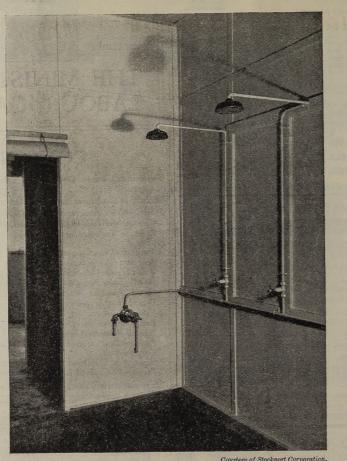


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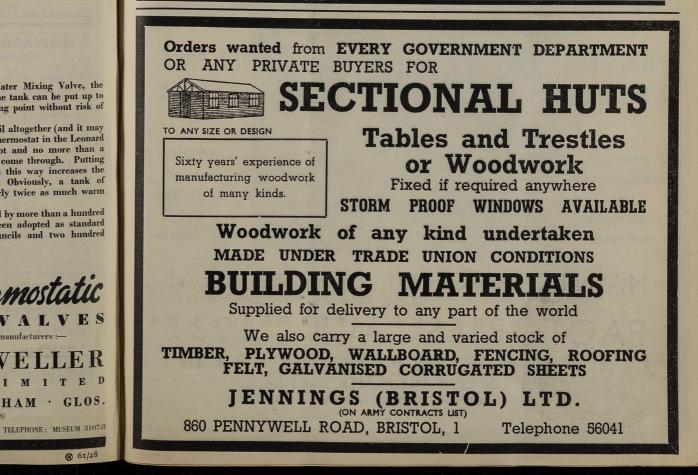


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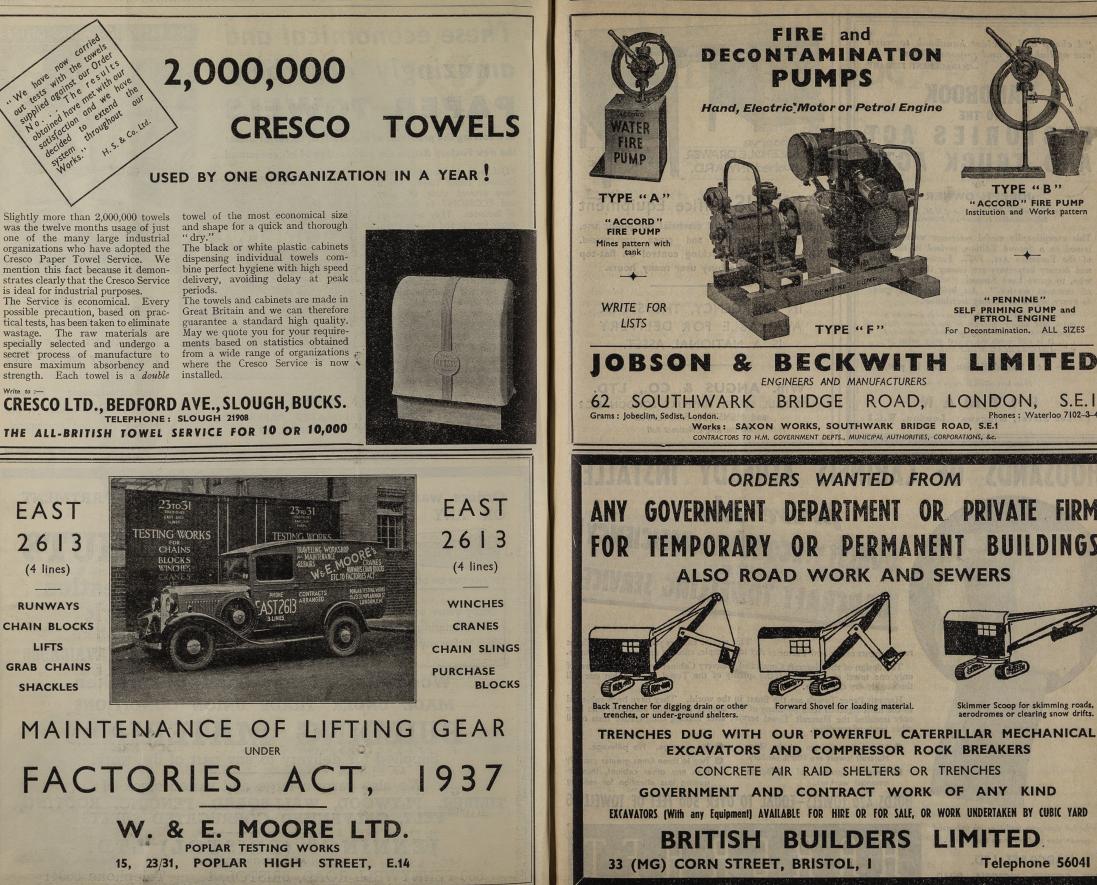
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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

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

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

Numbers Wholly Unemployed (excluding Persons nor-mally in Casual Employment).—At 14th August, 1939, there were 968,108 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 45,528 less than at 10th July, 1939, and 294,235 less than at 15th August, 1938.

