orders, 1939, No. 1148. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (2½d. post free).
† By Section 15 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1939, these provisions are repealed as from 3rd July, 1940.
‡ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1939, No. 1147. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net. (1½d. post free).
§ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1939, No. 1146. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free).

^{*} See the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1938, page 299.
† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1939. No. 1211. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net. (1½d. post free).

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MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

RETAIL prices of a number of commodities have been limited by Orders issued during September and the early part of October by the Ministry of Food* under the Defence Regulations, 1939.

The Sugar (Provisional Prices) Order, dated 5th September, fixed maximum retail prices as follows: granulated in bulk 3d. per lb., granulated in cartons 3\frac{1}{4}d., afternoon tea cubes 4d., other lump 3\frac{2}{4}d., castor and yellow crystals 4d. The Sugar (Maximum Prices) Order, dated 9th September, substituted the following maxima; granulated 3td. per lb., cubes (lump) and castor 4d., pieces and soft brown sugar 3d. A further Order, the Sugar (Maximum Prices) (No. 2) Order, dated 23rd September, fixed the maximum price† of granulated at 3½d. per lb., cubes and castor 4d., and other kinds variously 3¼d. to 4½d. The Sugar (Maximum Prices) (No. 3) Order, dated 27th September, raised these maxima by 1d. in consequence of the Budget.

The Butter (Provisional Maximum Prices) Order, dated 13th September, fixed maximum retail prices at 1s. 7d. and 1s. 5d. per lb. according to the variety of butter. The Butter (Maximum Prices) Order, dated 23rd September, fixed a single maximum retail price for butter, irrespective of variety, viz., 1s. 7d. per lb.

The Eggs (Maximum Prices) Order, dated 13th September, fixed maximum retail prices for eggs varying from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per dozen, according to category (e.g., country in which produced) and weight. The maximum of 2s. 6d. applies to eggs, of a minimum weight of 15 lbs. per 120 eggs, produced in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Eggs (Maximum Prices) (No. 2) Order, dated 22nd September, substituted 1s. 6d. for 1s. 3d. for certain classes of eggs, others remaining at 1s. 3d.

The Potatoes (Provisional Prices) Order, dated 9th September, fixed maximum retail prices as follows: in England and Wales and the counties of Dumfries and Kirkcudbright, 1d. per lb., 7 lbs. and the counties of Dumfries and Kirkcudbright, 1d. per lb., 7 lbs. for 6d., 14 lbs. for 11½d.; in the rest of Scotland 3½ lbs. for 3d., 7 lbs. for 5½d., 14 lbs. for 10d.‡ These prices were revised by the Potatoes (Provisional Prices) (No. 2) Order, dated 15th September, which fixed maximum retail prices for potatoes, under two grades (classified by variety) in each of six "districts." The maximum prices thus fixed ranged from 1¼d. per lb. for Grade A potatoes in the South of England, the Midlands and some other parts of England, and in Wales (except Merioneth) to 5½d. per 7 lbs. and 11d. per 14 lbs.‡ for Grade B potatoes in the Northern half of Scotland.

The Canned Salmon (Provisional Maximum Prices) Order, dated 6th September, fixed maximum prices for canned salmon, varying according to description.

The Condensed Milk (Provisional Prices) Order, dated 18th September, fixed maximum prices for full cream sweetened, full cream unsweetened, and machine skimmed condensed milk. These maxima were raised by the Condensed Milk (Provisional Prices) (No. 2) Order,

Dried Fruits were originally subject to the Dried Fruits (Pro-Dried Fruits were originally subject to the Dried Fruits (Frovisional Prices) Order, dated 7th September, which provided that prices should not exceed the "current prices" during a specified period preceding the Order. Subsequently the Dried Fruits (Maximum Prices) Order, dated 19th September, fixed maximum retail prices for dried fruits, i.e., currants, dates, dried apples, dried apricots, dried nectarines, dried peaches, dried pears, dried plums or prunes, fruit salad, raisins and sultanas.

The Imported Lard (Control) Order, dated 29th September, fixed the maximum retail price of imported refined animal lard in Great Britain at 6d. per lb.

Tea, meat, oilseeds, oils and fats, margarine and "cooking fats" are subject to Orders providing that prices shall not exceed the "current prices" (as defined in the Orders) during a specified period preceding the dates of the Orders.

RETAIL PRICES IN SEPTEMBER.

Statistics relating to the retail prices of food at 1st and 30th September, 1939, are given on page 375 of this issue.

REGULATION OF LABOUR IN FRANCE: RECENT CHANGES.

In order to maintain an adequate supply of munitions and, at the same time, to ensure that industrial output is kept at the level necessary for satisfying the requirements of the civil population, increases in working hours and other important changes in the legislation governing working conditions in France have been increased by the property of the civil population. introduced by a Decree-Law dated 1st September, 1939, and certain amending and subsidiary Decrees and Orders, the chief provisions of which are summarised below.

Increased Weekly Working Hours .- All industrial, commercial, handicraft and co-operative undertakings and public hospitals and institutions are authorised to increase working hours to 60 a week, to be distributed in such a manner that the daily working time does not exceed 11 hours. For the purpose of making up time lost on account of collective interruptions of work and in certain other circumstances, the Inspector of Labour may authorise the

distribution of the working hours over a period other than a week, provided that the daily working time does not exceed 12 hours. On continuous processes, the weekly working time is limited to 56 hours on average over a period which, except as otherwise authorised by the Inspector of Labour, may not exceed 12 weeks. Where work on continuous processes is being carried out in the interests of national defence or for one of the public services, an interests of national defence or for one of the public services, an extension of working time to 72 hours a week may be sanctioned. The application of the revised regulations may not result in the extension of the normal working hours of children and women beyond 10 a day or 60 a week, except with the authority of the Inspector of Labour. For specific localities or occupations, the limits of working hours set out in the present paragraph may be reduced by an Order to be issued by the Minister of Labour.

Extensions of Working Time.—In addition to the permanent extensions of working time authorised by previous legislation, temporary extensions, of unspecified amount, may now be sanctioned by the Inspector of Labour in the case of workers employed on preparatory or complementary work which must be carried on outside normal working hours and of workers whose employment is intermittent in character. Permanent extensions of this nature intermittent in character. Permanent extensions of this nature require the sanction of the Minister of Labour.

Overtime, etc.—Undertakings are to continue to enjoy the overtime facilities, during periods of pressure of work, granted under previous legislation. Where the work is of national importance, the duration of the overtime is to be fixed by agreement between the Inspector of Labour and the local representative of the Ministry concerned. The organisation of work on a system of relays or rotation is permissible under conditions of control which are to be prescribed by the Inspector of Labour; but the adoption of such a method of organisation may not, as a rule, reduce to less than 10 hours the period of rest between two days of work.

Adjustment of Wages and Contributions to National Solidarity Fund.—In order that production costs may not be unduly raised by the increase in working hours, it is provided that workers the duration of whose working week has been extended are to receive for 45 hours of such working week the remuneration which they formerly received for a week of 40 hours. The remuneration which would normally have been due for hours of work performed between 40 and 45 a week is to be retained by the employer and paid to the Treasury as a contribution to the National Solidarity Fund, which, by a Decree-Law dated 1st September, 1939, has been established by a Decree-Law dated 1st September, 1939, has been established in order to provide allowances for necessitous families of persons serving with the forces. For hours of work in excess of 45 a week, workers are to receive two-thirds of the normal hourly remuneration. The remaining third of the normal hourly remuneration is to be appropriated to the National Solidarity Fund. In addition, men between the ages of 18 and 49 who are not embodied in a military unit are required to make a contribution to the National Solidarity Fund, as from 1st October, 1939, of 15 per cent. of their earnings, unless they as from 1st October, 1999, of 15 per cent. of their earnings, unless they are in receipt of a military or civil war-disability pension. For all other workers, the special tax of 2 per cent. on wages, salaries and earnings instituted by the Decree-Law dated 12th November, 1938 (see this GAZETTE for December, 1938), is to be increased, as from 1st January, 1940, to 4 per cent.

Suspension of Conciliation and Arbitration Legislation.—The application of the existing legislation respecting conciliation and arbitration in labour disputes (see this GAZETTE for May and December, 1938) has been suspended, and the Minister of Labour has been empowered to institute a war-time system of conciliation and arbitration. The wage revision clauses of all collective agreements and labour contracts are also suspended.

Regulations applicable to Special Industries.—Special regulations have been issued regulating the working hours and wages of underground workers in mines. The normal working week of such workers has been extended from 38 hours 40 minutes to 52 hours 30 minutes, inclusive of rest periods of 25 minutes a day and of both winding times. The working week is to consist of six days of 8 hours 45 minutes each; but the weekly rest day need not be the same for all the workers employed in an undertaking. The working time may be further extended to 60 hours a week by an Order to be issued jointly by the Ministers of Public Works and Labour. Provision is made for temporary extensions of working hours in case of accidents, etc., and on preparatory and complementary work, and work in the interests of national defence and other specified circumstances.

Mine workers are required to make contributions to the National Solidarity Fund similar in character to those made by industrial and commercial workers generally.

Further special regulations applicable to railways and the mercantile marine are to be issued later.

Working Hours in Government Departments.-The duration and distribution of working time in the various Government Departments and State works and services are to be determined by Ministerial Decree, subject to a maximum of 60 working hours a week.

Weekly Rest.—The grant of a weekly rest may, so far as is necessary, be withheld in the case of workers employed in State undertakings undertakings executing State contracts, and undertakings engaged undertakings, the weekly rest may, for the time being, be granted in rotation. During the period of hostilities, the staffs of Government Departments may be allowed to take the Saturday half-holiday and Sunday rest in a similar manner

EMPLOYMENT* AT 11th SEPTEMBER, 1939—GENERAL REVIEW.

THE outbreak of the war created new demands for labour, but at the same time caused some dislocation affecting the employment of quarrying industries there was little change on the whole. the same time caused some dislocation affecting the employment of workpeople in many directions. At 11th September, 1939, the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain showed an increase of 99,236 as compared with 14th August. The number of males fell by 75,745, but the number of nales rose by 174,981.

The following Table gives an analysis of the numbers† of persons on the registers at 11th September, 1939, with comparative figures for 14th August, 1939, and 12th September, 1938:—

0.17 1-12 1-2 1-3 0.17 1-12 1-2 1-3 0.17 1-12 1-2 1-3 1-3 1-3 1-3 1-3 1-4 1-7 1-3 1-3 1-3	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).	Temporarily Stopped.	Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 14th Aug., 1939.
	GREAT]	BRITAIN.		>
Men	710,938 41,568 293,630 57,693	115,873 2,975 101,613 6,638	826,811 44,543 395,243 64,331	- 81,941 + 6,196 + 150,034 + 24,947
Total	1,103,829	227,099	1,330,928	+ 99,236
Inc. (+) or Dec. () as compared with 14th August, 1939 12th September, 1938 GREAT	+ 84,115 - 282,295 BRITAIN AND	+ 15,121 - 185,395	+ 99,236 - 467,690	
Men	751,556 43,755 309,784 59,009	117,061 2,994 104,576 6,815	868,617 46,749 414,360 65,824	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
Total	1,164,104	231,446	1,395,550	+ 100,745
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 14th August, 1939 12th September, 1938	+ 85,847 - 295,649	+ 14,898 - 189,376	+ 100,745 - 485,025	

An appreciable part of the increase in the number of females on the register was due to the registration of evacuated women and of others offering their services for work in connection with the war. The increase of 84,115 in the number wholly unemployed in Great Britain included 57,248 persons who were not applying for benefit or allowances, of whom 49,366 were women and girls. Two-thirds of this number had not previously been in insured employment.

Between 14th August and 11th September an increase in unem-

ployment among women occurred in every Division, the increases being most marked in the London, North-Western and Scotland Divisions. In the case of men, there was a considerable increase in London, and minor increases in the South-East of England, but substantial decreases occurred elsewhere, particularly in the North Midlands, North-Eastern, North-Western, and Scotland Divisions.

These changes are reflected in the figures for particular industries. There were decreases in the numbers unemployed in coal mining, building and public works contracting, engineering, ship building and repairing, the iron and steel and pottery industries, boot and shoe manufacture and local government service. On the other hand the numbers unemployed increased in hotel and boarding house service, entertainments and sport, the distributive trades, the fishing, clothing, furniture and printing industries, motor vehicle manufacture, and the leather, cotton weaving, carpet and certain food manufacturing

Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed† in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 11th September, 1939, was 9.0, as compared with 8.6 at 14th August, 1939, and 12.4 at 12th September, 1938. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 9.2 at 11th September, 1939, 8.8 at 14th August, 1939, and 12.8 at 12th September, 1938. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 3.4, 3.8 and 4.1 respectively.

CHANGES IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry there was an improvement in employment, between 14th August and 11th September, in nearly every district. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 8.9 at 11th September, 1939, as compared with 11.1 at 14th August, 1939, and 17.6 at 12th September, 1938. In the iron mining industry also there was some improvement. In the iron mining industry also there was some improvement. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) was 5.6 at 11th September, 1939, compared with 6.6 at 14th August, 1939, and with 29.2 at 12th September, 1938. In slate quarrying unemployment showed a marked increase, and there was

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

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

The percentages unemployed among insured workpeople at 11th September and 14th August, 1939, quoted in this issue have been computed on the basis of the numbers insured at July, 1938. Revised percentages for Great Britain and for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, based on the numbers insured at July, 1939, will be published in a later issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ For reasons of economy, the articles relating to "Employment in some of the Principal Industries" hitherto published in the monthly issues of this GAZETTE, have been suspended.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—There was a further

improvement in the pig iron industry. The percentage rate of unemployment was 6·8 at 11th September, 1939, as compared with 9·1 at 14th August, 1939, and 22·4 at 12th September, 1938. Employment also improved in iron and steel manufacture; at 11th September the percentage unemployed among insured persons was 5·7, as compared with 9·0 at 14th August, 1939, and 27·4 at 12th September, 1938.

In the tinplate industry there was some increase in unemployment;

In the tinplate industry there was some increase in unemployment; the percentage rate of unemployment among insured persons was 8.6 at 11th September, 1939, as compared with 5.8 at 14th August, 1939, and 38.1 at 12th September, 1938.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry the numbers unemployed showed a further fall. The improvement in employment occurred chiefly in general, marine and constructional engineering, and was most marked in the North of England and in Scotland. On the other hand employment showed a decline in motor vehicle manufacture. The percentage unemployed among insured persons in the engineering industries as a whole a decline in motor vehicle manufacture. The percentage unemployed among insured persons in the engineering industries as a whole (excluding motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture) was 3·8 at 11th September, 1939, as compared with 4·6 at 14th August, 1939, and 8·0 at 12th September, 1938.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry there was a marked improvement in employment. The percentage unemployed among insured persons fell to 10·0 at 11th September, 1939, as compared with 17·1 at 14th August, and 21·1 at 12th September, 1938.

Employment improved in most of the other metal industries.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry there was a slight Textule Industries.—In the cotton industry there was a slight decrease in the numbers unemployed at 11th September in the preparing and spinning departments, but an increase in the manufacturing department. The percentage unemployed among insured persons in the cotton industry as a whole was 13·1 at 11th September, 1939, as compared with 11·8 at 14th August, 1939, and with 31·7 at 12th September, 1938. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were 10·5, 11·1, and 27·8, and in the manufacturing department they were 15·7, 12·4 and 35·7. In the wool textile industry there was a fall in the numbers unemployed, the percentage unemployed being 5·7 at 11th September.

employed, the percentage unemployed being 5·7 at 11th September, 1939, compared with 6·8 at 14th August, 1939, and 18·8 at 12th September, 1938. In the carpet industry the percentage unemployed rose from 8·8 at 14th August to 21·5 at 11th September;

the corresponding figure for 12th September, 1938, was 11·8.

There was an increase in the numbers unemployed in the silk and artificial silk manufacturing industry, but a decrease in artificial silk yarn manufacture. In the linen and jute and hosiery trades there was little change. The numbers unemployed increased in the lace trade, but decreased in textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc.

Clothing Trades.—In the tailoring, dressmaking and trades there was a marked decline in employment, particularly in the London area and the North of England. There was also a considerable decline in the hat and cap trade, while slight increases in unemployment were recorded in the other dress industries. In the clothing industries as a whole (exclusive of the boot and shoe

industry) the percentage rate of unemployment among insured persons at 11th September was 17·7, as compared with 9·7 at 14th August and 13·1 at 12th September, 1938.

In the boot and shoe industry the numbers unemployed showed a decrease, particularly in the Midlands and South-Western districts, but the figures for 14th August were affected by local holidays. At 11th September, 1939, the presented of the process of the pro 11th September, 1939, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 7.5, as compared with 13.0 at 14th August, 1939, and with 11.2 at 12th September, 1938.

Leather Trades.-In the tanning, currying and leather dressing sections of the leather trades a marked increase in the numbers unemployed occurred in London between 14th August and 11th September, but there was a slight decrease in certain areas in the North of England. In other sections of the industry there was little change on the whole. For Great Britain and Northern Ireland the percentage rate of unemployment in the leather trades as a whole rose from 6.6 at 14th August to 9.1 at 11th September, 1939; at

the percentage rate of unemployment in the leather trades as a whole rose from 6.6 at 14th August to 9.1 at 11th September, 1939; at 12th September, 1938, the corresponding figure was 10.0.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry the numbers unemployed showed a further decrease between 14th August and 11th September, especially in the North-Western Division. There was a fall in unemployment among carpenters, but an increase occurred among painters and plasterers; among other classes of skilled workers there was little change. In the building industry as a whole the percentage unemployed was 9.5 at 11th September, 1939, compared with 10.4 at 14th August, 1939, and with 14.1 at 12th September, 1938.

In brick manufacture the numbers unemployed increased in the

In brick manufacture the numbers unemployed increased in the Midlands, but elsewhere there was little change as compared with 14th August. For the country as a whole the percentage unemployed rose from 6.9 at 14th August, 1939, to 7.9 at 11th September, 1939; the figure for 12th September, 1939; was 9.8.

There was a marked increase of unemployment in the functions.

There was a marked increase of unemployment in the furniture trade, but employment improved in the sawmilling and machined woodwork industry.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—There was little change in the paper-making industry, but in the printing, publishing and bookbinding industries there was a marked decline in employment, especially in London; much short-time working occurred in the printing industry. The percentage unemployed in the paper and paper-board industries was 3·2 at 11th September, 1939, compared with 4·0 at 14th August, 1939, and with 11·2 at 12th

^{*} By the Board of Trade in the case of Orders dated prior to 8th September. † Subject to a permitted addition of ½d. or ½d. per lb. in specified remote

areas.

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

Divisions* (in italics) and

Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as

compared with

September, 1938. The corresponding figures for the printing and bookbinding industries were 8.6, 5.4 and 6.2; for the cardboardbox, paper-bag and stationery industries they were 4.7, 3.8 and 5.2.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry there was a marked decrease in the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed; the figures for 14th August were affected by local holidays. The percentage rate of unemployment was 20.1 at 11th September, 1939, compared with 31.1 at 14th August, 1939, and with 17.2 at 12th September, 1938. In the glass trades a slight improvement in employment occurred in the bottle-making section, while in other sections there was little change on the whole.

Fishing.—There was a very marked increase in the number of fishermen unemployed. The percentage rate of unemployment in the fishing industry at 11th September was 48.4 as compared with 15.7 at 14th August, 1939, and 30.9 at 12th September, 1938.

Dock Labourers and Seamen .- Between 14th August and 11th September there was an increase in unemployment among dock labourers in the country as a whole. There was a marked increase in London, but this was largely offset by reductions at other ports. in London, but this was largely offset by reductions at other ports. The percentage unemployed in dock, harbour, river and canal service was 24·1 at 11th September, 1939, compared with 22·1 at 14th August, 1939, and with 26·8 at 12th September, 1938. In harbour, river and canal service the corresponding percentages were 6·6, 7·7 and 9·8; in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service they were 27·3, 24·7, and 29·9.

There was a further decrease in unemployment among seamen; shortages of deck ratings and certain other classes of seamen were reported from several ports. The percentage unemployed in the shipping service was 16.6 at 11th September, 1939, compared with 18.0 at 14th August, 1939, and with 22.3 at 12th September, 1938.

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the percentages* unemployed at 11th September, 1939, among insured persons, aged 16-64, in each of the areas† into which the United Kingdom is now divided for the purpose of the administration of the Labour Exchanges Act and the Unemployment Insurance Acts.

Division.†	Ag	neral an ricultura chemes.;	al		Genera Scheme	Agricultural Scheme.			
or is always	Males.	Fe- males.	Total	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males	Tota
London Eastern S. Eastern S. Western Midlands N. Midlands N. Eastern N. Western Northern Scotland Wales Special Schemes	7·1 5·9 4·7 3·3 4·2 5·7 5·8 7·8 10·7 12·6 10·8 13·5 1·8	10·4 11·8 9·5 7·7 7·0 9·3 6·4 8·5 13·7 13·6 12·7 17·5 0·5	8·2 7·2 5·7 4·1 4·8 6·0 8·0 11·6 12·7 11·3 14·0	7·2 7·0 5·2 3·6 4·6 5·9 6·2 7·9 10·8 12·9 11·4 13·9 1·8	10·4 12·1 9·8 7·8 7·0 9·3 6·4 8·4 13·7 13·6 12·7 17·6	8·2 8·3 6·3 4·5 5·2 6·9 6·2 8·1 11·8 11·8 14·3	2·9 1·7 1·3 1·0 1·9 1·9 3·4 5·1 4·2 3·9 6·4	9·9 5·9 3·1 4·8 8·4 5·9 5·8 14·7 10·1 12·5 14·0 7·6	3·8 1·9 1·4 1·1 1·7 2·1 2·4 3·8 5·3 4·8 4·7 6·5
GREAT BRITAIN	8.0	10.6	8.7	8.4	10-7	9.0	2.5	7.9	2.9
N. IRELAND	20.1	18.9	19.7	20.9	18-9	20-1	14.6	21.6	14.9
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	8.3	10.9	9.0	8.6	10.9	9-2	3.0	8.3	3.4

Particulars of the changes between 14th August and 11th September, in the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in each of the above Divisional Areas are

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 September, 1938:—

Date.	Cafford 201 Organization Of Carro	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.				
	Men 18 and over.	Boys 14-17.	Women 18 and over.	Girls 14–17.	Total 14 and over.	Total 14 and over.
1938.						
12 Sept.	1,321,251	58,392	362,718	56,257	1,798,618	1,880,575
17 October	1,318,423	51,996	358,269	52,539	1,781,227	1,862,662
14 November		51,010	360,306	50,104	1,828,103	1,911,293
12 December 1939.	1,384,922	45,549	356,580	44,321	1,831,372	1,918,583
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 11 Sept	908,752 826,811	38,347 44,543	245,209 395,243	39,384 64,331	1,231,692	1,294,805 1,395,550

^{*}The percentages are based on the estimated numbers insured at the beginning of July, 1938, and are subject to slight revision when information becomes available as to the number of insured persons at July, 1939. See also footnote † on page 363.

† For details of these areas, see page 335 of last month's issue of this

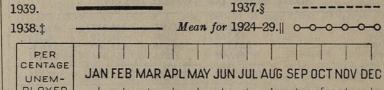
(2) PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AMONG INSURED PERSONS.

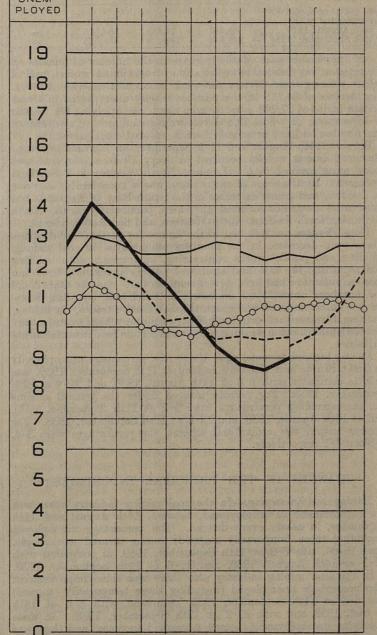
The following Table shows the percentages* unemployed among insured persons, aged 16-64, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at one date in each month since September, 1938:—

		al and al Sche			deneral	Agricultural Scheme.			
Date.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males	Total
1938.							1000		
12th Sept	12.9	10.9	12-4	13.5	11.0	12.8	3.8	7.8	4.1
17th October	12.9	10-7	12.3	13.5	10.8	12.7	4.1	7.4	4.3
14th November	13.4	10.7	12.7	13.9	10.7	13.0	4.8	18-6	5.7
12th December 1939.	13.6	10.5	12.7	14-0	10.2	12.9	6.9	38.9	8.9
16th January	14.9	12.0	14-1	15.3	11.6	14.3	8.9	43.9	11.1
13th February	13.9	11.4	13.2	14.3	11.1	13-4	7.7	40.5	9.8
13th March	12.7	10.4	12.1	13.1	10.2	12.3	6.5	26 - 7	7-8
17th April	11.9	9.8	11.4	12.4	9.7	11.6	5.6	14.5	6.1
15th May	10.8	9.1	10.4	11.2	9.0	10.6	5.1	14.2	5.7
12th June	10.0	7.9	9.4	10.4	7.9	9.7	4.0	7.1	4.2
10th July	9.4	7.4	8.8	9.7	7.4	9.1	3.8	6.2	3.9
14th August	9.0	7.6	8.6	9.3	7.6	8.8	3.6	7.4	3-8
11th September	8.3	10.9	9.0	8.6	10.9	9.2	3.0	8.3	3.4

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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





* See footnote * in previous column.
† Including the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries.
‡ From January, 1937, the percentages used for this chart relate to unemployment among all insured persons, aged 16-64, including those insured under the general and special schemes and the agricultural scheme. From July, 1938, they also include persons in the domestic employments that were brought into insurance in April, 1938. The effect of this inclusion is shown by the two points on the chart for July, 1938. See also footnote * in previous column as regards the percentages for July, 1938, to September, 1939.
§ The method of counting the unemployed was altered in September, 1937, (see article on page 379 of the October, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE). The effect of the change is shown by the two points for that month.

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

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

October, 1939.

ANALYSIS FOR 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1939.

For reasons of economy certain detailed analyses of persons on the register and insured persons recorded as unemployed have been suspended.* It is not possible to compare the figures shown on the various lines in Section A of the Table below with figures published for earlier dates because (1) the analysis now given does not correspond strictly with earlier analyses, and (2) the provisions as to unemployment benefit and unemployment allowances have been changed by emergency legislation and regulations (see article on page 360 of this GAZETTE).

a serious dances of	Men (18 years and over)	Boys (under 18 years)	Women (18 years and over)	Girls (under 18 years)	Total.
A. Insured on Register:— 1. Claimants to Benefit and applicants for Un-	420 A	Pring by	Calculation of the Calculation o	i sendo	
employment Allowances 2. Non-claimants:—	764,774	17,258	313,578	25,000	1,120,610
(a) Aged 16-64 (b) Aged 14 and 15 B. Others on Register:—	22,539	2,171 10,113	25,386	3,881 12,780	53,977 22,893
3. Applicants for unemployment allowances4. Persons without applications :	12,503	286	10,159	846	23,794
(a) Aged 16-64 (b) Aged 14 and 15	26,995	3,225 11,490	46,120	5,413 16,411	81,753 27,901
C. Total on Register	826,811	44,543	395,243	64,331	1,330,928
D. Insured Unemployed: Aged 16-64: 5. Number on Register (items 1 and 2 (a)) 6. Two months file; 7. Special Schemes — Claimants to Benefit	787,313 41,918 1,827	19,429 1,667	338,964 42,336 292	28,881 1,709	1,174,587 87,630 2,140
Total aged 16-64	831,058	21,107	381,592	30,600	1,264,357
8. Aged 14 and 15: (a) Item 2 (b) (b) Two months file	三	10,113 2,867		12,780 3,635	22,893 6,502
Total aged 14-64	831,058	34,087	381,592	47,015	1,293,752

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1939.

		Boys.		Girls.					
Division.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.			
London Eastern South-Eastern Southern South-Western Midlands North Midlands North-Eastern North-Western North-Western Scotland Wales	3,267 745 472 582 707 602 741 1,410 3,472 3,714 3,551 2,340	4,399 1,100 431 603 672 1,425 1,000 1,644 3,990 2,112 3,437 2,127	7,666 1,845 903 1,185 1,379 2,027 1,741 3,054 7,462 5,826 6,988 4,467	4,132 968 951 1,046 1,006 763 942 2,133 3,846 5,258 4,720 3,426	6,400 1,869 1,055 1,105 1,105 1,156 1,674 1,240 2,359 5,851 3,590 5,256 3,585	10,532 2,837 2,006 2,151 2,162 2,437 2,182 4,492 9,697 8,848 9,976 7,011			
Great Britain	21,603	22,940	44,543	29,191	35,140	64,331			
N. Ireland	569	1,637	2,206	315	1,178	1,493			
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland	22,172	24,577	46,749	29,506	36,318	65,824			

Insured Juveniles, under 18 years of age, recorded as UNEMPLOYED AT 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1939.

		Boys.			Girls.	
Division,	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
Bastern South-Eastern Southern South-Western Midlands North Midlands North-Eastern Northern Northern Scotland Wales Special Schames	3,648 511 290 310 546 501 651 2,167 1,283 2,095 658	4,596 1,080 369 547 534 1,196 1,272 3,690 1,885 3,332 1,681	8,244 1,591 659 857 854 1,742 1,415 1,923 5,857 3,168 5,427 2,339	4,637 705 522 497 423 571 548 873 2,628 1,673 2,483	6,569 1,707 786 840 900 1,533 1,108 1,948 5,181 2,844 4,806 2,368	11,206 2,412 1,308 1,337 1,323 2,104 1,656 2,821 7,809 4,517 7,289 3,223
Great Britain	12,980	21,107	34,087	16,415	30,600	47,015
N. Ireland	. 515	1,672	2,187	330	1,183	1,513
Gt. Britain an N. Ireland	37 10-	22,779	36,274	16,745	31,783	48,528

* The statistics suspended include the analysis relating to duration of unemployment, hitherto published each month under the heading "Periods of Registered Unemployment."

† See explanation on page 366.

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 11th September, 1939.

Number of Persons on Register at 11th September, 1939.