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

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

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

Percentages Unemployed.-Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 14th August, 1939, was 8.6, as compared with 8.8 at 10th July, 1939, and 12.2 at 15th August, 1938. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were $8 \cdot 8$ at 14th August, 1939, $9 \cdot 1$ at 10th July, 1939, and 12.6 at 15th August, 1938. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 3.8, 3.9 and 4.2respectively.

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred. -There was an improvement in employment between 10th July and 14th August in coal mining, engineering, 10th July and 14th August in coal mining, engineering, shipbuilding and repairing, building and public works ** The Ministry of Labour and National Service Order*, 1939. S.R.O. 1939, No. 1118.

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

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in August are estimated to have resulted in an increase of about $\pounds 6,900$ in the weekly full-time wages of 169,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of $\pounds 26,000$ in those of 332,500 workpeople.

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

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

COST OF LIVING.

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

TRADE DISPUTES.

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

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

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

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS AND TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS.

TRADE UNIONS.

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

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

Number of Unions in 1938 in comparison with 1937.

On the basis indicated in the second paragraph above, the total On the basis indicated in the second paragraph above, the total number of unions known to have been in existence at the end of 1938 was 1,021, as compared with 1,030 at the end of 1937. Twenty-two unions, with a total membership of 5,039 at the end of 1937, were reported as having been dissolved in 1938; while 7 unions, with an aggregate membership of 17,000 at the end of 1937, ceased to exist as aggregate membership of 17,000 at the end of 1531, oceased to chars as separate units in consequence of amalgamations with other unions. As a result of some of these amalgamations, two new unions were formed, with an aggregate membership of 16,000, and 18 other unions were formed in 1938, with an aggregate membership of 12,500. Of the total of 1,021 unions at the end of 1938, 21 had their headquarters in Northern Ireland.

Membership in 1938 in comparison with 1937.

At the end of 1938 the total membership of all unions included in the statistics was approximately 6,054,000, as compared with 5,843,000 at the end of 1937, showing an increase of 211,000, or $3 \cdot 6$ per cent. The number of males at the end of 1938 was 5,128,000, showing an increase of 180,000, or 3.6 per cent., as compared with the previous year, and the number of females was 926,000, an increase of 31,000,

or 3.5 per cent. The total of 6,054,000 included 36,000 members in branches in Eire and 36,000 in oversea branches of certain unions (compared with 37,000 in Eire and 34,000 in oversea branches in the previous year). The membership in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was thus about 5,982,000 at the end of 1938, as compared with 5,772,000 at the end of 1937; of these totals, the membership in Northern Ireland accounted for 89,000 at the end of each of the years 1937 and

1938. The total memberships given above include a certain number of persons who are members of more than one union and are therefore counted more than once in the figures; but it is estimated, from such information as is available, that the resulting duplication is relatively small, amounting only to about 25,000.

Size of Unions.

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

		1440 1 10	Percentage	es of
Number of Members.	Number of Unions.	Total Member- ship.	Total Number of all Unions.	Total Member- ship of all Unions.
Under 100 100 and under 500 500 ", ", 2,500 2,500 ", ", 5,000 5,000 ", ", 15,000 10,000 ", ", 15,000 15,000 ", ", 25,000 50,000 ", ", 100,000 100,000 or more 	306 287 98 115 75 59 21 21 21 15 12 12	14,000 71,000 67,000 180,000 263,000 416,000 256,000 396,000 547,000 880,000 2,964,000	$30 \cdot 0 28 \cdot 1 9 \cdot 6 11 \cdot 3 7 \cdot 3 5 \cdot 8 2 \cdot 0 2 \cdot 0 1 \cdot 5 1 \cdot 2 1 \cdot 2 1 \cdot 2 $	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \\ 6 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \\ 14 \cdot 5 \\ 49 \cdot 0 \end{array} $
Totals	1,021	6,054,000	100.0	100.0

It will be seen that, while the number of unions with a membership of under 1,000 was 691, or nearly 68 per cent. of the total number, such unions accounted for only 2.5 per cent. of the total number, of all unions. On the other hand, there were 39 unions each with a membership of 25,000 or over, whose aggregate membership amounted to more than 72 per cent. of the total for all unions. Nearly one-half of the total membership was concentrated in the 12 largest unions.