Earlier	Towns.	Men.	Wo- men.	Juven- iles.	Total.	14th Aug., 1939.	12th Sept., 1938.
Sect of Division 1,433	London	134,280			243,003	+ 85,402	+ 38,762
South-Fastern	Ipswich	1,423	456	189	2,068	- 334	- 832
Chatham Chatha	Rest of Division	25,534	20,010		45,821	+ 17,524	+ 6,842
Seath of Division 11,599		3,207	8,993 2,088	2,909 559	27,253 5,854	- 7.143	- 1,269
Southern	Chatham Rest of Division	535	454	304	1,313	- 466 - 6 544	- 1,317
Second	Southern	15.140	10,100	3,336	28.576	+ 8.573	- 8.364
South Friedman State S			815		1,839	+ 435	- 1,445 - 523
Ditstol	Rest of Division	10,355	856 7,085	366 2,289	3,207 19,729	- 1,337 $+$ 8,581	- 3,419 - 2,977
Rest of Division 2,989		23,679	11,778	3,541	38,998	+ 4,454	- 11 460
Rest of Division	Plymouth	2,099	1,407		3,775	+ 43	- 1,628
Birmingham	Rest of Division	15,679	8,056	4,140	20,001	+ 5,814	- 5,000
Cornetty Heath Carley word at Carley Word and Carley Stoke-on-Trent. 11,379 8,677 1,039 21,098 - 13,135	Birmingham			4,464	91,183 22,591	$-8,518 \\ +5.157$	- 48,859 - 15,396
Halesowen 979 676 711 1,726 151 2,2178 Stoke-on-Trent. 1,574 684 234 1,282 1,887 1,3135 1,487 1,887 1,987		5,214	1,326	347	6,887	+ 2,166	+ 241
Stoise-on-Trent. 11,379 8,677 1,039 21,095 13,135 1,747 1,000 125 2,871 1,235 1,747 1,000 125 2,871 1,235 1,747 1,000 125 2,871 1,235 1,747 1,000 125 2,871 1,235 1,747 1,000	Halesowen	979	676	71	1,726	- 151	- 2,178
West bromwich 467 269 41 777 193 1925 1926 10.957 1225 3,146 456 3,325 10.957 1225 3,146 456 456 3,257 10.9	Stoke-on-Trent	11,379	8,677	1.039	21.095	-13.135	STATE OF THE PARTY.
December 1,500 10,950 1,885 30,888 7,18 19,859 19,950 10,	Walsall West Bromwich	2,046	700	125	2,871	- 1.235	- 4,747
Derby	Wolverhampton Rest of Division	1,949	975	222	3,146	- 456	- 3,328
Derroy	North Midlands	41,177	14,699	3,923	59,799	- 10,039	-19,639 $-40,172$
Lincoln 4,695 2,105 82 6,882 940 3,959 3,007 3,065 3,065 3,067 3,065 3,067 3,0	Grimsby	6,829	914 1.292	136	9 247	- 98 + 4 913	- 2,239 + 2,842
North-Evaluation	Leicester	4,695	2.105	82			- 3,959
North-Evaluation	Northampton	7 275		XX	1,856	- 5,793	- 1,030 - 2,191
Barnistey	Rest of Division	20,634	3,205 6,275	366 2,013	9,301	- 990 - 7.058	- 5,134 - 28,461
Bradford	North-Eastern	4 613	29,543	7,546	111,220	- 6,401	- 89,786
Doncaster	Bradford	5,703	3 708	335	9,746	- 354	- 10.136
Huddersfield	Dewsbury Doncaster	1,688	531 721	705	3,114	- 364 - 194	- 2,489
Hull	TT. 33 0.13		751	63	1,855	+ 57	- 2,096
Rotherham	Hull	8,826	2,579	1,232	12,637	+ 1.418	- 1475
Sheffield 1,548 540 178 2,266	Rotherham	2,429	555	323	3,307	- 455	- 3,384
North Western	777 7 0 17				13,647	- 1,647 - 417	- 12,129
Accington 2,034 1,684 123 3,841 + 27 1,997 Ashton-u-Lyne 1,783 1,055 156 2,994 827 2,793 Barrow 955 344 172 1,469 332 1,868 Birkenhead 3,987 2,639 753 7,379 221 302 Blackburn 4,405 5,540 261 10,206 821 6,999 Blackpool 4,662 3,111 509 8,282 5,084 4,173 Bolton 4,235 2,805 189 7,229 7113 8,293 Burnley 3,526 3,446 258 7,230 354 5,287 Chorley 1,396 1,037 116 2,549 127 2,602 Liverpool 40,487 17,302 5,673 6,462 5,338 1,122 2,737 Manchester 17,301 10,462 1,235 28,998 1,408 14,280 Nelson 5,334 2,655 180 8,167 1,883 9,826 Preston 3,050 2,557 302 5,999 585 3,544 St. Helens 3,976 866 546 5,388 478 3,241 Stockport 2,473 2,707 262 6,836 1,350 8,193 Warrington 2,011 760 174 2,945 3,354 1,684 Warrington 2,011 760 174 2,945 3,354 3,101 Gateshead 4,041 1,197 627 5,865 524 2,259 Middlesbrough 1,068 1,197 627 5,865 5,247 2,259 Middlesbrough 4,068 1,419 1,117 6,604 1,175 7,521 Merter 1,366 1,474 13,719 950 3,8198 Darlington 900 350 258 1,548 90 1,101 Gateshead 4,041 1,197 627 5,865 524 2,259 Middlesbrough 1,068 1,474 13,719 950 3,8198 Aberdeen 5,350 1,663 599 7,612 1,767 1,495 Middlesbrough 1,066 1,117 6,604 1,175 7,521 Newcastle - on 7,996 1,218 1,219 1,217 2,245 South Shields 2,946 626 674 3,742 7,85 5,000 Rest of Division 4,067 2,517 3,447 13,719 950 3,8198 Glasgow 40,500 19,215 5,107 64,822 1,214 1,575 2,455 Motherwell 2,951 747 554 4,273 2,235 1,214 Port Glasgow 1,065 1,235 1,245 1,245 1,245 1,245 Curdiff 5,350 1,665 3,350 1,474 13,719 950 2,245 1,245 Curdiff 5,350 1,653 3,666 1,182 9,481 2,24	Vork	7 024	715	81	1,820	- 168	- 597
Ashton-u-Lyne 2,034 1,055 156 2,994 — 827 — 2,793 Barrow 953 344 172 1,469 — 332 — 1,865 Birkenhead 3,987 2,659 753 7,379 + 221 — 307 Blackburn 4,405 5,540 261 10,206 — 821 — 6,999 Blackpool 4,662 3,111 509 8,282 + 5,084 + 4,173 Borton 4,235 2,805 189 7,229 — 713 — 8,293 Burnley 3,526 3,446 258 7,230 + 354 — 5,287 Burnley 1,029 1,228 123 2,330 — 1,122 — 2,737 Chorley 1,396 1,037 116 2,549 + 127 — 2,602 Liverpool 40,487 17,302 5,673 63,462 — 3,338 11,795 Manchester 17,301 10,462 1,235 2,898 — 1,408 11,795 Manchester 17,301 10,462 1,235 2,898 — 1,408 — 14,280 Nelson 3,373 2,857 213 6,443 + 4,407 — 4,446 Oldham 5,334 2,653 180 8,167 — 1,883 — 9,826 Preston 3,050 2,557 302 5,999 — 585 — 3,545 85. Helens 3,976 866 546 5,388 — 478 — 3,545 85. K. Helens 3,976 866 546 5,388 — 478 — 3,241 Warrington 4,067 2,507 262 6,363 — 1,303 — 8,139 850ckport 2,473 2,707 208 5,388 — 478 — 3,241 Warrington 5,327 1,741 285 7,553 — 914 4,831 Rest of Division 4,262 3,939 5,563 78,025 + 5,919 — 5,85 1 2,52 5 79 Middlesbrough Nowcastle - on 82,164 16,513 14,674 113,351 + 1,090 — 38,198 Morthern 82,164 16,513 14,674 113,351 + 1,090 — 38,198 Morthern 82,164 16,513 14,674 113,351 + 1,090 — 38,198 Morthern 84,855 7,650 — 5,660 — 1,175 — 7,521 Morthern 84,855 7,650 — 5,660 — 1,175 — 7,521 Morthern 84,855 7,650 — 5,660 — 1,175 — 7,521 Morthern 84,855 7,660 — 6,660 — 6,691 — 88,63 — 2,465 8,885 8,607 4,742 — 7,855 9,090 — 1,101 —	North-Western	160,752	97,616	17,159	275.527	+ 551	- 151 333
Birkenhead	Ashton-u-Lyne	1,783			3,841 2,994	+ 27	- 1,997 - 2,793
Chordey	Barrow	953	344	172	1,469	- 332	- 1,865
Chordey	Blackburn	4,405	5,540	261		- 077	- 6,999
Chordey	Bolton	4,002			8,282 7,229	+ 5,084	+ 4,173
Chorley	Burnley Bury	3,526 1.029			7,230	+ 354	- 5,287 - 2,737
Manchester	Chorley	1,396	1,037	116	2,549		- 2,602
New Care Stock ton-on-Tees Stock ton-on-	Manchester	17.301	10,462	1.235	28,998	- 1,408	- 14.280
Preston	0131	5,334	2,857 2,653	213 180	6,443 8.167	+ 4,407 - 1.883	- 4,446 - 9,826
Salford	Preston	3,050	2,557	302	5,909	- 585 - 469	- 3,545
Stockport Color	St. Helens	3,976	866	546	5.388	- 451	- 1.686
Wigan	Stockport	2,473	2,507	262	5,388	- 478	- 3.241
Northern		2,011 5.327	760 1.741		2,945	- 3 - 914	- 3,685
Newcastle - on - Tyne	Rest of Division	43,263	29,399	5,363	78,025	+ 5 591	- 52 565
Newcastle - on - Tyne	Darlington	900	390	258	1,548	+ 1,090 - 90	- 38,198 - 1,101
Newcastle - on - Tyne		2,954			5,865 4,364	- 524 - 758	- 2,259 - 2,477
Tyne		4,068	1,419	1,117	6,604	- 1,175	- 7,521
Stockton-on-Tees 2,406 662 674 3,742 785 3,036 Sunderland 8,485 1,714 1,652 11,851 7,144 5,100 Rest of Division 45,190 6,232 7,545 58,967 7,949 10,851 Scotland 121,058 50,221 16,964 188,243 1,767 149 Clydebank 842 523 291 1,656 284 1,817 Dundee 3,704 4,272 341 8,317 1,436 6,652 Edinburgh 40,500 19,215 5,107 64,822 12 12,174 Greenock 3,051 737 594 4,382 1,243 2,258 Motherwell 2,951 747 575 4,273 293 1,878 Paisley 1,726 946 300 2,972 1,079 2,024 Port Glasgow <	Tyne						- 3,398
Sunderland	Stockton-on-Tees	2,406	662	674	3,742	- 863 - 785	- 2,455 - 3,036
Scotland	Rest of Division	45,190	6,232	7.545	58 967	7 0/0	- 5,100
Dundee 3,704 4,272 341 8,317 - 1,436 - 6,652 Edinburgh 10,441 3,980 898 15,319 + 461 - 3,892 Glasgow† 40,500 19,215 5,107 64,822 - 12 - 12,174 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67	DESIGNATION OF THE PROPERTY OF	121,058	50,221	16,964	188,243	+ 1,893	- 58,883
Glasgow† 40,500 19,215 5,107 64,822 - 12 - 12,174 Greenock 3,051 737 594 4,382 - 1,243 - 2,258 Motherwell 2,951 747 575 4,273 - 293 - 1,878 Paisley 1,726 946 300 2,972 - 1,079 - 2,024 Port Glasgow 1,057 315 212 1,584 - 315 - 807 Rest of Division 51,436 17,823 8,047 77,306 + 4,327 - 27,232 Wales 75,396 14,144 11,478 101,018 - 4,607 - 62,091 Cardiff 5,633 2,666 1,182 9,481 + 254 - 3,227 Llanelly 938 229 291 1,458 - 539 - 4,610 Newport 1,886 658 532 3,076 - 2,332 - 5,017 Swansea 6,417 1,635 955 9,007 + 24 - 4,306 Rest of Division 60,522 8,956 8,518 77,996 + 986 - 44,931 Northern Ireland 41,806 19,117 3,699 64,622 + 1,509 - 17,335 Belfast 18,972 10,209 2,027 31,208 - 783 - 12,456 Lurgan 963 1,362 109 2,434 + 220 - 682 Lisburn 897 697 47 1,641 + 383 - 590 Newry 1,650 395 117 2,162 + 324 - 200 Rest of Northern Ireland 16,218 5,483 1,013 22,714 + 1,672 - 2,581 Great Britain and Northern Ireland 16,218 5,483 1,013 22,714 + 1,672 - 2,581	Clydebank	842	523	291	1,656	- 284	- 1.817
Greenock 3,051 737 594 4,382 - 1,243 - 2,258 Motherwell 2,951 747 575 4,273 - 293 - 1,878 Paisley 1,726 946 300 2,972 - 1,079 - 2,024 Port Glasgow 1,057 315 212 1,584 - 315 - 807 Rest of Division 51,436 17,823 8,047 77,306 + 4,327 - 27,232 Wales 76,396 14,144 11,478 101,018 - 1,607 - 62,091 Cardiff 5,633 2,666 1,182 9,481 + 254 - 3,227 Llanelly 938 229 291 1,458 - 539 - 4,610 Newport 1,886 658 532 3,076 - 2,332 - 5,017 Swansea 6,417 1,635 955 9,007 + 24 - 4,306 Rest of Division 60,522 8,956 8,518 77,996 + 986 - 44,931 Northern Ireland 41,806 19,117 3,699 64,622 + 1,509 - 17,335 Belfast 18,972 10,209 2,027 31,208 - 783 - 12,456 Lungan 963 1,362 109 2,434 + 220 - 682 Lisburn 9963 1,362 109 2,434 + 220 - 682 Lisburn 897 697 47 1,641 + 383 - 590 Newty 1,650 395 117 2,162 + 324 - 200 Rest of Northern Ireland 16,218 5,483 1,013 22,714 + 1,672 - 2,581	Edinburgh	10,441	3,980	898	15.319	- 1,436 + 461	- 6,652 - 3,892
Paisley 1,726 946 300 2,972 1,079 - 2,024 Port Glasgow 1,057 315 212 1,584 - 315 - 807 Rest of Division 51,436 17,823 8,047 77,306 + 4,237 - 27,232 Cardiff 75,396 14,144 11,478 101,018 - 1,607 - 62,091 Cardiff 5,633 2,666 1,182 9,481 + 254 - 3,227 Llanelly 938 229 291 1,458 - 539 - 4,610 Newport 1,886 658 532 3,076 - 2,332 - 5,017 Swansea 6,417 1,635 955 9,007 + 24 - 4,306 Rest of Division 60,522 8,956 8,518 77,996 + 986 - 44,931 Northern Ireland 41,806 19,117 3,699 64,622 + 1,509 - 17,335 Belfast 18,972 10,209 2,027 31,208 - 783 - 12,456 Lundonderry 3,106 971 386 4,463 - 307 - 826 Lurgan 963 1,362 109 2,434 + 220 - 682 Lisburn 897 697 47 1,641 + 383 - 590 Newry 1,650 395 117 2,162 + 324 - 200 Rest of Northern Ireland 16,218 5,483 1,013 22,714 + 1,672 - 2,581 Great Britain and Northern Ireland 868,617 414,360 112,573 1,395,550 + 100,745 - 485,025	C		19,215	5,107 594	64.822	- 12 - 1.243	- 12,174 - 2,258
Cardiff 5,633 2,666 1,182 9,481 + 264 - 3,227 Llanelly 938 229 291 1,458 - 539 - 4,610 Newport 1,886 658 532 3,076 - 2,332 - 5,017 Swansea 6,417 1,635 955 9,007 + 24 - 4,306 Rest of Division 60,522 8,956 8,518 77,996 + 986 - 44,931 Northern Ireland 41,806 19,117 3,699 64,622 + 1,509 - 17,335 Belfast 18,972 10,209 2,027 31,208 - 783 - 12,456 Londonderry 3,106 971 386 4,463 - 307 - 826 Lurgan 963 1,362 109 2,434 + 220 - 682 Lisburn 897 697 47 1,641 + 333 - 590 Newry 1,650 395 117 2,162 + 324 - 200 Rest of Northern Ireland 16,218 5,483 1,013 22,714 + 1,672 - 2,581	Motherwell	2,951	747	575	4,273	- 7.9.1	- 1 × / ×
Cardiff 5,633 2,666 1,182 9,481 + 264 - 3,227 Llanelly 938 229 291 1,458 - 539 - 4,610 Newport 1,886 658 532 3,076 - 2,332 - 5,017 Swansea 6,417 1,635 955 9,007 + 24 - 4,306 Rest of Division 60,522 8,956 8,518 77,996 + 986 - 44,931 Northern Ireland 41,806 19,117 3,699 64,622 + 1,509 - 17,335 Belfast 18,972 10,209 2,027 31,208 - 783 - 12,456 Londonderry 3,106 971 386 4,463 - 307 - 826 Lurgan 963 1,362 109 2,434 + 220 - 682 Lisburn 897 697 47 1,641 + 333 - 590 Newry 1,650 395 117 2,162 + 324 - 200 Rest of Northern Ireland 16,218 5,483 1,013 22,714 + 1,672 - 2,581	Dort Clasgow	7 057	715	070	1,584	- 315	- 2,024
Lanelly 5,633 2,666 1,182 9,481 + 254 - 3,227 Llanelly 938 229 291 1,458 - 539 - 4,610 Newport 1,886 658 532 3,076 - 2,332 - 5,017 Swansea 6,417 1,635 955 9,007 + 24 - 4,306 Rest of Division 60,522 8,956 8,518 77,996 + 986 44,931 Northern Ireland 41,806 19,117 3,699 64,622 + 1,509 - 17,335 Belfast 18,972 10,209 2,027 31,208 - 783 - 12,456 Londonderry 3,106 971 386 4,463 - 307 - 826 Lurgan 963 1,362 109 2,434 + 220 - 682 Lisburn 897 697 47 1,641 + 383 - 590 Newty 1,650 395 117 2,162 + 324 - 200 Rest of Northern Ireland 16,218 5,483 1,013 22,714 + 1,672 - 2,581 Great Britain and Northern Ireland } 868,617 414,360 112,573 1,395,550 + 100,745 - 485,025	Wales	75,396	17,823	8,047 11,478	77,306	+ 4,327	- 27,232 - 62,091
Newport	Cardiff	5,633	2,666	1,182	9,481	+ 254	
Rest of Division	Newport	1,886	658	532	3.076	- 2.332	- 5,017
Belfast 18,972 10,209 2,027 31,208 - 78.3 - 12,456 Londonderry 3,106 971 386 4,463 - 307 - 826 Lurgan 963 1,362 109 2,434 + 220 - 682 Lisburn 897 697 47 1,641 + 383 - 590 Newry 1,650 395 117 2,162 + 324 - 200 Rest of Northern Ireland 16,218 5,483 1,013 22,714 + 1,672 - 2,581 Great Britain and Northern Ireland 868,617 414,360 112,573 1,395,550 + 100,745 - 485,025	Rest of Division	60,522	8.956	8 518	77,996	+ 24 + 986	- 4,306 - 44,931
Lirban	Northern Ireland	41,806 18,972	19,117	3,699	64 622	+ 1,509	- 17,335 - 12,456
Lisburn 897 697 47 1,641 + 383 - 590 Newry 1,650 395 117 2,162 + 324 - 200 Rest of Northern Ireland 16,218 5,483 1,013 22,714 + 1,672 - 2,581 Section 17 (1988) 868,617 414,360 112,573 1,395,550 + 100,745 - 485,025	Londonderry	3,106	971	386	4,463	- 307	- 826
Rest of Northern Ireland 1,650 395 117 2,162 + 324 - 200 Ireland 16,218 5,483 1,013 22,714 + 1,672 - 2,581 Great Britain and Northern Ireland 868,617 414,360 112,573 1,395,550 + 100,745 - 485,025	Lisburn	897	697	47	1,641	+ 383	- 682 - 590
Ireland 16,218 5,483 1,013 22,714 + 1,672 - 2,581 Great Britain and Northern Ireland 868,617 414,360 112,573 1,395,550 + 100,745 - 485,025	Rest of Northern				2,162	+ 324	- 200
Northern Ireland (000,017 414,000 112,573 1,395,550 + 100,745 485,025	Ireland	16,218	5,483	1,013	22,714	+ 1,672	- 2,581
* The figures for Divisions relate to the areas constituted after the pro-		868,617	414,360	112,573	1,395,550	+ 100,745	- 485,025
	* The figures for L	of the Min	elate to	the ar	eas const.	ituted afte	r the pro-

vincial reorganisation of the Ministry of Labour and National Service (see page 335 of the September issue of this GAZETTE).

† The figures for Rutherglen are included.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 11th SEPTEMBER, 1939.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment at July, 1938, and the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 11th September, 1939,* distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of excepted employments are indoor private domestic service, employment otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 a year, employment as female professional nurse, and, subject to certain qualifications, employment in the teaching profession and in the police forces. Employment under public or local authorities, railways and public utility companies may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. Persons aged 65 and over, and certain other classes, are excluded from insurance. The Unemployment Insurance Acts do not apply to persons serving in an established capacity in the permanent service of the Crown. Prior to September, 1934, juveniles under 16 years of age were also excepted, and they are excluded from the statistics in these Tables; particulars of the numbers of these juveniles recorded as unemployed at 11th September, 1939, are, however, given on pages 367 and 370. As from 4th April, 1938, certain classes of domestic employments were brought within the General and Agricultural Schemes of unemployment insurance. These new classes are included in the Tables below.

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

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

The numbers unemployed given in the following Tables relate only to persons, aged 16–64, insured against unemployment. They include insured persons of those ages maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on pages 363, 364 and 365 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 365.

The estimated numbers of insured persons in each industry are computed once a year, in November, on the basis of information obtained at the annual exchange of unemployment books. The figures relate to the beginning of July, and similar statistics are not available for other dates in the year. In considering the figures on pages 368 and 389 it should be borne in mind that the percentage rates of unemployment at August and September, 1939, and those for September, 1938, used for the purpose of comparison, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1938.

Revised percentages for August and September, 1939, based on the numbers insured at the beginning of July, 1939, will be published in a later issue of this GAZETTE.

			GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOI	THERN II	RELAND.			GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		Y UNEMPI			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.	SITA	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
Agricultural Scheme: Farming, Forestry, etc Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc. Private Gardening Other Employments	13,852 2,141 2,455 1,493	1,927 1,347 31 63	15,779 3,488 2,486 1,556	256 79 172 53	240 117 5 5	496 196 177 58	14,108 2,220 2,627 1,546	2,167 1,464 36 68	16,275 3,684 2,663 1,614	10,429 2,026 2,403 1,494	1,931 1,462 36 68	12,360 3,488 2,439 1,562
TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME	19,941	3,368	23,309	560	367	927	20,501	3,735	24,236	16,352	3,497	19,849
Fishing	15,537	246	15,783	519	14	533	16,056	260	16,316	16,010	260	16,270
Mining:— Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Total, Mining	52,637 595 569 3,932 722 392 857 59,704	297 - 2 8 2 125 15 449	52,934 595 571 3,940 724 517 872 60,153	23,629 40 12 1,516 794 163 92 26,246	$-{1\atop -1\atop -10\atop -10\atop -38}$	23,654 41 12 1,517 794 173 93 26,284	76,266 635 581 5,448 1,516 555 949 85,950	322 1 2 9 2 135 16 487	76,588 636 583 5,457 1,518 690 965 86,437	76,246 631 581 4,390 1,500 542 815 84,705	321 1 - 8 1 135 16 482	76,567 632 581 4,398 1,501 677 831 85,187
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone, Concrete, etc. Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Total, NM. Mining Products	916 1,464 521 2,901	7 105 17 129	923 1,569 538 3,030	157 541 41 739	4 9 5 18	161 550 46 757	1,073 2,005 562 3,640	11 114 22 147	1,084 2,119 584 3,787	1,070 1,970 500 3,540	11 112 22 145	1,081 2,082 522 3,685
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	4,872	759	5,631	2,520	390	2,910	7,392	1,149	8,541	7,184	1,147	8,331
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	2,265	3,248	5,513	3,153	6,359	9,512	5,418	9,607	15,025	5,400	9,603	15,003
Glass:— Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical Glass, Lenses, Prisms, etc.) Glass Bottles Total, Glass	1,571 1,293 2,864	371 165 536	1,942 1,458 3,400	605 473 1,078	199 21 220	804 494 1,298	2,176 1,766 3,942	570 186 756	2,746 1,952 4,698	2,152 1,760 3,912	570 186 756	2,722 1,946 4,668
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	3,180 429 570 2,144 6,323	1,245 402 246 944 2,837	4,425 831 816 3,088 9,160	133 18 22 202 375	113 215 37 79 444	246 233 59 281 819	3,313 447 592 2,346 6,698	1,358 617 283 1,023 3,281	4,671 1,064 875 3,369 9,979	3,167 443 579 2,317 6,506	1,353 615 282 1,008 3,258	4,520 1,058 861 3,325 9,764
Metal Manufacture :												1,154
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc	859	17	876	289	1	290	1,148	18	1,166	1,136	18	10,414
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes Total, Metal Manufacture	5,851 1,094 554 1,216 696 10,270	114 151 104 81 153 620	5,965 1,245 658 1,297 849 10,890	4,454 379 1,572 1,224 328 8,246	21 16 116 7 24 185	4,475 395 1,688 1,231 352 8,431	10,305 1,473 2,126 2,440 1,024 18,516	135 167 220 88 177 805	10,440 1,640 2,346 2,528 1,201 19,321	10,279 1,432 2,123 2,412 1,006 18,388	135 167 220 88 176 804	1,599 2,343 2,500 1,182
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	17,116 1,854 2,220 2,318 23,508	2,482 820 10 42 3,354	19,598 2,674 2,230 2,360 26,862	4,105 166 88 273 4,632	832 153 12 6 1,003	4,937 319 100 279 5,635	21,221 2,020 2,308 2,591 28,140	3.314	,24,535 2,993 2,330	20,448 1,965 1,957 2,536 26,906	3,301 969 21 48 4,339	

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

	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP			EMPORAR TOPPAGES			TOTAL.		TEMPO:	Y UNEMPL RARY STOP TO CASUALS	PAGES
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
Construction and Repair of Vehicles: Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc	9,485	1,403	10,888	10,090	985	11,075	19,575	2,388	21,963	19,045	2,369	21,414
	837	103	940	87	24	111	924	127	1,051	871	126	997
	1,034	32	1,066	437	8	445	1,471	40	1,511	1,449	40	1,489
	11,356	1,538	12,894	10,614	1,017	11,631	21,970	2,555	24,525	21,365	2,535	23,900
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Other Metal Industries:	16,336	256	16,592	754	102	856	17,090	358	17,448	15,677	356	16,033
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	3,147	388	3,535	3,427	272	3,699	6,574	660	7,234	6,494	659	7,153
	2,696	81	2,777	124	6	130	2,820	87	2,907	2,630	86	2,716
	2,959	4,040	6,999	243	543	786	3,202	4,583	7,785	3,138	4,573	7,711
	880	608	1,488	643	196	839	1,523	804	2,327	1,511	803	2,314
	478	614	1,092	136	116	252	614	730	1,344	596	726	1,322
	524	475	999	243	77	320	767	552	1,319	741	548	1,289
	650	29	679	36	27	63	686	56	742	624	56	680
	1,177	803	1,980	478	282	760	1,655	1,085	2,740	1,642	1,080	2,722
specified	6,132 18,643	4,603 11,641	10,735 30,284	2,876 8,206	3,169 4,688	6,045 12,894	9,008 26,849	7,772 16,329	16,780 43,178	8,711 26,087	7,752 16,283	16,463 42,370
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk Spinning and Manufacture and	4,384	8,185	12,569	2,749	5,864	8,613	7,133	14,049	21,182	7,128	14,044	21,172
	3,393	12,477	15,870	5,045	9,286	14,331	8,438	21,763	30,201	8,437	21,754	30,191
	7,777	20,662	28,439	7,794	15,150	22,944	15,571	35,812	51,383	15,565	35,798	51,363
	2,099	3,766	5,865	2,327	4,140	6,467	4,426	7,906	12,332	4,371	7,817	12,188
Artificial Silk Weaving, etc. Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hosiery Lace Carpets	501 358 3,589 936 506 513 229 215	1,451 491 8,352 2,711 1,380 2,670 317 661	1,952 849 11,941 3,647 1,886 3,183 546 876	1,172 322 340 25 64 767 844 1,253	3,833 340 1,045 182 378 3,203 1,075 4,618	5,005 662 1,385 207 442 3,970 1,919 5,871	1,673 680 3,929 961 570 1,280 1,073 1,468	5,284 831 9,397 2,893 1,758 5,873 1,392 5,279 3,298	6,957 1,511 13,326 3,854 2,328 7,153 2,465 6,747	1,668 678 201 960 470 1,264 1,072 1,454	5,147 828 1,121 2,892 1,490 5,831 1,391 5,275	6,815 1,506 1,322 3,852 1,960 7,095 2,463 6,729
Other Textiles TextileBleaching,Printing,Dyeing,etc. Total, Textiles	814 2,778 20,315	2,363 1,779 46,603	3,177 4,557 66,918	5,512 20,569	935 2,386 37,285	1,084 7,898 57,854	963 8,290 40,884	3,298 4,165 83,888	4,261 12,455 124,772	830 7,354 <i>35</i> ,887	2,608 3,863 74,061	3,438 11,217 109,948
Leather and Leather Goods:— Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods Total, Leather Clothing:—	2,349	1,584	3,933	484	415	899	2,833	1,999	4,832	2,824	1,999	4,823
	641	865	1,506	79	167	246	720	1,032	1,752	701	1,030	1,731
	2,990	2,449	5,439	563	582	1,145	3,553	3,031	6,584	3,525	3,029	6,554
Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Total, Clothing	12,153	9,388	21,541	2,657	11,124	13,781	14,810	20,512	35,322	14,208	19,812	34,020
	1,214	18,014	19,228	83	9,620	9,703	1,297	27,634	28,931	1,293	27,465	28,758
	912	2,023	2,935	1,629	3,957	5,586	2,541	5,980	8,521	2,540	5,980	8,520
	459	6,912	7,371	72	4,561	4,633	531	11,473	12,004	384	6,897	7,281
	329	759	1,088	236	447	683	565	1,206	1,771	563	1,195	1,758
	4,411	2,056	6,467	1,958	1,728	3,686	6,369	3,784	10,153	6,145	3,771	9,916
	19,478	39,152	58,630	6,635	31,437	38,072	26,113	70,589	96,702	25,133	65,120	90,253
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc	6,086	4,511	10,597	445	493	938	6,531	5,004	11,535	6,002	4,834	10,836
Grain Milling	1,029	137	1,166	57		78	1,086	158	1,244	923	142	1,065
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Total, Food, Drink, etc.	1,578	4,024	5,602	105	1,162	1,267	1,683	5,186	6,869	1,609	5,165	6,774
	5,258	8,855	14,113	247	1,133	1,380	5,505	9,988	15,493	5,329	9,901	15,230
	3,401	1,899	5,300	112	204	316	3,513	2,103	5,616	3,179	2,071	5,250
	428	1,051	1,479	6	612	618	434	1,663	2,097	421	1,527	1,948
	17,780	20,477	38,257	972	3,625	4,597	18,752	24,102	42,854	17,463	23,640	41,103
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking Total. Woodworking .etc.	3,766	146	3,912	231	10	241	3,997	156	4,153	3,743	155	3,898
	797	197	994	94	53	147	891	250	1,141	829	249	1,078
	14,331	2,310	16,641	3,192	766	3,958	17,523	3,076	20,599	17,244	3,039	20,283
	1,404	538	1,942	393	264	657	1,797	802	2,599	1,692	774	2,466
	20,298	3,191	23,489	3,910	1,093	5,003	24,208	4,284	28,492	23,508	4,217	27,725
Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	1,050	575	1,625	324	182	506	1,374	757	2,131	1,338	746	2,084
Stationery Stationery and Typewriting Requisites	753 206 206	2,202 194 242	2,955 400 448	48 24 21	460 45	508 69 49	801 230 227	2,662 239 270	3,463 469 497	763 229 223	2,573 239 269	468
(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc Building and Contracting:—	14,898	6,935	21,833	1,617	1,285	2,902	16,515	8,220	24,735	16,173	8,032	24,205
	17,113	10,148	27,261	2,034	2,000	4,034	19,147	12,148	31,295	18,726	11,859	30,585
Building Public Works Contracting, etc. Total, Building and Contracting Other Manufacturing Industries:—	94,829	467	95,296	4,242	40	4,282	99,071	507	99,578	93,452	498	93,950
	74,793	68	74,861	1,660	4	1,664	76,453	72	76,525	73,186	72	73,258
	169,622	535	170,157	5,902	44	5,946	175,524	579	176,103	166,638	570	167,208
Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms Scientific and Photographic Instru-	1,398	1,653	3,051	180	235	415	1,578	1,888	3,466	1,568	1,886	3,454
	495	140	635	72	17	89	567	157	724	564	147	711
	601	403	1,004	109	186	295	710	589	1,299	675	585	1,260
ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Total, Other Manufacturing	604	473	1,077	39	36	75	643	509	1,152	639	506	1,145
	938	228	1,166	184	36	220	1,122	264	1,386	1,119	264	1,383
	688	908	1,596	264	308	572	952	1,216	2,168	946	1,215	2,161
	4,724	3, 805	8,529	848	818	1,666	5,572	4,623	10,195	5,511	4,603	10,114
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Transport and Communication:— Railway Service	9,808 5,986	281 270	10,089	320 219	48	368 243	10,128 6,205	329 294	10,457 6,499	9,698 5,949	312 289	10,010
Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service :— Port Transport (Docks, Wharves,	2,835	548	3,383	231	70	301	3,066	618	3,684	2,975	615	3,590
	3,428	178	3,606	170	5	175	3,598	183	3,781	3,423	178	3,601
	10,491	145	10,636	554	2	556	11,045	147	11,192	10,298	145	10,443
	21,930	805	22,735	179	57	236	22,109	862	22,971	21,451	855	22,306
Harbour, River and Canal Service Total, Docks, Harbours, etc Other Transport, Communication, etc. Total, Transport, etc Distributive Trades	37,027	145	37,172	571	6	577	37,598	151	37,749	36,245	151	36,396
	1,498	27	1,525	136	3	139	1,634	30	1,664	1,546	30	1,576
	38,525	172	38,697	707	9	716	39,232	181	39,413	37,791	181	37,972
	1,588	173	1,761	53	22	75	1,641	195	1,836	1,594	194	1,788
	84,783	2,291	87,074	2,113	189	2,302	86,896	2,480	89,376	83,481	2,457	85,938
	91,282	59,873	151,155	4,256	9,058	13,314	95,538	68,931	164,469	89,268	66,771	156,039
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance* Miscellaneous Trades and Services:	7,739	2,540	10,279	243	120	363	7,982	2,660	10,642	7,627	2,610	10,237
National Government Service Local Government Service Professional Services Entertainments, Sport, etc Hotel Public House Pertouvent	10,624	1,732	12,356	164	100	264	10,788	1,832	12,620	10,053	1,766	11,819
	39,315	5,146	44,461	1,084	598	1,682	40,399	5,744	46,143	38,348	5,660	44,008
	4,488	7,409	11,897	248	492	740	4,736	7,901	12,637	4,534	7,760	12,294
	19,673	21,265	40,938	867	2,522	3,389	20,540	23,787	44,327	20,004	23,641	43,645
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service Laundry Service Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc Other Industries and Services	26,408 1,168 743 12,954	52,790 6,609 1,406 5,545	79,198 7,777 2,149 18,499	527 57 153 872	2,792 2,212 458 841	3,319 2,269 611 1,713	26,935 1,225 896 13,826	55,582 8,821 1,864 6,386	82,517 10,046 2,760 20,212		53,988 8,553 1,838 6,272	79,881 9,702 2,720 19,077
Total, Miscellaneous	115,373	101,902	217,275	3,972	10,015	TO SECURITY OF THE PARTY OF THE	STATE OF THE PARTY NAMED IN	THE RESERVE TO SERVE	-	-		223,146
TOTAL, GENERAL SCHEME* TOTAL, GENERAL AND AGRICUL- TURAL SCHEMES*	755,884	318,860	1,074,744	119,419	110,792	230,211	875,303 895,804	429,652	1,304,955			1,244,508

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

† Including 53,865 casuals (males, 51,840; females, 2,025). Of these, 193 males and 37 females were insured under the agricultural scheme.

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VIEW SINTER CHEEL		.umi.	287. ya	G	REAT I	BRITAIN	dia i	North	ERN IS	ELAND.					GREAT
INDUSTRY.	INSURE	IND NUMB PERSONS AT JULY,	, AGED	UNI	VHOLLY	ED	TE	11TH	RY		1939. TOTAL.		DECREAS TOTAL TAGES		BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENT- AGES*
- 20 pt 20 p	Males.	Females.	Total.		reludin Casuals Fe- males.).	Males	Fe- males.		Males	Fe- males.	Total.	14TH AUG., 1939.	12TH SEPT., 1938.	11TH SEPT., 1939.
Agricultural Scheme: Farming, Forestry, etc Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc. Private Gardening Other Employments	453,050 63,360 107,600 50,390	29,450 14,380 530 740	482,500 77,740 108,130 51,130	3·1 3·4 2·3 3·0	6·5 9·4 5·8 8·5	3·3 4·5 2·3 3·0	0·0 0·1 0·1 0·1	0·9 0·8 1·0 0·7	0·1 0·2 0·2 0·2	3·1 3·5 2·4 3·1	7·4 10·2 6·8 9·2	3·4 4·7 2·5 3·2	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.7 \\ +0.8 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.5 \end{array} $	- 0·7 - 1·0 - 0·5 - 0·2	2·7 4·5 2·3 3·1
TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME	674,400	45,100	719,500	3.0	7.5	3.2	0.0	0.8	0.2	3.0	8.3	3.4	$-0.4 \\ +32.7$	- 0·7 +17·5	2.9
Mining:— Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Total, Mining	854,500 11,350 4,480 50,570 9,650 9,660 18,500 958,710	3,640 10 10 500 10 1,180 240 5,590	858,140 11,360 4,490 51,070 9,660 10,840 18,740 964,300	6·2 5·2 12·7 7·8 7·5 4·1 4·6 6·2	8·2 	6·2 5·2 12·7 7·7 7·5 4·8 4·7 6·2	2·7 0·4 0·3 3·0 8·2 1·6 0·5 1·8	0.6 10.0 0.2 0.8 0.4 0.7	2·7 0·4 0·3 3·0 8·2 1·6 0·4 2·8	8·9 5·6 13·0 10·8 15·7 5·7 5·1 9·0	8·8 10·0 20·0 1·8 20·0 11·4 6·7 8·7	8·9 5·6 13·0 10·7 15·7 6·4 5·1 9·0	$\begin{array}{c} -2.2 \\ -1.0 \\ \cdot 2.3 \\ +7.6 \\ +0.1 \\ -1.3 \\ -1.7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -8.7 \\ -23.6 \\ -6.3 \\ -1.9 \\ +10.6 \\ -5.0 \\ -6.6 \\ -8.2 \end{array}$	8·9 5·6 13·0 9·3 15·5 6·3 4·5 8·9
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone, Concrete, etc Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Total, NM. Mining Products Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	14,200 28,210 17,460 59,870	130 2,280 560 2,970 6,740	14,330 30,490 18,020 62,840	6·5 5·2 3·0 4·8	5·4 4·6 3·0 4·3	6·4 5·1 3·0 4·8	1·1 1·9 0·2 1·3	3·1 0·4 0·9 0·6 5·7	1·2 1·8 0·2 1·2	7·6 7·1 3·2 6·1	8·5 5·0 3·9 4·9	7·6 6·9 3·2 6·0	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.5 \\ -1.1 \\ -2.5 \\ -1.8 \\ +1.0 \end{array} $	- 9.6 - 5.4 - 2.8 - 5.6 - 1.9	7·5 6·9 3·0 5·9
Pettery, Earthenware, etc Glass:— Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical Glass, Lenses, Prisms, etc.)	33,320 23,830	41,470 7,450	74,790 31,280	6.8	7·8 5·0	7·4 6·2	9.5	2.7	2.6	9.1	23.2	20·1 8·8	-11·0 - 0·4 - 1·6	+ 2·9 - 2·9 - 7·4	20·1 8·7 9·7
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc	17,620 41,450 81,880 23,430 18,380	2,360 9,810 31,300 6,620 5,950	19,980 51,260 113,180 30,050 24,330	7·3 6·9 3·9 1·8 3·1	7·0 5·5 4·0 6·1 4·1	7·3 6·6 3·9 2·8 3·4	2·7 2·6 0·1 0·1 0·1	0·9 2·2 0·3 3·2 0·7	2·5 2·6 0·2 0·7 0·2 0·4	10.0 9.5 4.0 1.9 3.2 4.2	7·9 7·7 4·3 9·3 4·8 4·9	9·8 9·2 4·1 3·5 3·6	$ \begin{array}{c} -1.6 \\ -0.9 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} -0.7 \\ +0.6 \\ -0.3 \\ -1.6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} -2.9 \\ -0.4 \\ -2.2 \\ -2.6 \end{array} $	9·1 4·0 3·5 3·5 4·3
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Metal Manufacture: Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	17,140 177,840 46,360 24,770 30,280 21,510	20,870 64,740 60 4,990 4,030 2,590 2,430 4,310	76,940 244,500 17,200 182,830 50,390 27,360 32,710 25,820	3·8 3·5 5·0 3·3 2·4 2·2 4·0 3·2	28·3 2·3 3·7 4·0 3·3 3·5	3·7 5·1 3·3 2·5 2·4 4·0 3·3	0·4 0·2 1·7 2·5 0·8 6·4 4·1 1·6	0·4 0·7 1·7 0·4 0·4 4·5 0·3 0·6	1·7 2·4 0·8 6·2 3·7 1·4	6·7 5·8 3·2 8·6 8·1 4·8	30·0 2·7 4·1 8·5 3·6 4·1	4·4 4·1 6·8 5·7 3·3 8·6 7·7 4·7	$ \begin{array}{c c} -0.7 \\ -2.3 \\ -3.3 \\ -0.5 \\ +2.8 \\ -0.9 \\ -2.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.4 \\ -15.6 \\ -21.7 \\ -5.9 \\ -29.5 \\ -9.7 \\ -12.1 \end{array} $	4·0 6·7 5·7 3·2 8·6 7·7 4·6
Total, Metal Manufacture Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	582,960 92,290 56,160 44,890 776,290	18,410 57,530 25,420 1,020 1,840 85,810	640,490 117,710 57,180 46,720 862,100	3·2 2·9 2·0 4·0 5·2 3·0	3·4 4·3 3·2 1·0 2·3 3·9	3·1 2·3 3·9 5·1 3·1	0·7 0·2 0·1 0·6 0·6	1·0 1·5 0·6 1·2 0·3 1·2	0·7 0·2 0·2 0·5 0·7	3·6 2·2 4·1 5·8 3·6	5·8 3·8 2·2 2·6 5·1	3·8 2·5 4·1 5·6 3·8	- 2·0 - 0·7 - 0·4 - 1·9 - 2·8 - 0·8	-17·8 - 4·4 - 2·8 - 4·3 - 6·1 - 4·2	3.7 2.5 3.8 5.6 3.7
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc Total, Vehicles	351,970 11,110 57,100 420,180	35,900 1,920 1,510 39,330	387,870 13,030 58,610 459,510	2·7 7·5 1·8 2·7	3·9 5·4 2·1 3·9	2·8 7·2 1·8 2·8	2·9 0·8 0·8 2·5	2·8 1·2 0·5 2·6	2·9 0·9 0·8 2·5	5·6 8·3 2·6 5·2	6·7 6·6 2·6 6·5	5·7 8·1 2·6 5·3	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 1 \cdot 7 \\ + \ 0 \cdot 3 \\ - \ 0 \cdot 9 \\ + \ 1 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	- 1·8 - 4·8 - 3·4 - 2·2	5·6 7·8 2·6 5·3
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Other Metal Industries: Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Bivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified Total, Other Metals	92,210 39,820 103,560 21,260 16,180 17,350 21,780 174,010 504,620	3,130 10,070 2,830 76,260 10,910 12,610 11,410 1,340 18,060 93,730 237,220	175,050 102,280 42,650 179,820 32,170 28,790 28,760 19,790 39,840 267,740 741,840	9·5 3·4 6·8 2·9 4·1 3·0 3·5 5·4 3·5 3·7	8·2 3·9 2·9 5·3 5·4 4·2 2·2 4·4 4·9	3.5 6.5 3.9 4.6 3.8 3.5 3.4 5.0 4.0	3.7 0.3 0.2 3.1 0.8 1.4 0.2 2.2	2.7 0.2 0.7 1.8 0.9 0.6 2.0 1.6	3.6 0.3 0.4 2.6 0.9 1.1 0.3 1.9	9·9 7·1 7·1 3·1 7·2 3·8 4·4 3·7 7·6 5·2 5·3	6·6 3·1 6·0 7·4 5·8 4·8 4·2 6·0 8·3 6·9	7·1 6·8 4·3 7·2 4·7 4·6 3·7 6·9 6·3 5·8	- 7·1 - 0·7 - 1·6 + 0·3 - 1·9 - 1·3 - 0·4 + 1·3 + 0·7	-11·1 -8·3 -3·6 -2·5 -10·6 -10·8 -6·2 -2·7 -1·2 -4·7 -4·9	9·7 7·0 6·5 4·3 7·2 4·6 4·5 3·6 6·9 6·2 5·7
Textiles: Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Tetal, Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving, etc. Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture Linen	76,700 60,590 137,290 89,810 19,980 16,820 22,150	124,550 131,210 255,760 125,960 31,780 8,710 51,920 17,220	201,250 191,800 393,050 215,770 51,760 25,530 74,070 27,980	5.7 5.6 5.7 2.3 2.5 2.1 16.2 8.7	6.6 9.5 8.1 3.0 4.6 5.6 16.1 15.7	6·2 8·3 7·2 2·7 3·8 3·3 16·1 13·0	3.6 8.3 5.6 2.6 5.9 1.9 1.5 0.2	4.7 7.1 5.9 3.3 12.0 3.9 2.0 1.1	4·3 7·4 5·9 3·0 9·6 2·6	9·3 13·9 11·3 4·9 8·4 4·0 17·7 8·9	11·3 16·6 14·0 6·3 16·6 9·5 18·1 16·8	10-5 15-7 13-1 5-7 13-4 5-9 18-0 13-8	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.6 \\ +3.3 \\ +1.3 \\ -1.1 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} +5.1 \\ -7.2 \\ +1.2 \\ -2.0 \end{array} $	-17·3 -20·0 -18·6 -13·1 - 5·8 -16·5 -13·4 -13·2	10·5· 15·7 13·1 5·7 13·2 5·9 10·4 13·8
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hosiery Lace Carpets Other Textiles TextileBleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. Total, Textiles Leather and Leather Goods:—	10,760 7,360 26,890 5,710 13,050 18,680 69,300 437,800	12,100 91,820 8,430 18,330 39,810 26,980 688,820	19,460 118,710 14,140 31,380 58,490 96,280 1,126,620	6·9 1·9 4·0 1·6 4·4 4·0 4·6	11.4 2.9 3.8 3.6 5.9 6.6 6.8	9·7 2·7 3·9 2·8 5·4 4·7 5·9	0.8 2.9 14.8 9.6 0.8 8.0 4.7	3·1 3·5 12·7 25·2 2·4 8·8 5·4	2·3 3·3 13·5 18·7 1·9 8·2 5·2	7·7 4·8 18·8 11·2 5·2 12·0 9·3	14·5 6·4 16·5 28·8 8·3 15·4 12·2	12·0 6·0 17·4 21·5 7·3 12·9 11·1	$\begin{array}{c} + 2.0 \\ + 0.7 \\ + 3.3 \\ + 12.7 \\ + 0.7 \\ - 2.8 \\ + 0.7 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} -6.5 \\ -4.1 \\ -10.0 \\ +9.7 \\ -4.0 \\ -12.7 \\ -12.4 \end{array} $	11.5 6.0 17.4 21.5 6.3 12.3 10.5
Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods Total, Leather	34,340 11,450 45,790	11,440 15,090 26,530	45,780 26,540 72,320	6·8 5·6 6·5	13·8 5·7 9·2	8·6 5·7 7·5	1·4 0·7 1·3	3·7 1·1 2·2	2·0 0·9 1·6	8·2 6·3 7·8	17·5 6·8 11·4	10·6 6·6 9·1	+ 3·3 + 1·3 + 2·5	- 0·1 - 2·3 - 0·9	10·5 6·6 9·1
Tailoring :— Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Total, Clothing	68,070 11,400 11,970 11,210 7,450 80,890 190,990	97,080 21,510 54,810	216,520 104,490 31,810 108,290 28,960 135,700 625,770	17·9 10·6 7·6 4·1 4·4 5·5 10·2	6·3 19·4 10·2 7·1 3·5 3·8 9·0	9·9 18·4 9·2 6·8 3·8 4·8 9·4	3.9 0.8 13.6 0.6 3.2 2.4 3.5	7.5 10.3 19.9 4.7 2.1 3.1 7.2	9·3 17·6 4·3 2·3 2·7	4.7	13·8 29·7 30·1 11·8 5·6 6·9 16·2	16·3 27·7 26·8 11·1 6·1 7·5 15·5	+ 2·0 + 2·4 - 5·5	$\begin{array}{c} + 0.2 \\ +20.0 \\ +13.8 \\ - 2.4 \\ - 1.9 \\ - 3.7 \\ + 2.8 \end{array}$	16·1 27·6 26·8 8·3 6·1 7·4 15·1