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

Industrial Distribution of Membership.

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

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

Comparison with 1913 and with 1920.

The second of the detailed Tables given on page 351 shows the The second of the detailed Tables given on page 351 shows the total membership in each of the main groups of unions at the end of 1913 and 1920, and of each of the years 1936, 1937 and 1938. In comparison with 1920—the year in which trade union membership reached its highest point—the aggregate membership at the end of 1938 was less by over 2,290,000, or approximately 27 per cent. As compared with 1913, however, the aggregate total membership at the end of 1938 showed an increase of over 1,900,000, or 46 per cent. Totals for 1892-1938.

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

Year. Number of Trade Unions at end of		Mem	bership at en Year.	d of .	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on
- 1085 - 12 112121		Males.	Females.	Total.	Membership o previous Yea
892 897 902 9012 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 931 933 934 933 934 935 936 937 938	$\begin{array}{c} 1,233\\ 1,353\\ 1,353\\ 1,252\\ 1,269\\ 1,269\\ 1,225\\ 1,225\\ 1,241\\ 1,225\\ 1,241\\ 1,360\\ 1,384\\ 1,360\\ 1,384\\ 1,275\\ 1,232\\ 1,192\\ 1,194\\ 1,164\\ 1,159\\ 1,142\\ 1,159\\ 1,142\\ 1,159\\ 1,142\\ 1,108\\ 1,081\\ 1,081\\ 1,063\\ 1,049\\ 1,035\\ 1,030\\ 1,021\\ \end{array}$	Thousands. Not.av 1,584 2,263 3,026 3,702 3,708 3,868 4,018 4,621 5,324 6,600 7,006 5,628 4,753 4,607 4,753 4,607 4,753 4,607 4,753 4,607 4,753 4,607 4,730 4,671 4,407 4,125 4,011 4,056 3,859 3,698 3,661 3,854 4,106 4,495 4,948 5,128	Thousands. allable 147 156 250 390 433 437 491 626 878 1,209 1,326 1,342 1,342 1,005 872 812 814 835 812 794 795 802 793 765 746 731 736 761 800 895 926	Thousands. 1,576 1,731 2,013 2,513 3,416 4,135 4,145 4,359 4,644 5,499 6,533 5,625 5,429 5,544 5,506 5,219 4,806 4,822 4,624 4,842 4,624 4,459 5,295 5,843 6,054	Per cent. + $2 \cdot 0^*$ + $5 \cdot 3^*$ + $5 \cdot 0^*$ + $7 \cdot 2^*$ + $18 \cdot 4$ + $21 \cdot 3$ + $6 \cdot 5$ + $18 \cdot 4$ + $21 \cdot 3$ + $21 \cdot 3$ + $20 \cdot 5$ - $15 \cdot 2$ - $3 \cdot 5$ - $15 \cdot 2$ - $5 \cdot 7$ + 10^* +

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

FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS.

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

End of Year.	Number of Federations.	Approximate Gross Total Membership‡	End of Year.	Number of Federations.	Approximate Gross Total Membership ‡
1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925	125 137 148 163 182 152 134 112 101 91 88 86 78	4,370,000 4,730,000 4,943,000 6,481,000 8,631,000 9,896,000 10,731,000 8,606,000 6,220,000 6,220,000 6,220,000 4,412,000 4,165,000	1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938	78 75 68 69 67 67 65 66 65 63 64 62 61	3,871,000 3,408,000 3,228,000 3,225,000 3,253,000 2,885,000 2,755,000 2,712,000 2,750,000 2,844,000 2,833,000 2,976,000

* Average annual increase in five-year period. † See * note in the first column on this page. ‡ Excluding certain affiliated unions (of relatively small membership) which have their head offices in Eire or overseas.