* The percentages for August and September, 1939, and those for September, 1938, used for purpose	of comparison, have been calculated on the basis of the
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The state of the s					Salar Agona	ACTIVITY OF PARTY OF	REPOSITOR OF THE								000
		ATED NU			PERCE	NTAGE	* AT	llth S	EPTEMI	BER, 1	939.	1808		SE (+) OR SE (-) IN	GREAT
INDUSTRY.		D PERSON		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals). Temporary Stoppages. Total.		TOTAL PERGEN- TAGES* AS COMPARED WITH		BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCEN- TAGES*							
The second of the second secon	Males.	Females	Total.	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	14TH AUG., 1939.	12TH SEPT., 1938.	11TH SEPT., 1939.
Feed, Drink and Tobacco :— Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc	107,860	70,690	178,550	5.6	6.4	5.9	0.5	0.7	0.6	6.1			POSTS CO.	5000	
Grain Milling Coecoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	29,130	3,890	33,020	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	6.1	7.1	3.8	+ 0·5 - 1·3	$-1.5 \\ -2.4$	6·3 3·4
Other Food Industries	26,720 72,640 91,110	52,660 64,210 26,420	79,380 136,850 117,530	5·9 7·2 3·7	7·6 13·8 7·2	7·1 10·3 4·5	0·4 0·4 0·2	1.8	1.6	6.3	9·8 15·6	8·7 11·3	+ 1·5 + 2·6	+ 1·0 - 1·7	8·6 11·3
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Total, Food, Drink, etc	14,780 342,240	27,900	42,680 588,010	2.9	3.8	3.5	0.0	0·8 2·2 1·5	0·3 1·4 0·8	3·9 2·9 5·5	8·0 6·0 9·8	4.8	- 0·9 - 0·2	- 2·5 + 0·7	4·5 5·0
Woodworking, etc.:— Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	60,730	3,160	63,890	6.2	4.6	6.1	0.4						+ 0.7	- 1.3	7.2
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	9,410 123,140	2,230 27,260	11,640 150,400	8.5	8.8	8.5	1.0	0·3 2·4 2·8	0·4 1·3 2·6	6·6 9·5 14·2	11.2	9.8	$-1.2 \\ -0.4$	- 4·3 - 4·8	6·2 9·5
Total, Woodworking, etc.	18,950 212,230	5,760 38,410	24,710 250,640	7.4	9.3	7.9	2.1	4.6	2.6	9.5	11·3 13·9 11·2	13·7 10·5 11·4	+ 4.5 + 0.3 + 2.5	+ 3.0	13.7
Paper, Printing, etc.:— Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	49,740	17,130	66,870	2.1	3.4	2.4	0-7	1.0	0.8	2.8	4.4	3.2	- 0·8	$+ 0.2 \\ - 8.0$	11.2
Stationery	25,730 5,080	47,290 2,480	73,020 7,560	2.9	4.7	4·0 5·3	0.2	0.9	0.7	3.1	5.6	4.7	+ 0.9	- 0·5	3·1 4·6
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	4,910	6,120	11,030	4.2	4.0	4.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.5	9.6	6.2	+ 0.5	- 0.7	6.2
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc	189,510 274,970	97,870 170,890	287,380 445,860	7·9 6·2	7·1 5·9	7.6	0.8	1.3	1.0	8.7	8.4	4·5 8·6 7·0	$ \begin{array}{r} + 1.0 \\ + 3.2 \\ + 2.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.9 \\ +2.4 \\ +0.2 \end{array} $	4·5 8·5 6·9
Building and Contracting: Building Public Works Contracting, etc.	1,037,260	12,850	1,050,110	9.1	3.6	9.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	9.6	3.9	9.5	- 0.9	- 4.6	
Total, Building and Contracting	326,510 1,363,770	1,530 14,380	328,040 1,378,150	22.9	3.7	22·8 12·3	0.5	0.3	0.5	23·4 12·9	4.7	23·3 12·8	$-6.7 \\ -2.2$	-11·3 -6·2	9·1 * 22·8 12·4
Other Manufacturing Industries :— Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc	37,610	25,410	63,020	3.7	6.5	4-8	0.5	0.9	0.7	4.2	7.4	5.5	- 0.4	- 5.4	5.5
Brushes and Brooms Scientific and Photographic Instru-	10,830 6,030	1,750 5,840	12,580 11,870	10.0	8.0	5·0 8·5	0.6	1·0 3·2	0.8	5·2 11·8	9·0 10·1	5.8	+ 0·5 + 2·5	- 4·4 - 3·1	5·7 10·7
ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments	27,510 8,300	12,840 2,380	40,350 10,680	2.2	3·7 9·6	2.7	0.1	0·3 1·5	0.2	2.3	4.0	2.9	+ 0.5	- 0.5	2.8
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Total, Other Manufacturing	8,070 98,350	9,890 58,110	17,960 156,460	8.5	9.2	8.9	3.3	3·1 1·5	3·2 1·0	13.5	11.1	13.0	+ 4.8 + 4.5	+ 0·7 + 3·5	13·0 12·0
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	211,150	11,340	222,490	4.6	2.5	4.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	5.7	8·0 2·9	6.5	$+ 1.0 \\ - 1.2$	$-2.5 \\ -4.2$	6·5 4·6
Transport and Communication: Rallway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service	152,100	8,850	160,950	3.9	3.1	3.9	0-2	0.2	0.1	4-1	3.3	4.0	- 0.8	- 3.8	S STANFOLD
Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road	198,930 40,120	12,130 3,230	211,060 43,350	1·4 8·5 6·7	4.5	1.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.5	5.1	1.7	$-0.1 \\ +1.9$	$-0.7 \\ -2.3$	3·9 1·7 8·5
Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service :—	156,430 131,660	4,680 6,690	161,110 138,350	16.7	3.1	6.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	7·1 16·8	3·1 12·9	6·9 16·6	$-2.2 \\ -1.4$	- 5·8 - 5·7	6·6 16·5
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) Harbour, River and Canal Service	136,860	1,470	138,330	27.1	9.9	26.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	27.5	10.3	07.0			
Total Docks, Harbours, etc Other Transport, Communication, etc.	24,550 161,410	490 1,960	25,040 163,370	6.1	5.5	6.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	6.7	6.1	27·3 6·6 24·1	$ \begin{array}{r} + 2.6 \\ - 1.1 \\ + 2.0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.6 \\ -3.2 \\ -2.7 \end{array} $	27·0 6·6
Total, Transport, etc	18,390 <i>859,040</i>	3,090 40,630	21,480 899,670	8.6	5·6 5·6	8-2	0.3	0.7	0.3	8.9	6.3	8.5	$-2.7 \\ -0.4$	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 6 \cdot 1 \\ - & 3 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	23·9 8·4 9·7
Distributive Trades	1,282,490	813,530	2,096,020	7.1	7.4	7.2	0.3	1.1	0.6	7.4	8.5	7.8	+ 0.8	- 1.0	7.6
Finance†	180,500	92,760	273,260	4.3	2.7	3.8	0-1	0.2	0.1	4.4	2.9	3.9	+ 0.6	+ 0.2	3-8
National Government Service	154,860	28,880	183,740	6.9	6.0	6.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	7.0	6.3	6.9	- 1.6	- 2.8	6.6
Professional Services Entertainments, Sport, etc.	365,330 108,380 89,220	83,470 107,270 60,930	448,800 215,650	10.8	6.9	9.9	0.3	0.7	0.4	11.1	6.9	10.3	-2.2 + 1.6	- 3·4 + 2·0	10.0
Boarding House, Club, etc. Service	195,630	60,930 305,570	150,150 501,200	22.0	34.9	27.3	0.3	4.1	2.2	23.0	39.0	29.5	+16.8	+14.8	29.5
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc.	29,750 10,670	120,820	150,570 29,750	3.9	5.5	5-2	0.3	0·9 1·8 2·4	0·7 1·5 2·1	13·8 4·1 8·4	18·2 7·3 9·8	6.7	+ 6.1 + 1.4	+ 4.1 + 0.2	16.2
Other Industries and Services Total, Miscellaneous	126,910 1,080,750	63,940	190,850 1,870,710	10.2	8·7 12·9	9.7	0.7	1.3	0.9	10.9	10·0 14·2	9·3 10·6 12·4	+ 4·2 - 0·2 + 2·7	+ 3·0 - 5·1 + 1·0	9·2 10·2
Total, General Schemet	10,178,100	3,941,900	14,120,000	7.4	8.1	7.6	1.2	2.8	1.6	8.6	10.9	9.2	+ 0.4	+ 1·0 - 3·6	9.0
TOTAL, GENERAL AND AGRICUL- TURAL SCHEMES†	10,852,500	3,987,000	14,839,500	7.1	8.1	7.4	1.2	2.0	1.6	0.0	10.0				
		1000	_ 1,000,000	MORE	3.1	F1 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	1.4	2.8	1.6	8.3	10.9	9.0	+ 0.4	- 3.4	8.7

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

The following Table shows for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the variations for those industries in which the total numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 11th September, 1939, differed from the figures for 14th August, 1939, to the extent of 1,200 or more.

Industries in which the n	umbers unem	ployed increase	ed.	Industries in which the nu	imbers unempl	loyed decrease	d.
Industry.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Industry.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hotel, Boarding House, etc. Service Entertainments, Sport, etc. Dressmaking and Millinery Dressmaking and Millinery Pailoring Fishing Fishing Fishing Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Cotton Hats & Caps (including Straw Plait) Carpets Miscellaneous Food Industries Professional Services Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving, etc. Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Laundry Service Hiscellaneous Metal Industries Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance Canning, Currying and Dressing Cob Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc.	+ 6,191 + 7,427 + 667 - 3,326 + 4,918 + 10,885 + 6,261 + 5,817 + 5,738 + 1,336 + 498 + 440 + 241 + 3,576 + 307 - 48 - 41 - 200 + 394 + 409 + 302	+ 24,137 + 17,810 + 18,257 + 21,756 + 7,921 + 139 + 2,978 + 983 + 692 + 4,395 + 2,993 + 3,501 + 3,166 + 3,198 + 50 + 2,226 + 2,123 + 1,888 + 1,238 + 1,238 + 1,068 949	+ 30,328 + 25,237 + 18,924 + 18,430 + 12,839 + 6,800 + 6,430 + 5,198 + 4,329 + 3,606 + 3,439 + 3,606 + 2,178 + 2,082 + 1,688 + 1,632 + 1,688	Railway Service (non-permanent workers) Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. Constructional Engineering Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture Shipping Service Woollen and Worsted Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. Gas, Water and Electricity Supply National Government Service Agriculture, Horticulture, etc. Goods Transport by Road General Engineering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Pottery, Earthenware, etc. Building Local Government Service Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Coal Mining Public Works Contracting, etc.	- 1,344 - 1,436 - 1,503 - 1,292 - 2,306 - 1,117 - 2,834 - 2,921 - 3,277 - 3,825 - 3,517 - 5,140 - 5,949 - 5,495 - 2,325 - 2,325 - 9,402 - 11,664 - 12,609 - 18,566 - 21,829	+ 86 + 160 + 5 - 541 + 404 - 1,224 + 174 + 153 + 305 + 404 + 73 + 958 + 22 - 2,040 - 5,927 + 153 + 1,485 + 166 + 40	- 1,21 - 1,21 - 1,22 - 1,83 - 1,99 - 2,36 - 2,76 - 2,97 - 3,42 - 3,44 - 4,18 - 5,92 - 7,53 - 8,255 - 9,24 - 10,17 - 12,48 - 18,56 - 21,78

^{*} See footnote * on the previous page.
† Persons insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries are included in these figures.

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

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THE Table below shows for each industry group, and for the principal industries, the numbers of insured boys and girls under 16 years of age recorded as unemployed in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 11th September, 1939. The figures include insured boys and girls previously in domestic employments which first became insurable on 4th April, 1938.

Industry.	Great Britain.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.		
industry.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Agricultural Scheme: Farming, Forestry, etc	223	57	239	58 111	
Other Employments (including Pri-	89	107	105		
vate Gardening)	52	3	54	3	
Total, Agricultural Scheme	364	167	398	172	
Fishing	52	4	52	4	
Fishing	230	4	230	4	
All other Mining, etc	24	2	27 257	2 6	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	254 62	6	63	6	
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	189 62	81	62	81	
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc	52 86	308	55 87	51 310	
Metal Manufacture Engineering, etc. :-	80	25	81	25	
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	469	115	506	115	
Other Engineering	610	65 180	143 649	65 180	
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	400	66	419	66	
Other Vehicles	49 449	6 72	50 469	6 72	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Other Metal Industries:—	119	-	120	-	
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	204 636	229 363	206 640	230 363	
Total, Other Metal Industries	840	592	846	593	
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	42 37	53 54	42 37	53 54	
Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted	79 37	107 101	79	107 102	
Linen Hosiery	5 13	31 204	44	131 205	
All other Textiles	126	444	151 325	450 995	
Leather and Leather Goods	260 80	887 138	81	138	
Tailoring	111	576	114	596	
Dressmaking and Millinery Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	60	1,136	60 25	1,137	
Other Clothing	108	106 170	110	106	
Food, Drink and Tobacco :-	351	2,318	362	2,417	
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	129	482	135	483	
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	39	479 30	39	485	
Total. Food, Drink, etc	174 347	1,600	189 368	613 1,612	
Woodworking, etc. :— Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc.	506	166	509	167	
All other Woodworking Total, Woodworking, etc	275 781	84 250	279 788	84 251	
Paper, Printing, etc. :— Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	1		SCHOOL SE		
Stationery Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	47 469	271 641	49 493	273 650	
Other Paper, Printing, etc Total, Paper, Printing, etc	53 569	128	53 595	128 1,051	
Building and Contracting :- Building	692	29	710	29	
Public Works Contracting, etc Total, Building and Contracting	156 848	2 31	156	31	
Other Manufacturing Industries :-	44	87	44	87	
Scientific and Photographic Instru-	65	42	67	42	
ments and Apparatus Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	75 74	173	75 75	173	
All Others Total, Other Manufacturing	258	351 11	261	351 12	
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Transport and Communication	409	51	414	51 4,667	
Distributive Trades	4,264	4,616	4,476	167	
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :— Professional Services	133	391	135	394	
Entertainments, Sport, etc Hotel, Public House, Restaurant,	356	690	366	690	
Boarding-House, Club, etc., Service Laundry Service	364 123	1,233	377 124	1,254	
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc All other Industries and Services	357	125 516	362	125 519	
Total, Miscellaneous	1,414	3,461	1,446	3,498	
Total, General Scheme	12,616	16,248	13,097	16,573	
Total, General and Agricultural Schemes	12,980	16,415	13,495	16,745	
The state of the s	The Real Property lies	1.70		The same	

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

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official and other information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country; and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 363–364 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

BELGIUM.*

BELGIUM.*

There was a decline in unemployment during June. Returns received by the National Employment and Unemployment Office from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 1,013,389 showed that 14·2 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in June, 1939, as compared with 14·8 per cent. in May, 1939, and 12·3 per cent. in June, 1938. In addition, 14·5 per cent. were employed intermittently in June, 1939, as compared with 15·6 per cent. in May, 1939, and 16·8 per cent. in June, 1938. In June, 1939, 16·8 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 17·9, and in June, 1938, 15·9.

NETHERLANDS.†

NETHERLANDS.†

There was a further decline in unemployment during July. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 511,637 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 29th July, 1939, 16·9 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 2·4 per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 17·1 and 2·1, and in the last week of July, 1938, 21·4 and 3·1. At the end of July, 1939, 264,934 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 192,344 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 271,351 and 196,166, and at the end of July, 1938, 319,877 and 302,312.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased in Denmark during September; it declined in both Norway and Sweden during July.

Sweden.‡—Of a total of approximately 679,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 4.7§ per cent. were unemployed at the end of July, 1939, as compared with 5.6 per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 7.2 per cent. at the end of July, 1938. July, 1938.

Denmark.¶—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Denmark.¶—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of 484,100, approximately 12.6* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of September, 1939, as compared with 9.5 per cent. at the end of August, 1939, and 16.8 per cent. at the end of September, 1938.

Norway.**—Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 92,905 show that 11.8 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of July, 1939, as compared with 13.1 per cent. at the end of June, 1939, and 16.9 per cent. at the end of July, 1938.

Unemployment showed a further increase during September. The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges increased from 70,961 at 28th August to 77,888 at 25th September, 1939. The figures for both these dates are affected by the operation of two Orders‡‡ issued under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, the effect of which is to restrict the eligibility for unemployment assistance of certain classes of persons living in rural areas. At 26th September, 1938, when similar Orders were in force, the number of persons on the live register was 70,411.

UNITED STATES.§§

Employment in manufacturing industries declined slightly in July. 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 July, 1939, showed a decline of O.1 per cent. as compared with the previous month. Aggregate of workpeople employed at the middle of July, 1939, showed a decline of 0·1 per cent., as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in the establishments covered declined during the same period by 2·4 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries for the three years 1923–1925 be taken as 100, the corresponding index for July, 1939, was 90·5, as compared with 90·6|| for the previous month, and 81·9 for July, 1938.

At the end of July, 1939, 6,100,925 applicants for work were registered at the Public Employment Exchanges comprised in, or affiliated to, the United States Employment Service, a decline of 2.9 per cent., as compared with the previous month, and of 24.6 per cent., as compared with July, 1938. The comparability of these figures is affected by the incentive to register provided by the initiation of unemployment compensation payments in an increasing number of States. number of States. As from 1st July, however, benefits became payable in all States. Included among the registered applicants are a large number of persons provided with employment on public relief

vue du Travail, September, 1939. Brussels. Landschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st August, 1939.

† Information supplied by the Department for Social Affairs, Stockholm.

§ Provisional figure.

¶ Revised figure.

¶ Statistiske Efterretninger, 6th October, 1939. Copenhagen.

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

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

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

§§ Survey of Current Business, September, 1939; information supplied by Department of Labour, Washington.

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

Rates of Wages.

October, 1939.

In the industries covered by the 'Department's statistics* the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in September in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an increase estimated at about £128,600 in the weekly full-time wages of 443,000 workpeople and in a decrease of £9,700 in those of 178,000 workpeople.

The particulars are analysed by industry groups below:—

Industry Group.	Approxima of Workpeop	ate Number le affected by	Estimated Amount of Change in WeeklyWages		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Transport	135,900 115,000 192,300	178,000 ——————————————————————————————————	£ 6,870 80,000 41,730	9,695 — 5	
TOTAL	443,200	178,150	128,600	9,700	

In the mining and quarrying group there were increases in the percentage additions to basis rates for coal miners in Leicestershire, Somerset, Warwickshire, Cannock Chase and the Forest of Dean, and decreases in Scotland, Nottinghamshire and North Derbyshire, the changes being due to fluctuations in the proceeds of the industry as shown by the district ascertainments. In the case of Scotland as shown by the district ascertainments. In the case of Scotland the decrease was offset by increases in the flat-rate additions, making the latter 1s. per shift for male workers 18 years and over and 6d. per shift for other male workers. There was also a decrease for cokemen and by-product workers in Durham.

In the transport industries the principal increase affected the crews of merchant vessels, for whom "war risk money" was granted, amounting to £3 a month or 14s. a week for ratings other than boys. In the other industry groups the principal increase affected workers employed in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, for whom there was an increase of 2s. per week in bonus for adult male timeworkers, of approximately 4

per week in bonus for adult male timeworkers, of approximately 4 per cent. for pieceworkers, and of 6d. or 1s. per week for timeworkers under 21 years. Other workpeople whose wages were increased included flannel workers at Rochdale, heavy edge tool workers at Sheffield, and chain makers other than those whose wages are regulated by Orders under the Trade Boards Acts. There was also an increase for the crews of steam trawlers in the form of war risk

Of the estimated total increase of £128,600 per week, £830 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the proceeds of the coal mining industry; £180 was due to the operation of sliding

scales based on the cost of living; £40 was due to arrangements made by joint standing bodies; and the remaining £127,550 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople

result of direct hogolasticins or their representatives.

Nearly the whole of the estimated total decrease of £9,700 per week was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the coal mining industry.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-SEPTEMBER, 1939.

Industry Group.	of Worl	te Number kpeople† l by net	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
	1		£	£	
Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarry-	155,800	202,450	7,950	18,590	
ing Brick, Pottery, Glass,	9,150	10,700	1,670	1,860	
Chemical, etc	15,000	5,550	1,450	140	
Iron and Steel	20,050	124,950	1,960	14,100	
Engineering‡ Shipbuilding	657,150 180,250		57,100 17,760	District Tolling	
Other Metal	130,700	32,500	10,950	5,270	
Textile	115,600	4,800	4,920	220	
Clothing Food, Drink, and Tobacco	350	7,000	50	440	
Woodworking, Furniture.	44,800		27,330		
etc	1,050		120	The state of the s	
Paper, Printing, etc Building, Public Works	30,000		2,380	-	
Contracting, etc Gas, Water, and Elec-	72,700	_	7,250	-	
tricity Supply	2,050	3,900	210	220	
Transport‡	189,600	2,550	89,030	320	
Public Administration	0.000	To the second	000		
Services Other	6,800	150	5,000	10	
Otner	18,500		3,000	10	
Total	1,649,550	394,550	235,750	41,170	

In the corresponding nine months of 1938, there were net increases of £257,650 in the weekly full-time wages of 2,364,000 workpeople, and net decreases of £34,550 in those of 264,650 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes reported during September affected about 5,000 workpeople whose normal hours of labour were reduced by 3 or 4 hours per week. These workpeople consisted of juvenile workers under 16 years of age in the electrical cable, flax, rope, twine and net industries. The changes reported in the nine completed months of 1939 are estimated to have affected about 372,000 workpeople, who have had their hours reduced on average by a little over 34 hours per week their hours reduced, on average, by a little over 3½ hours per week.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Agriculture {	Gloucestershire Devonshire	24 Sept. { 24 Sept.	Head carters, under carters, head shepherds, head stockmen, under shepherds and under stockmen. Other male workers	Increases in minimum rates of 5½d. to 1s. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change at 21 years and over, during summer and winter periods respectively: head carters, 40s. 6d., 42s.; under carters, 38s., 40s.; head shepherds or head stockmen, 42s., 42s.; under shepherds or under stockmen, 40s., 40s., 81 increases in minimum rates of 3½d. to 1s. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change: 10s. 5½d. at 14 years and under, increasing to 35s. at 21 and over.§ New scale of minimum weekly rates fixed for a working week of 52 hours in summer and 50 hours in winter of 14s.7½d. at 14 and under 15 years increasing to 38s. 6d. at 21 years and over.§
Fishing	Great Britain	13 Sept. {	Crews of steam trawlers:— Deck hands, engine room staff, deck learners and spare hands. Skippers and mates	War risk pay granted of 20s. per week payable while vessel is at sea. Guaranteed minimum rates adopted of 20s. and 15s. per sea day for skippers and mates respectively.
	Nottinghamshire Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire).	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Decrease of 2.73 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 55.27 per cent. above the basis rates. Decrease of 0.05 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 2.71 per cent. above the basis rates.
Coal Mining	Cannock Chase Leicestershire	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine-winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters.	Increase of 0.24 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 48.62 per cent. above the basis rates for shopmen, mechanics and surface workers not handling coal, and 46.62 per cent. for all other workers.¶ Increase of 0.96 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 52.84 per cent. above the basis rates.∥
	Warwickshire Forest of Dean	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines. Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than master hauliers, underground linesmen and engineers.	Increase of 2 per cent, on basis rates, making wages 88 per cent. above the basis rates at the majority of the collieries, also subsistence wage paid at the majority of the collieries to adult able-bodied surface workers increased by \$\frac{1}{4}\$d. per shift (7s. 11\frac{3}{4}\$d. to 8s.)*** Increase of 1.04 per cent. on basis rates of 1919 (equivalent to 0.77 per cent. on standard rates of 1921), making the percentage 83.59 per cent. above the basis rates of 1919 (equivalent to 35.99 per cent. above the standard rates of 1921).

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

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 145,000 workpeople whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

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

§ These changes took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.

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

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

** Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s, per day to workers 21 years and over and of 6d, per day to other workers. The subsistence wage payable at the majority of the collieries to adult able-bodied underground workers remained unaltered at 8s. 6d. per shift. At three collieries a lower percentage is payable: the percentage addition is 83 at two collieries and 78 at another

October, 1939.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
	Radstock district of Somerset.	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than bailiffs and examiners.	Increase of 3.52 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 42.02 per cent. above the basis rates.* Increase of 5.50 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 38.50
Coal Mining (contd.)	Newbury district of Somerset.	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines. Workpeople employed in and about	per cent. above the basis rates.† Increase of 3.52 per cent. on basis rates making wages 42.02 per cent. above the basis rates.* Decrease of 6.11 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 111.09 per cent. above the basis rates and corresponding decreases for
ASSET NO.	Scotland	11 Sept.	coal mines. Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	workpeople (e.g., enginemen, boys and girls) in receipt of consolidated rates.‡ Increase of 3d. for adults and 1½d. for juniors in the flat-rate additions payable per shift.
Coke, etc. Manufacture.	Durham§	1 Sept.	Cokemen and by-product workers	Decrease of 1 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 41 per cent. above hasis rates.
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Thames and Medway districts.	Pay week following 27 Sept.	Chalk quarryworkers	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 2½d. to 1s. 2½d.) in the basic rate for dayworkers and pieceworkers when on day work.¶
Glue and Artificial Manure Manufacture.	Bristol (certain firms)	1st week in Sept.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of glue and chemical manures.	Increase** of 6d. per week for men and of proportional amounts for women and youths. Minimum weekly rate after change for men, 41s. 9d.
Steel Manufacture	South-West Wales	3 Sept.	Labourers and lower-paid men employed in Siemens steel manufacture.	Increase in ex-gratia bonus percentage varying inversely with the basis rates, from 10·83 per cent, for those workpeople with a base rate of 30s, per week or less, to 0·47 per cent, for those workpeople with a base rate of 53s, resulting in increases of amounts varying from 3s, 3d, to 3d, per week.
Shipbuilding and	All federated ship- building and ship- repairing centres in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Beginning of 1st full pay week in Sept.	Male workers employed in the ship- building and ship-repairing in- dustry, with the exception of those whose wages fluctuate in accordance with wages in other industries.	Increases of 2s. per week bonus (8s. to 10s.) for adult timeworkers and 4 per cent. (16 to 20 per cent.) for pieceworkers (adults and apprentices) the increases for boys and youths to be 6d. per week for those under 18 years and 1s. per week for those 18 and under 21 years and for timeworking apprentices to be 1s. per week in the last 3 years of apprenticeship and 6d. per week in the previous years. National uniform rates after change (inclusive of bonus) for principal classes of timeworkers engaged on new work; skilled men, 70s. per week; unskilled men, 51s. The rates in West of England districts and in Aberdeen are 1s. and 2s. per week less respectively in
Ship-repairing.	Hull‡‡	Beginning of 1st full	Shipwrights, electricians, etc., employed on repairs of fishing vessels.	each case.†† Increase of 2s. per week.
A STATE OF THE STA	Mersey district	pay week in Sept.	Ship scrapers, scalers, trimmers, etc.	Increases of 2s. per week for adults, of 6d. per week for scaler boys and for those under 18, and of 1s. per week for those 18 and under 21 years.
Edge Tool Manufacture.	Sheffield	Pay period starting in the week beginning 5 June.	Workpeople employed in the heavy edge tool trade	War bonus increased by 2s. per week.§§
Chain Manufacture.	Cradley Heath and district, Chester, Stoke, Pontypridd, Birmingham, St. Helens and Shifnal.	1st full pay day in Sept.	Commercial end-welded dollied and tommied chain makers (except those whose wages are regulated by the Chain Trade Board). Block chain makers	Increase** of 5 per cent. on list prices, making wages 10 per cent. above the lists of September, 1937.
		CONTRACTOR	Large end-welded stud, open and short link, dollied and tommied chain makers.	Increase** of 5 per cent. on list prices, making wages 10 per cent
			Admiralty end-welded chain makers and cable shackle makers. Side-welded stud link chain	above the list prices of March, 1937.
			makers. Anchor and grapnel makers Admiralty rigging chain makers Admiralty block chain and steer-	Increase** of amounts varying according to size of chain o 2d. to 4½d. per cwt. on list prices of February, 1922. Increase** of 3d. per cwt. Increase** of 5 per cent. on list prices, making wages 10 pe cent. above the lists of January, 1938.
Wool Textile	Rochdale and district	Beginning of pay week following 1 Aug.	ing gear chain makers. Workpeople employed in flannel manufacture.	Restoration of the remaining part of the reductions made in January and April, 1933, resulting in an increase of approximately 3 per cent. for timeworkers and 2.4 per cent. for pieceworkers.
April 1918 where			Bakers and confectioners:— Male workers	General minimum hourly rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act according to area. Rates for adult workers: forema: confectioners, ls. 3½d. to ls. 6½d.; foreman bakers, ls. 3½d to ls. 6½d.; first hands, ls. 2½d. to ls. 5d.; single hands ls. 2½d. to ls. 5d.; second hands and dough makers, ls. 1½t to ls. 4½d.; ovenmen, ls. 0¾d. to ls. 4½d.; mixers, ls. 1½d. t
Baking	England and Wales	4 Sept.	Female workers	1s. 4¼d.; confectioners and table hands, 11½d. to 1s. 3½d. oven clearers, 11½d. to 1s. 3d.; other male workers 21 year of age and over, 11½d. to 1s. 2d.; jobbers to receive 2d. pe hour extra and nightworkers ½th more than the above rates. General minimum hourly rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act according to area. Rates for adult workers: forewomen 10½d. to 1s. 0½d.; charge hands, 9½d. to 11½d.; single hands 9½d. to 10½d.; confectioners, 21 years of age and over, 8½d. to 10½d.; other female workers 21 years of age and over, 7½to 8½d.; jobbers to receive 1½d. per hour extra and nightworker ½th more than the above rates. ¶¶

* Flat-rate additions are also paid to workers 21 years and over of 6d. per day for those receiving a basis wage of 4s. 11½d. per day or less, the addition for those under 21 years being 3d. per day. A minimum wage is payable to adult able-bodied workers of 7s. 4·95d. per shift gross—i.e., 4s. 9d. per shift basis plus current percentage plus flat-rate addition.

† Flat-rate additions are also paid to workers 21 years and over of 6d. per day for those receiving a basis wage of over 4s. 11½d. per day and 8d. per day for those receiving a basis wage of over 4s. 11½d. per day and 8d. per day for those receiving a basis wage of over 4s. 11½d. per day and 8d. per day for those receiving a basis wage of over 4s. 11½d. per day and 8d. per day for those receiving a basis wage of over 4s. 11½d. per day and 8d. per day for those receiving a basis wage of over 4s. 11½d. per day and 8d. per day for those receiving a basis wage of over 4s. 11½d. per day and 8d. per day for those receiving a basis wage of over 4s. 11½d. per day and 8d. per day for those receiving a basis wage of over 4s. 11½d. per day and 8d. per day for those receiving a basis wage of over 4s. 11½d. per day and 8d. per day for those receiving a basis wage of over 4s. 11½d. per day or per day for those receiving a basis wage of over 4s. 11½d. per day or per day for those receiving a basis wage of over 4s. 11½d. per day or per day or per day for those receiving a basis wage of over 4s. 11½d. per day or per day for those receiving a basis wage of over 4s. 11½d. per day or per day for those receiving a basis wage of over 4s. 11½d. per day or per day for those receiving a basis wage of over 4s. 11½d. per day or per day for those receiving a basis wage of over 4s. 11½d. per day or per day for those receiving a basis wage of over 4s. 11½d. per day or per day for those receiving a basis wage of over 4s. 11½d. per day or per day for those receiving a basis wage of over 4s. 11½d. per day or per day for those receiving a basis wage of over 4s. 11½d. per day or per day

†† These increases took place as the result of an agreement between the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and

Engineering Unions.

†‡ This increase affected workpeople employed by members of the Hull Fishing Vessel Owners' Association.

§§ This increase was the result of an Industrial Court Award dated 1st September, 1939, and was retrospective to the date shown.

|||| These increases were the result of an Industrial Court Award dated 29th September, 1939, and were retrospective to the date shown. The first part of the reduction was restored in January, 1937.

¶¶ Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming Order of the Minister of Labour, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
Bedding Manufacture.	Scotland	23 Sept. {	Timeworkers	Increase of 1d. per hour for men (1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.), of ½d. for women (8d. to 8½d.) and scales of rates adopted for apprentices. Increase of 6½ per cent. on piece prices.
Waterworks Undertakings.	Certain undertakings in the Midland Area.	1st full pay week in Sept.	Manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase* of ½d. per hour in the minimum rates. Minimum rates after change in Zone A include: trenchmen, turncocks, and stokers, ls. 2½d.; lead pipe jointers, ls. 5½d.; meter readers, ls. 3½d.; labourers, ls. 1½d. The rates in Zones B and C Areas are ld. and 1½d. per hour respectively less than in Zone A.
Electricity Supply	Certain undertakings in Northern Ire- land.†	lst full pay in Aug.	Employees under 21 years, probationers and apprentices.	Scale of rates of wages adopted as follows:—employees under 21 years, 25 per cent. of adult minimum rate at 14 years to 100 per cent. at 21; probationers, 25 per cent. for first six months to 100 per cent. in the sixth year provided that adult minimum rate shall not be reached earlier than 21 years; apprentices to be paid the standard district rates.
Merchant Navy	Great Britain	15 Sept.	Officers and men of the Merchant Navy.	Adoption of "Seafarers' War Risk Money," payable whilst working on articles, at the following rates. On monthly articles: navigating and engineer officers, £5 per month; ratings (other than boys) £3; boys, £1 los. On weekly articles: navigating and engineer officers, 23s. 4d. per week; ratings (other than boys) 14s.; boys, 7s. Apprentices and cadets normally in receipt of wages, 50s. per month.‡
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Chester-le-Street	1st pay in Sept.	Manual workers employed by the Rural District Council.	Cost-of-living bonus increased from 53 to 55 per cent., making, with special 5 per cent. on basic rates, a total of 60 per cent. above basic rates. Weekly rate after change for scavengers, 65s. 3d. inclusive of bonus.
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	4 Sept.	Skip and basket makers	Decreases of 1 per cent. on list prices, leaving wages 82½ and 72½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and preceworkers respectively.
Retail Distribution.	Birmingham Edinburgh and Leith	1 Sept.	Workers employed in licensed houses Workers employed in licensed houses	Scales of minimum rates of wages adopted for those living out. Minimum weekly rates include: bar potmen—under 21 years of age, 37s. 6d., 21 and over, 45s.; experienced barmen, 55s.; bar generals—under 21, 30s., 21 and over, 35s.; experienced barmaids, 40s. Scales of minimum weekly rates of wages adopted for workers 18 years of age and over, starting at 25s. at 1st year of experience increasing to 55s. per week at 7th year.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER.

Agriculture	Monmouthshire	 16 Sept.	Male workers	Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, at 52 in summer and 48 in winter in lieu of 54 in summer and 50 in winter as previously fixed.
Electrical Cable Making.	Great Britain	 3 Sept.	Juvenile workers under 16 years of age.	Reduction in normal weekly hours of labour from 47 to 44 consequent upon the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, whereby the total weekly hours of young persons under 16 years of age are not to exceed 44.
Flax Textile Manufacture.	Great Britain	 3 Sept.	Juvenile workers under 16 years of age.	Reduction in normal weekly hours of labour consequent upon the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, whereby the total weekly hours of young persons under 16 years of age are not to exceed 44 instead of (as previously) 48.
Rope, Twine and Net Manufacture.	Great Britain	 3 Sept.	Juvenile workers under 16 years of age.	Reduction in normal weekly hours of labour consequent upon the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, whereby the total weekly hours of young persons under 16 years of age are not to exceed 44 instead of (as previously) 48.

* This increase is in accordance with a recommendation by the Midland District Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry made on 3rd October, 1939, with retrospective effect from the date shown.

† The undertakings affected are those affiliated to the Northern Ireland District Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry.

† This increase is the result of an agreement arrived at by the Navigating Officers', Engineer Officers', Sailors' and Firemen's and Catering Department Panels of the National Maritime Board. The agreement applies to all vessels to which the National Maritime Board Rate of Pay agreements apply either as standard or minimum rates; it also applies to railway-owned vessels subject to the consent of the Government Department concerned. It is recommended that the payment of Seafarers' War Risk Money should apply to masters.

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

POOR RELIEF: SECOND QUARTER, 1939.

A STATEMENT* issued by the Ministry of Health shows that the total number of persons† in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales on the last Saturday in June, 1939, was 1,031,421, as compared with 1,073,975 at the end of March, 1939, and with 1,040,352 at the end of March, 1939, and with 1,040,352 at the end of March, 1939. of June, 1938.

The total for the end of June, 1939, viz., 1,031,421, was composed of 144,711 recipients of institutional relief, and 886,710 recipients of domiciliary relief ("outdoor" relief, i.e., relief in their own homes).

With the exception of increases following the Easter and Whitsun holidays, there was a continuous decrease throughout the quarter in the number of persons in receipt of poor relief. The averages of the numbers in receipt of domiciliary relief on each Saturday in the months April, May and June, 1939, were 915,978, 900,741 and 890,589 respectively.

The total number of persons; receiving relief from Public Assistance Authorities in Scotland on 15th June, 1939, was 227,490, as compared with 235,737 on 15th May, 1939, 239,282 on 15th April, 1939, 242,745 on 15th March, 1939, and 226,714 on 15th June, 1938. The figure for 15th June, 1939, included 10,267 persons in receipt of indoor relief, 9,119 vagrants and persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only, and 208,104 persons in receipt of other forms of outdoor relief.

* Persons in Receipt of Poor Relief (England and Wales): April-June, 1939.

H.M. Stationery Office. Price 6d. net (7d. post free).

† Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only (numbering 20,513), casuals (numbering 7,144), and rate-aided patients in mental hospitals.

‡ Excluding lunatics and mental defectives.

and the state of t	England and Wales.	Scotland.
A.—Persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occu-		
pation:— Relieved on account of unemployment:		Contract of
1. Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts	0.050	Too
Wives and dependent children of such	2,852	799
persons	4,848	1,116
registered at an Employment Exchange	14,075	4,236
Wives and dependent children of such	17,326	
3. Other persons) (4,387 1,476
Wives and dependent children of such	3,577	1,475
Relieved for other causes:	Salar Control	Seath of the Seath
All persons Wives and dependent children of such persons	} 181,959{	24,209
) (44,851
Total of above classes	224,637	82,549
B.—Persons not ordinarily engaged in some regular		
occupation	665,952	125,555
Total	890,589	208,104

TRADE DISPUTES IN SEPTEMBER.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in September in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 72, as compared with 85 in the previous month and 59 in September, 1938. In these 72 new disputes about 16,300 workpeople were directly involved, and 6,100 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 1,300 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 8 disputes which began before September and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 80, involving 23,700 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during September, estimated at 73,000 working days.

In the following Table is given an analysis, by groups of industries, of all disputes in progress in September:— Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes

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to the Libert test for		er of Dispuress in Mo	Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration in Working	
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	people involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Days of all Dis- putes in
Mining and Quarrying	2	32	34	19,600	51,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Textile Building, etc Other	2 1 2 1	11 10 8 11	13 11 10 12	900 1,200 1,200 800	5,000 10,000 3,000 4,000
Total, September, 1939	8	72	80	23,700	73,000
Total, August, 1939	21	85	106	37,200	118,000
Total, September, 1938	14	59	73	26,500	90,000

Causes.—Of the 72 disputes beginning in September, 29, directly involving 4,500 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 5, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, out of proposed wage reductions, and 16, directly involving 2,700 workpeople, on other wage questions; 10, directly involving 2,900 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 10, directly involving 4,400 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements, and 2, directly involving 100 workpeople, on other questions of trade union principle. on questions of trade union principle.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during September have been effected in the case of 53 new disputes, directly involving 14,100 workpeople, and 4 old disputes, directly involving 900 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 13, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 35, directly involving 10,900 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 9, directly involving 2,100 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 10 other disputes, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Totals for January-September, 1939 and 1938.†

488 688	January	to Septem	ber, 1939.	Januar	January to September, 1938.			
Industry Group.	No. of Disputes beginning-in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.		
Fishing and Agri-								
culture	7	1,000	43,000		*******			
Coal Mining	266	136,000†	385,000	275	141,000†	609,000		
Other Mining and	9	1,300	45,000	9	700	4,000		
Quarrying Brick, Pottery,		1,300	45,000	3	100	4,000		
Glass, Chemical,								
etc	7	900	8,000	18	2,500	19,000		
Engineering	50	27,700	154,000	34	20,000	105,000		
Shipbuilding	31	3,900	34,000	24	2,500	28,000		
Other Metal	62	12,000	72,000	44 34	8,100	72,000		
Textile Clothing	20	7,300	102,000	30	5,300 6,100	61,00 28,000		
Food, Drink and	20	4,000	10,000	30	0,100	20,000		
Tobacco	9	1,000	10,000	15	3,000	10,000		
Woodworking,	1000		9.000					
Furniture, etc.	17	2,600	23,000	22	1,500	28,000		
Building, etc	102	30,900	119,000	85	9,300	89,000		
Transport	25	9,200	45,000	38	7,800	23,000		
Commerce, Distri- bution and Fin-	0 10 30	1000	SCHOOL SECTION	DISELECTION OF	The said states			
ance	6	700	1,000	15	1,900	10,000		
Other	22	2,200	13,000	26	3,100	36,000		
Total	687	240.700†	1,064,000	669	212,800†	1,122,000		
SURFER PROPERTY.	14		,	The second	100000000000000000000000000000000000000			

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING SEPTEMBER.

Occupations; and Locality.	Approximate Number of Work- people Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.	
As transfers	Directly.	In- directly.‡	Began.	Ended.			
Coal Mining:— Colliery workpeople—South Shields (one colliery).	750	60	31 Aug.	1 Sept.	For increased filling prices for conveyor fillers.	Increased filling prices granted.	
Colliery workpeople—Stepps, Lan-	1,060		6 Sept.	7 Sept.	For reinstatement of three work- men who had been suspended.	Workmen in question reinstated after being reprimanded.	
arkshire (one colliery). Underground and surface work- people—near Rotherham (one colliery).	700	128	7 Sept.	7 Sept.	Against proposed disciplinary action against a youth for refusing to carry out instructions.	Work resumed.	
Colliery workpeople—near Barns-	37	2,037	12 Sept.	14 Sept.	For extra payment for setting steel instead of wood bars.	Work resumed pending negotia-	
ley (one colliery). Colliery workpeople — Wrexham (one colliery).	250	1,000	20 Sept.	22 Sept.	Dissatisfaction with amount of increase in wages offered by employers.	Further increase in wages granted.	
Colliery workpeople—Stepps, Lanarkshire (one colliery).	890		27 Sept.	2 Oct.	For increase in wages of 2s. per day.	Work resumed to permit the tendering of seven days' notice to cease work.	
WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY:— Workpeople employed in wool- combing—Bradford (one firm).	336	120	18 Sept.§	25 Sept.	Dissatisfaction with amount of bonus payable under a bonus on production scheme.	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials.	
Building, ETC.:— Labourers — Buxton, Derbyshire (one firm).	250		12 Sept.	12 Sept.	For advance in wages.	Work resumed at wage rates in operation prior to stoppage.	
Building trade operatives—Yeovil, Somerset (one firm).	391		13 Sept.	16 Sept.	Dispute arising out of transfer of four men to another job as a disciplinary measure.	All workpeople involved replaced by others.	
Building trade operatives—near Blackpool (one firm).	200		30 Sept.	7 Oct.	For payment of 1s. 6d. per day expenses.	Work resumed on terms in operation prior to stoppage.	

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

† In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication, however, is slight, except in coal mining, in which the net number of workpeople involved was approximately 99,000 in 1939, and 101,000 in 1938. For all industries combined the net totals were approximately 201,000 in 1939, and 170,000 in 1938.

938. ‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople indirectly involved, *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes rered but not themselves parties to the disputes. § Work was resumed on 19th September but ceased again on 21st September.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 30th SEPTEMBER.

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included ... 65% ... 50% Food only ...

FOOD.

During September there were marked increases in the retail prices of sugar, fish, eggs, butter and bacon, and some increases in the prices of a number of other foods, including beef, mutton, flour, bread and cheese. As a result of these increases, the average level of retail prices of the articles of food of which account is taken in the statistics regularly compiled by the Department was approximately 9 per cent. higher at 30th September than at the beginning of the month. The average increase over the level of July, 1914, was 50 per cent. at 30th September, 1939, as compared with 38 per cent. at 1st September, 1939, and 39 per cent. at 1st October, 1938.

The following Table gives, for July, 1914, and for 1st and 30th September, 1939, a comparison of the average retail prices, in the United Kingdom generally, shown by the returns collected by the Department for the purpose of these statistics:— DURING September there were marked increases in the retail prices

Article.	other	Price (per l wise indica the nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 30th September, 1939, as compared with		
	July, 1914.	1st Sept., 1939.	30th Sept., 1939.	July, 1914.	1st Sept., 1939.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen—	s. d. 0 10 0 6½	s. d. 1 21 0 71	s. d. 1 23 0 8	d. + 4 ³ / ₄ + 1 ¹ / ₂	$\begin{array}{c c} d. \\ + 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + 0\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$
Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 7½ 0 4¾	0 9½ 0 4¾ 0 4¾	0 10 0 51	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$+ 0\frac{1}{2} + 0\frac{1}{2}$
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 7\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 4 0 73	+ 5½ + 1¼	$+ 0\frac{1}{2} + 0\frac{1}{4}$
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 63 0 4 0 111	0 10¼ 0 4 1 3	0 103 0 41 1 41	+ 4 + 0½ + 5½	$\begin{array}{c c} + & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 1\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter—	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{3}{4} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 1½ 0 8¼ 2 4 0 3 0 6¾	$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 3\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 2\frac{3}{4} \\ + & 9\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 3\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	+ 01 + 01 + 01 + 11
Fresh Salt Cheese†	1 2½ 1 2½ 0 8¾ 0 7 0 1¼ 0 4¾	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 4 \\ + & 3\frac{3}{4} \\ + & 1\frac{3}{4} \\ - & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 1 \\ + & 1\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 2 \\ + \ 2\frac{3}{4} \\ + \ 0\frac{1}{2} \\ & \\ - \ 0\frac{1}{4} \\ & \\ \end{array}$

Of the average rise of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. in the price of sugar, 1d. per lb. was due to the increase in the duty provided for by the recent Budget. The rise in the prices of eggs was largely seasonal.

The following Table shows the average percentage changes as compared with 1st September, 1939, and with July, 1914:—

Article.	Average Percentage Increase at 30th September, as	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (-) as compared with July, 1914, at:—			
H-MINNESS CO.	compared with 1st September, 1939.	1st September, 1939.	30th September, 1939.		
Beef, British—	1	hear bad	Bear Selection		
Ribs	3	44	48		
Thin Flank	5	15	20		
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs	4	32	38		
Thin Flank	6	1	7		
Mutton, British—					
Legs	4	48	53		
Breast	5	14	20		
Mutton, Frozen—		The state of the s			
Legs	3	51	56		
Breast	7	-3	4		
Bacon (streaky)*	10	35	47		
Fish	29	116	178		
flour	3	26	30		
Bread	2	42	45		
rea	1	52	53		
ugar (granulated)	47	46	115		
lilk	1	92	94		
Butter—	4347724				
Fresh	12	13	27		
Salt	19	7	27		
heese†	4	16	21		
largarine	1	-8	-7		
ggs (fresh)	19	58	88		
otatoes	1	33	35		
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase)	9‡	38‡	50‡		

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

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

of another kind locally representative.

† Taking July, 1914, as = 100, the figure for 1st Sept., 1939, is 138 and that for 30th Sept., is 150, an increase of 12 on 138, or 9 per cent.

ITEMS OTHER THAN FOOD.

For rents of working-class dwellings which are controlled by the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts (see page 334 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE) the maximum permissible rent is the rent at 2nd September, 1939, subject to increases for subsequent structural alterations and improvements, and, where the landlord pays the rates, to increases equivalent to any subsequent increases in rates. There was no change, during September, in the level of working-class rents (including rates) which remained at approximately 62 per cent. on average, above the level of July, 1914.

As regards clothing, information collected from representative retailers in a number of the principal towns indicates that the prices of clothing of the kinds generally bought by working-class families rose, on average, by about 7 per cent. during September. For men's suits and overcoats the average increase was about 4 per cent,; for woollen materials, underclothing and hosiery it was about 9 per cent.; for cotton materials, underclothing and hosiery about 10 per cent.; and for boots and shoes about 5 per cent. Owing to the wide range of quotations, to changes in qualities, and to the variations in the extent to which different articles have been affected by price changes, it is not possible to make an exact calculation of the average change in prices over a long period, but it is estimated that the average rise over the level of July, 1914, was about 120 to 125 per cent. at 30th September, as compared with 105 to 110 per cent. at 1st September.

In the fuel and light group, the retail prices of coal were increased

to 125 per cent. at 30th September, as compared with 105 to 110 per cent. at 1st September.

In the fuel and light group, the retail prices of coal were increased in some districts during September, but the changes were generally slight, and the average level of prices at 30th September, being approximately 95 per cent. higher, at both dates, than in July, 1914. Prices of gas remained unchanged, at about 55 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. Candles were dearer at the end of the month than at the beginning, by 20 to 25 per cent., and in many cases matches were slightly dearer. Lamp oil showed very little change in price during the month. For the fuel and light group as a whole, the average level of prices at 30th September was about 1 per cent. higher than at 1st September and about 85 per cent. higher than at July, 1914.

As regards other items included in these statistics, there were increases in the prices of tobacco and cigarettes (1½d. per oz. of tobacco and ½d. for 10 cigarettes), following the increase in duty provided for in the Budget. There were also increases in the prices of domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, which averaged about 6 per cent. dearer at the end of September than at the beginning of the month. The prices of soap, soda and newspapers remained generally unchanged. The combined effect of all the changes in prices in this "miscellaneous" group of items was to raise the average for the group by about 3 per cent., i.e. from about 80 to about 85 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

ALL ITEMS.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in working-class family expenditure in 1914, the resultant general average increase for 30th September, 1939, is approximately 65 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 55 per cent. at 1st September, 1939, and 55 per cent. at 1st October, 1938.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken at each date) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the standard of living prevailing in working-class families prior to August, 1914, no allowance being made for the effect of any changes in the standard of living that may have occurred since changes in the standard of living that may have occurred since

SUMMARY TABLE: ALL ITEMS.

The following Table shows the average percentage increase, as compared with July, 1914, for all the items included in the statistics, at the beginning of each month, 1920 to 1939:—

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	169
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	99
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	80
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	7
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	. 8
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	7
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	61
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	6
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	5
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	41
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	43
1933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	43
1934	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	43	44	
1935	43	42	41	39	39	40	43	43	43	45	47	41
1936	47	47	46	44	44	44	46	46	47	48	51	51
1937	51	51	51	51	52	52	55	55	55	58	60	60
1938	59	57	56	54	56	55	59	56	56	55	56	56
1939	55	55	53	53	53	53	56	55	55	65	36	36

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.-FOOD.

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

	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*								
Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.				
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	Rise.	Date.			
	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per cent.	1939,			
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	50	30 Sept			
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	Do to	ablan à	Service of the servic	Hanks I		114			
Egypt (Cairo)†	19	792	10 870	865	901	June Aug.			
Finland‡ France (Paris)	325	362	500	588	665	Aug.			
(other towns)	3058	3528	4778	554§	597	May			
Germany	23	24	25	24	25	Aug.			
Netherlands (Amsterdam)	18¶	19¶	30	30	24	June			
Norway	40	45	61	68	65	Aug.			
Portugal†	1,899	1,963	1,998 "	1,928	1,806	July			
Sweden†	32	35	41	45	49	Aug.			
Switzerland	15	20	31	29	31	Aug.			
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.									
Australia‡‡	25	27	. 31	39	42	Aug.			
Canada	3 40§	9 45§	17 54§	17 59§	11 58	Aug.			
Éire New Zealand	18	25	36	41	49	July			
South Africa	2	1	2	7	6	July			

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Country.	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*						
	which Computa- tion is	July,	uly, July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.		
	based.**	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	Rise.	Date.	
GREAT BRITAIN		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1939.	
IRELAND	A.B.C.D.E	43	46	55	59	65	30 Sept	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	e retour	CONTROL OF			SELECTO		105 met 2	
Denmark	A.B.C.D.E	73	74	80	82	83	July	
Egypt (Cairo)	A.B.C.D.E	30	30	28	31 961	28 983	July July	
Finland‡	A.B.C.D.E	896	888	952 26	27	27	Aug.	
Germany Netherlands	A.B.O.D.E	27	20		1000	HACK !	100%	
(Amsterdam)	A.B.C.D.E	369	319	39	39	36	June	
Italy (Rome)	A.B.C.D.E	300 51	324 55	363 68	399 73	416 72	May Aug.	
Norway Sweden	A.B.C.D.E	56	58	62	66	69	July	
Switzerland	A.B.C.D	28	30	37	37	37	Aug.	
BRITISH							15 13	
Dominions, &c.	A.B.C.D.E	22++	25††	28††	31++	34	2nd Qr.	
Australia	A.B.C.D.E	23	26	30	32	30	Aug.	
Éire	A.B.C.D.E	56§	59§	70§	738	73	Aug.	
New Zealand	A.B.C.D.E	33	37 16	18	51 23	57 22	July July	
South Africa	A.B.C.D.E	10	10	10	23	1	oury	

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

† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

† The method of calculation was revised in 1937.

† Figure for August.

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

† Figure for June.

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

†† Figure for 3rd Quarter.

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

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 September, was 213, as compared with 192‡ in the previous month, and with 159‡ in September, 1938.

FACTORIES—continued.
Paper, Printing, etc
Rubber
Gas Works
Electrical Stations
Other Industries
WORKS AND PLACES UNDER
ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES
Аст, 1937.
Docks, Wharves, Quays and
Ships
Building Operations 26
Works of Engineering Con-
struction 3
THE SHOPPING MEMBERS OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 132
The state of the s
AND SHALL SHALL IN THE SHALL S
TO LESS THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH
RAILWAY SERVICE.
Brakesmen, Goods Guards
Engine Drivers, Motormen
Firemen
Guards (Passenger)
Permanent Way Men
Porters 3
Shunters 3
Mechanics
Labourers
Other Grades 5
Contractors' Servants 2
0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 2
T. 1/ 1 11 C
Total (excluding Seamen) 213

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

I. Cases.	ve to	I. Cases—continued.
LEAD POISONING.	100 m	
Among Operatives engaged in	n-	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION
Smelting of Metals		(SKIN CANCER)
Plumbing and Soldering		Pitch 7
Chinburg king		Oil 4
Shipbreaking	•••	AND STREET STREET, STR
Printing	***	TOTAL 11
Tinning of Metals		TOTAL III
Other Contact with		
Molten Lead	1	CHROME ULCERATION.
White and Red Lead		Manufacture of Bichromates 1
Works	2	Chrome Tanning 1
Pottery		Chromium Plating 3
Vitreous Enamelling		Ontomium Traving
Electric Accumulator		TOTAL 5
Works		TOTAL 3
Paint and Colour Works	1	Total. Cases 25
India-rubber Works		Total, Cases 25
Coach and Car Painting		The second second second second
Shipbuilding		
Other Industries	1	II. Deaths.
Painting of Buildings	ī	7
Familing of Dundings		ARSENICAL POISONING 1
TOTAL	6	And American Company
TOTAL	0	
O Borgowaya		EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION
OTHER POISONING	7	(SKIN CANCER)
Arsenical	1 2	Oil 1
Aniline	4	OII
		Total Deaths 2
TOTAL	3	Total, Deaths 2
	200	- Filling to this essential areas a

* Statistics of fatal accidents to seamen are not available.
† For mines and quarries weekly returns are furnished, and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 30th September, in comparison with the 5 weeks ended 2nd September, and the 4 weeks ended 1st October, 1938.
‡ Revised figure.
§ Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

October, 1939.

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

realist to the constitution of the constitutio	Five weeks ended 30th Sept., 1939.	Four weeks ended 26th Aug., 1939.	Four weeks ended 24th Sept., 1938.
(1) General Account. Contributions received from:— Employers Employed persons Exchequer Miscellaneous Receipts	£ 2,038,000 2,026,000 2,031,000 9,000	£ 1,640,000 1,614,000 1,624,000 85,000	£ 1,577,000 1,549,000 1,562,000 5,000
Total Income	6,104,000	4,963,000	4,693,000
Benefit	2,596,000 607,000 371,000 40,000	2,365,000 478,000 298,000 40,000	4,049,000 412,000 297,000 40,000
Total Expenditure	3,614,000	3,181,000	4,798,000
Debt Outstanding†	77,082,000	77,798,000	82,246,000
(2) Agricultural Account. Contributions received from :— Employers Employed persons Exchequer Miscellaneous Receipts	22,000 22,000 22,000	37,000 37,000 36,000 6,000	24,000 24,000 23,000
Total Income	66,000	116,000	71,000
Benefit	35,000 8,000	33,000 14,000 2,000	36,000 8,000 7,000
Total Expenditure	43,000	49,000	51,000

UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

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

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

For the period of five weeks ended 30th September, 1939, expenditure on unemployment allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £2,503,000 as compared with £2,013,000 during the four weeks ended 26th August, 1939, and £2,595,000 during the four weeks ended 24th September, 1938.

The figure for the five weeks ended 30th September, 1939, is not comparable with those for earlier periods since it includes the amounts paid under the provisions of the Unemployment Assistance (Prevention and Relief of Distress) Regulations, and separate figures of the amounts so paid are not available. It is clear, however, that during September there was a substantial decline in the number of persons receiving allowances under the original scheme.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

INSURANCE INDUSTRY SPECIAL SCHEME (VARIATION) ORDER, 1939.

The general purpose of this Order, which was made by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 19th September, is to bring the Insurance Industry Special Scheme into line with the General Scheme of Unemployment Insurance, as amended by the Emergency Powers Regulations

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE.

Unemployment Insurance (Emergency Powers) Regulations, 1939.

Unemployment Assistance (Prevention and Relief of Distress)
Regulations, 1939.
Unemployment Assistance (Issue of Allowances and Appeal
Tribunals) Regulations, 1939.

The above Regulations, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 6th September, 1939, are summarised on page 360 of this issue.

* A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (see H.C. 24 of 1939 for the period ended 31st March, 1938).

† Statutory provision was made for the repayment (including interest) of the debt outstanding on 1st July, 1934 (amounting to £105,780,000) by half-yearly payments of £2,500,000 commencing on 30th September, 1934. Under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1938, an additional sum of £20,000,000 was repaid on 31st March, 1938, and thereafter the half-yearly payment was reduced to £2,006,259. A further sum of £3,000,000 was repaid on 31st March, 1939, and the half-yearly payment was reduced to £1,931,767.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918,

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES).

An employer was charged with failure to post Trade Board Notices and with underpayment of four male workers. He was fined £2 and £4 respectively with £5 5s. costs. Arrears amounting to £123 5s. 4d. were ordered to be paid.—Rex v. Henry Horace Dilwyn Richards. Port Talbot Borough Police Court. 14th September 1939

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

Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

EDGE TOOL MAKERS, SHEFFIELD.—The Associated Blacksmiths' Forge and Smithy Workers' Society claimed an increase of 2s. a week, for time or piece work, on behalf of its male members aged 21 years and over, employed by Messrs. Hardypick Limited, Messrs. E. & W. Lucas Limited, Messrs. C. T. Skelton and Company Limited and Messrs. Spear and Jackson Limited. The increase was referable to the war bonus paid to the workpeople concerned. The Union contended that during the war national advances in the engineering industry had been given effect to in the heavy edge tool trade. Since the war and up to 1935, reductions in the engineering trade had been applied to the heavy edge tool trade, and since 1935, advances in the engineering trade had also been applied. The advance now asked took effect in the engineering industry as from 5th June, 1939. The Employers contended that increases in the engineering industry had not been automatically applied in the heavy edge tool industry, that the concession of the present claim would prejudice them, as their competitors in Sheffield, or in the Birmingham, Wolverhampton, etc. areas were not covered by the claim; and also that any increase EDGE TOOL MAKERS, SHEFFIELD.—The Associated Blacksmiths' etc. areas were not covered by the claim; and also that any increase in wages cost would affect their export trade. The Court granted the claim.—Award No. 1736; dated 1st September, 1939.

MAINTENANCE MEN, SCOTTISH IRON AND STEEL TRADE.—The Scottish Iron and Steel Trades Joint Committee claimed an increase of 1d. an hour to craftsmen working at a height of 30 feet or over of Id. an hour to craftsmen working at a height of 30 feet or over above ground at the works of the members of No. 1 Division, The Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association. Evidence was submitted by the parties as to the remuneration of maintenance men in the steel, engineering and other industries. Attention was also directed to agreements in operation in the engineering trade in the West of Scotland, providing for an allowance of 1d. an hour to men working on certain repair work at over 30 feet above ground, and to the minimum rates payable to militurely and skilled fitters engaged on maintenance work, which were ld. an hour above the district basis time rate for skilled fitters. The Court decided that the work in question forms part of the ordinary and customary maintenance duties of the men concerned, and provided their rates are not less than 1d. an hour above the recognised district basis time rate for new work in their particular occupation, no extra rate shall be payable unless any particular job is of an exceptionally dangerous character.—Award No. 1737; dated 28th September,

ROCHDALE AND DISTRICT FLANNEL MANUFACTURE.—The Transport and General Workers' Union claimed an advance of 7½ per cent. on the present rates of the workpeople covered by an agreement between the Rochdale and District Flannel Manufacturers' Associabetween the Rochdale and District Flannel Manufacturers' Association and the Union, made on 5th March, 1937. The Union contended that trade was more flourishing than it had been for some time, that the wages of the workpeople concerned compared unfavourably with those of other classes of workpeople in the Rochdale district, and that there had been a steep increase in the cost of certain commodities purchased by working class families. The Rochdale and District Flannel Manufacturers' Association contended that they should not be asked to pay higher wages than their competitors, that their wages should not be judged in relation to such trades as engineering and asbestos manufacture but to the woollen trade in Yorkshire, and that the more flourishing state of the trade was due to the state of emergency. It was also stated by the Association that the contention of the Union as regards the increase in the cost of living was not put before them when the application was made. The Court decided that the rates of wages at present paid shall be augmented by such advances as shall bring them up to the rates provided for in an agreement between the parties dated 13th August, 1931.—Award No. 1738: dated 29th September, 1939.

CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL DECISION.

LOCALLY ENTERED CLERKS EMPLOYED AT H.M. DOCKYARD, MALTA.—The Civil Service Clerical Association claimed an increase in the overtime rates of locally entered clerks employed in H.M. Dockyard, Malta. The parties were heard on 19th July, 1938, when statements were made by both sides. The hearing was then adjourned sine die to enable the Association to consider certain points which had some priced of the Association to consider certain points which had been raised. The parties subsequently notified the Tribunal that it had been jointly agreed not to proceed with the case.

—Award No. 54; dated 28th September, 1939.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS AND HOLIDAYS WITH PAY ACT.

378

CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Flax and Hemp Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order F.H. (40), dated 3rd October, 1939, confirming a variation in the general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 9th October, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become

Brush and Broom Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.B.B. (45), dated 9th September, 1939, confirming a direction for holidays with pay under the Holidays with Pay Act (Northern Ireland), 1938, and specifying 18th September, 1939, as the date from which the same shall become effective.

REGULATIONS.

Rubber Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

Regulations dated September 15, 1939 (S.R. & O. 1939, No. 1211) made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Rubber Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

Aerated Waters Trade Board (Scotland).

Regulations dated October 4, 1939 (S.R. & O. 1939, No. 1367/S. 94) made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Aerated Waters Trade Board (Scotland).

NATIONAL SERVICE (ARMED FORCES) ACT, 1939.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS, 1939.

On 4th September, 1939, the Minister of Labour, by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939, made the National Service (Armed Forces) (Miscellaneous) Regulations, 1939,* the text of which is as follows:—

PART T

GENERAL.

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

 (2) The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies to the interpretation of these Regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of
- (3) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them, that is to say :-
 - "the Act" means the National Service (Armed Forces) Act,
 - 1939; "the applicant" means the person who has made the particular application under consideration;
 "a Committee" means a Military Service (Hardship) Com-

 - "tocal office" means an employment exchange or other office appointed by the Minister for the purpose of the Act and of these Regulations;
 "the Minister" means the Minister of Labour;
 "the Umpire" includes any Deputy Umpire.
- (4) Any reference in these Regulations to a form set out in the Schedule hereto shall include a reference to a form approved by the Minister substantially to the like effect.

PART II.

REGISTRATION.

- 2. Every person who becomes liable to be called up for service under the Act shall furnish at such place and time, in such manner and to such authority or person as may from time to time be notified by the Minister by public notice or otherwise such particulars about himself as the Minister may require.
- 3. Every person who becomes liable to be called up for service under the Act shall make an application to be registered under the Act, and for this purpose shall attend on such date, at such time and at such local office or other place as may be notified by the Minister by public notice or otherwise:

Provided that any such person who is more than six miles from the local office or other place so notified as aforesaid, or who is suffering from some permanent incapacity, may instead of so attending send by post to the said local office or other place on the day on which he is so required to attend as aforesaid, written application for registration in such form as the Minister may from time to time require.

- 4.—(1) A certificate of registration shall be in the form set out in Part I of the Schedule hereto.
- * Statutory Rules and Orders, 1939, No. 1120. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5d. post free).

- (2) If while any person is liable under the Act to be called up for service, a certificate of registration issued to that person is lost, destroyed or defaced, that person shall forthwith report the fact to a local office, and in a case where the certificate is defaced, shall at the same time lodge the certificate at or send it to the local office, and the Minister, on being satisfied that the facts reported are correct and as to the identity of the person making the report, shall, where the certificate has been lost or destroyed or so far defaced as to make it desirable to do so, issue a fresh certificate of registration, and a certificate so issued may be marked in any manner that the Minister may consider suitable for the purpose of indicating that it has been issued under this sub-paragraph
- 5. A notification by an applicant that he has a preference for naval or air force service shall, in the case of a person required to make an application to be registered under the Act, be made at the local office or other place at which he is so required to make application as aforesaid, or at such other local office or place as the Minister may in any particular case allow, and may be made either orally or
- 6. If at any time while a person registered under the Act is liable 6. If at any time while a person registered under the Act is liable under the Act to be called up for service any change occurs in his name or address, he shall forthwith send by post to the address specified thereon th certificate of registration issued to him having first written on the back thereof the name and address which is for the time being his correct name and address.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

- 7. The notice requiring a person to submit himself to medical examination by a medical board shall be in the form set out in Part II of the Schedule hereto.
- 8.—(1) A medical board shall consist of not more than five and not less than three duly qualified medical practitioners appointed for the purposes of the Act by the Minister.

 (2) Where a medical board is unable to complete a medical
- examination on one occasion it may direct the person examined to submit himself to a further medical examination by a medical
- board at a specified time and place.

 (3) A medical board may direct the person examined to submit himself to examination by a consultant examiner.
- 9.—(1) Every person examined by a medical board shall be placed by the medical board into one or other of the following categories, that is to say:—
 - Grade I.—Men who, subject only to such minor disabilities as can be remedied or adequately compensated by artificial means, attain the full normal standard of health and strength and are capable of enduring physical exertion suitable to their age.
 - their age. Grade II.—Those who, while suffering from disabilities disqualifying them for Grade I, do not suffer from progressive organic disease, have fair hearing and vision, are of moderate muscular development and are able to undergo a considerable amount of physical exertion not involving severe strain. Where a man has been placed in this grade solely on account of either defects of visual acuity or of deformities of the lower extremities, or both, the letter (a) shall be inserted after the grade.

 Grade III.—Those who present such marked physical disabilities or evidence of past disease that they are not fit for the
 - amount of exertion required for Grade II.

 Grade IV.—Those who suffer from progressive organic disease
- or are for other reasons permanently incapable of the kind or degree of exertion required for Grade III.
- (2) The category into which the person examined has been placed shall be notified by the medical board to the person examined and to the Minister

PART IV.

ENLISTMENT.

10. An enlistment notice shall be in the form set out in Part III of the Schedule hereto.

Conscientious Objectors.

- 11.—(1) Every person making application to be registered in the register of conscientious objectors shall furnish such particulars about himself as the Minister may require with respect to all or any
 - his name and home address;
 - whether he is single or married; the full name of his father and mother, including his mother's maiden surname:
 - the number of his unemployment book, if any; particulars of his present (or if unemployed, his last)
 - employment;
 particulars of his usual occupation.
- (2) A notification by a person conditionally registered in the register of conscientious objectors of any change in the particulars furnished by him in accordance with this Regulation shall be made in the form set out in Part IV of the Schedule hereto.
- 12. Every person applying to be registered in the register of conscientious objectors shall apply in the same manner as that prescribed by Regulation 3 hereof for persons making application to be registered under the Act.

- 13.—(1) An application to a local tribunal by a person who has been provisionally registered in the register of conscientious objectors shall be in writing in the form set out in Part V of the Schedule hereto, and shall be made within fourteen days of the date on which he was so provisionally registered, or within such further period as the Minister may in any particular case for special receivers allow.
- (2) An appeal to the Appellate Tribunal by an applicant for (2) An appear to the Appenate Iribunal by an application as a conscientious objector who is aggrieved by any order of a local tribunal or by the Minister shall be made within twenty-one days of the date of such order, or within such further period as the Minister may in any particular case for special reasons allow; notice of any such appeal shall be in the form set out in Part VI of the Schedule hereto and shall be given to the Minister or the applicant as the case may be.
- (3) An application to the Appellate Tribunal by a person who claims that an offence in respect of which he is undergoing imprisonment imposed on him by a court martial was committed by reason of his conscientiously objecting to performing military service or to obeying any order in respect of which the offence was committed shall be in writing in the form set out in Part VII of the Schedule

PART VI.

POSTPONEMENT OF LIABILITY TO SERVE IN THE FORCES.

- 14.—(1) An application for the grant or renewal of a post-ponement certificate shall be in writing in the form set out in Part VIII of the Schedule hereto.
- (2) An appeal to the Umpire by an applicant who is aggrieved by a determination of a committee or by the Minister shall be made within twenty-one days of the date of such determination, or within such further period as the Minister may in any particular case for special reasons allow; notice of any such appeal shall be in the form set out in Part IX of the Schedule hereto and shall be given to the Minister or the applicant as the case may be.
- (3) An application for the renewal of a postponement certificate shall be made not later than fourteen days before the expiration of the period for which that certificate was granted or last renewed.

PART VII

PROCEDURE.

- 15. Reasonable notice of the time and place at which a Committee, the Umpire or any local or Appellate Tribunal will sit for the consideration of any case shall be sent to the applicant, addressed to him at his last known address, and where such notice has been given the Committee, Umpire or Tribunal (as the case may be) may proceed to adjudicate on the matter notwithstanding that the applicant is not present.
- 16.—(1) Any case before a Committee may with the consent of the applicant but not otherwise be proceeded with in the absence of any one member of the Committee other than the Chairman, and in any such case the Committee shall be deemed to be properly constituted and the Chairman shall, if the number of the members of the Committee is an even number, have a second or casting vote.
- (2) No person shall act as a member of a Committee during the
 - (a) in which he appears as the representative of the applicant;
 - (b) by which he is or may be directly affected; or
- (c) in which he has taken any part as an official of an Association or as an employer or as a witness or otherwise.
- 17. The quorum necessary to constitute a meeting of a local tribunal shall consist of the Chairman and two other members.
- 18. In cases before a Committee, the Umpire or a local or Appellate Tribunal, the applicant may appear in person or save as hereinafter provided may be represented by a representative of any trade union to which he belongs or by any person who satisfies the Committee, Umpire or Tribunal that he is a relative or personal friend of the party he proposes to represent. In cases before a Committee or the Umpire neither the applicant nor the Minister may be represented by Counsel or Solicitor. In cases before a local or Appellate Tribunal both the applicant and the Minister (if he thinks fit) may be represented by Counsel or Solicitor.
- 19.—(1) A Committee or the Umpire may allow any witness or any person appearing to them to be likely to be affected by their decision to be present during the consideration of any case, but save as aforesaid there shall not be admitted to the sitting of a Committee or the Umpire any member of the public or a repre sentative of any newspaper.
- (2) The hearing of cases before local and Appellate Tribunals shall be in public unless the Chairman in any particular case for special reasons directs that members of the public and representatives of any newspaper shall not be admitted to, or shall withdraw during the hearing of, that case or any part thereof.
- (3) For the purpose of discussing their decisions a Committee, the Umpire or a local or Appellate Tribunal may order all persons not being members of the Committee or Tribunal to withdraw.

- 20. A local or Appellate Tribunal may require the applicant or any person desiring to give evidence to give that evidence on oath and for that purpose the Chairman of the Tribunal shall have power
- 21. The Appellate Tribunal shall sit in two divisions, of which one
- 22. The decision of a majority of a Committee or local or Appellate Tribunal shall be the decision of that Committee or Tribunal as the case may be, but if in the case of a Committee or local Tribunal a decision is not unanimous a statement that one or more of the members dissented and the reasons given by the majority and minority respectively shall be recorded in the report of the proceedings of the Committee or Tribunal.
- 23. Save as otherwise expressly provided in these Regulations, the procedure of a Committee or a local or Appellate Tribunal or of a medical board shall be such as the Chairman thereof may determine and the procedure of the Umpire shall be such as he may

The Schedule appended to the Regulations contains nine Parts,

- I. Form of certificate of registration (Regulation 4 above).
- II. Form of notice requiring a person to submit himself to medical examination by a medical board (Regulation 7 above).
- III. Form of enlistment notice (Regulation 10 above).
- IV. Form of notification, by a person conditionally registered in the register of conscientious objectors, of any change in the particulars furnished by him (Regulation 11
- V. Form of application to a local tribunal by a person provisionally registered in the register of conscientious objectors (Regulation 13 (1) above).
- VI. Form of appeal against decision of a local tribunal regarding a conscientious objector (Regulation 13 (2) above).
- VII. Form of application to the Appellate Tribunal by a person undergoing punishment imposed by Court Martial, who has made application for registration as a conscientious objector (Regulation 13 (3) above).
- VIII. Form of application for grant or renewal of postponement certificate (Regulation 14 (1) above).
- IX. Form of appeal to the Umpire against decision of Military Service (Hardship) Committee (Regulation 14 (2) above).

PREVENTION OF EVASION REGULATIONS,

- THE Minister of Labour, by virtue of the powers conferred on him by section 14 of the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939, and of all other powers in that behalf, has made the National Service (Armed Forces) (Prevention of Evasion) Regulations, 1939,* dated 4th September. The Regulations contain the following provisions:-
- 1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the National Service (Armed Forces) (Prevention of Evasion) Regulations, 1939, and shall come into force on the date hereof.
- (2) The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies to the interpretation of an Act of
- 2.—(1) An employer shall not terminate the employment of any person employed by him—
 - (a) by reason of any duties or liabilities which that person is or may become liable to perform or discharge by virtue of the provisions of the Act, or
 - (b) in order to evade the obligations imposed by subsection (1) of section fourteen of the Act.
- (2) An employer who commits an offence under these Regulations shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.
- 3. In any proceedings for an offence under these Regulations, if the Court before whom the proceedings are taken is of opinion that there is reasonable cause to believe that the duties or liabilities aforesaid caused or contributed to the termination of the employment or that the employment was terminated in order to evade the obligations aforesaid, the employment shall be deemed to have been terminated by reason of such duties or liabilities or in order to evade such obligations unless the employer proves that the termination was for a reason unconnected therewith.
- 4. Where an employer is found guilty of an offence under these Regulations the Court may order him to pay to the person whose employment has been terminated a sum not exceeding an amount equal to twelve weeks' remuneration at the rate at which his remuneration was last payable to him by the employer.
- 5. These Regulations shall only apply to a case where the employment has been terminated before the date upon which the person employed was called up for service under the Act.
- * Statutory Rules and Orders, 1939, No. 1099. H.M. Stationery Office; price ld. net (14d. post free).

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MINISTER OF NATIONAL SERVICE ORDER, 1939.*

THE provisions of this Order, dated 8th September, 1939, were as set out below:

Whereas it is provided by subsection (1) of Section 1 of the Ministers of the Crown (Emergency Appointments) Act, 1939†, that His Majesty may by Order in Council direct that the said Act shall apply to any Minister of the Crown appointed for the purpose of exercising functions connected with the prosecution of any war in which His Majesty may be engaged:

which His Majesty may be engaged:

And whereas it is further provided by Section 5 of the said Act that His Majesty may by Order in Council authorise any such Minister to exercise any such functions concurrently with any functions exercisable, whether under any enactment or otherwise, by any Government Department, and that any such Order may contain such incidental, consequential and supplemental provisions as may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of giving full effect to the Order:

And whereas the Minister of National Service is a Minister of the Crown appointed for the purpose of exercising functions connected with the prosecution of the war in which His Majesty is now engaged:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased by and with the advice of His Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. The Ministers of the Crown (Emergency Appointments) Act, 1939, shall apply to the Minister of National Service.

2. The Minister of National Service may exercise his functions as Minister of National Service concurrently with any functions exercisable, whether under any enactment or otherwise, by the Minister of Labour and may describe himself as the Minister of Labour and National Service.

3. In any Act of Parliament, Order in Council, Order, Rule, Regulation, Byelaw, scheme, deed, contract or other document passed or made before the date of this Order, any reference to the Minister of Labour shall, so far only as may be necessary for the purpose of such concurrent exercise, be construed as a reference to the Minister of Labour and National Service, and any reference to the Ministry of Labour shall be construed accordingly.

4. Anything which has been commenced by or under the authority of the Minister of Labour before the date of this Order may be carried on and completed by or under the authority of the Minister of Labour and National Service.

5. Where at the date of this Order any legal proceeding is pending to which the Minister of Labour is a party, the Minister of Labour and National Service may be substituted in that proceeding for the Minister of Labour, and such proceeding shall not abate by reason of the substitution.

6. This Order may be cited as the Minister of National Service Order, 1939.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—Acreage and production of crops, number of live stock and of agricultural workers, and output and prices of agricultural produce in England and Wales. Agricultural Statistics, 1938. Vol. LXXIII. Part I. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. [S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.]

Choice of Careers.—Careers for secondary school girls (revised July, 1939.) Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 6d.]

Coal-Mining Industry.—Safety provisions for underground work in coal mines. Report to the Preparatory Technical Conference, October, 1939. Vol. I. National Legislation. Vol. II. Draft Recommendations. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1939; price 8s. and gratis respectively.]

LABOUR STATISTICS.—Year-book of Labour Statistics, 1939. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1939; price 8s.]

POOR RELIEF.—Persons in receipt of poor relief (England and Wales, April-June, 1939). Ministry of Health. [S.O. publication; price 6d.]

RIGHTS OF PERFORMERS.—International Labour Conference, twenty-sixth session, Geneva, 1940. Rights of performers in broadcasting, television and the mechanical reproduction of sounds. Report A. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1939; price 2s. 6d.]

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of July, 1939. U.I. Code 8 B. Pamphlet No. 7/1939. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 2d.] (ii) Analytical Guide to decisions by the Umpire respecting claims for benefit. U.I. Code 7. Amendment No. 8. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 3d.]

Weekly Rest.—International Labour Conference, twenty-sixth session, Geneva, 1940. Weekly rest in commerce and offices. Report A. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1939; price 5s.]

Women's Work.—The Law and Women's Work. Studies and Reports Series I (Employment of Women and Children) No. 4. [Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King and Son, Ltd.; price 12s. 6d.]

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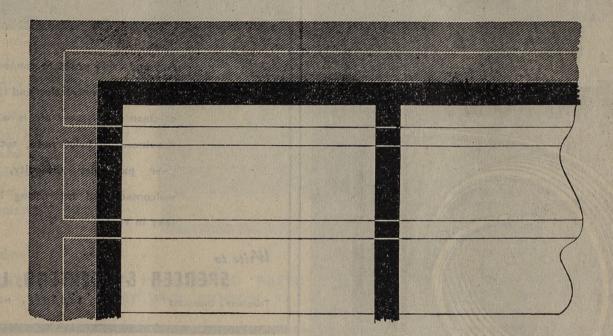
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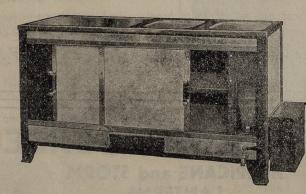
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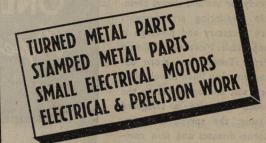
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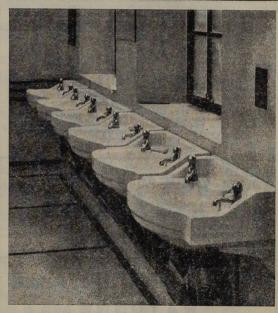
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