The reduction in the number of federations from 182 at the end of

1917 to 61 at the end of 1938 is largely due to amalgamations. At the end of 1938 the largest federations were the Mineworkers' Fe deration of Great Britain, representing an affiliated membership of over 500,000, and the General Federation of Trade Unions, to which were affiliated 91 organisations in various industries, paying fees on a membership of 351,000. Other large federations included were the membership of 351,000. Other large federations included were the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions of the United Kingdom; the United Textile Factory Workers' Association and the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation (covering various organisations in the cotton industry); the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation; and the National Federation of Buildi g Trades Operatives.

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

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

REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS.

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

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

ndi pedia, qu <u>itras</u> al antisi	1938.	1937.	
Number of Unions on Register at end of year	426	433	
Membership at end of year	4,867,055	4,695,070	3
Income— From members From Ministry of Labour (unemployment insurance	£ 8,749,610	£ 8,364,927	7
administration expenses) From other sources	42,795 788,447	22,099 709,616	Alterna Contraction
Expenditure— Unemployment, travelling and emigration benefit Dispute benefit Sick and accident benefit Funeral benefit Other benefits Other benefits From Political Fund Grants, etc., to federations, other societies, etc. Working expenses and other outgoings	866,170 148,227 627,251 377,714 1,166,090 396,501 117,199 358,814 3,479,832	509,800 335,935 662,089 381,481 1,115,483 376,937 125,544 317,010	1
Total funds at end of year	20,013,963	18,105,151	10
Unemployment insurance bene- fit paid on behalf of Ministry of Labour	2,336,254	1,199,585	2

In addition to the above there were 95 registered associations

of employers in 1938, with a membership of 53,782. It should be noted that the figures given in the above Table relate only to registered trade unions, the membership of which amounted to about four-fifths of that of all trade unions.[†]

*Registered Trade Unions: Statistical Summary, 1928-1938. Registry of Friendly Societies. H.M. Stationery Office: price 2d. net (2¹/₂d. post free). † See preceding article.

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS, 1939.

THE seventy-first Annual Trades Union Congress met at Bridlington on 4th and 5th September, 1939. Owing to the outbreak of war the proceedings were considerably curtailed and the Congress was adjourned at the end of the second day's business. The President was Mr. Joseph Hallsworth, Chairman of the General Council. The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress, as shown in the statistical statement compiled by the General Council, was 659; the number of organisations affiliated to the Congress including those organisations with an aggregate membership of

was 555; the humber of organisations annated to the congress (including those organisations, with an aggregate membership of about 25,600, which did not appoint delegates) was 170*, with a membership of approximately 4,669,000 at the end of 1938. The following Table shows the total memberships of the affiliated unions, grouped according to the classification adopted by the Department for its annual statistics of membership of *all* trade unions; comparative figures are also given for 1938.

		1939	pidret?'		193	8. 2010 107
Group of Organisations.	Number of Organisations.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Members at end of 1938.	Number of Organisations.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Members at end of 1937.
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc	1 5	8 111	45,000 592,494	1 6 6	9 108	40,500 556,441
Pottery and Glass	6	4	24,846	0	2	26,195
etc Textile Clothing	48 26* 8	95 106 29	788,771 303,468 197,877	46 26* 8	94 110 30	730,526 316,791 189,491
Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture	9	11	62,447	. 9	9	60,925
Paper, Printing, etc	13	33	187,288	13	34	178,648
Building, Public Works Contract- ing, etc	8	28	312,908	8	27	290,030
Railway Service	3 2	24 13	483,765 59,499	3 2	24 12	479,721 59,500
etc.) and General Labour Commerce, Distribution and Finance—	6	118	1,109,438	6	115	1,072,750
Commerce and Distribution Banking and Insurance	63	28 10	274,754 52,940	63	25 10	259,192 49,907
Local Government Entertainments and Sport	63	21 2	90,050 15,410	63	18	75,428 12,679
All Other Groups	17	18	68,231	18	20	61,893
TOTALS	170*	659	4,669,186	170*	650	4,460,617

The total membership of the affiliated unions at the end of 1938 showed an increase of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as compared with the end of 1937. The total for the end of 1938 is made up of 4,116,601 males and 552,585 females, each of these numbers representing an increase of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as compared with the previous year.

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

ACCIDENTS TO RAILWAY SERVANTS.

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

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

The returns distinguish (i) train accidents (i.e. accidents to trains. rolling stock, permanent way, etc.); (ii) movement accidents (*i.e.* accidents caused by or connected with the movement of railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents); and (iii) non-movement accidents (*i.e.* accidents on railway premises not due to train acci-dents or to the movement of any railway vehicles). Of the servants killed, 7 lost their lives owing to train accidents, 193 to movement accidents, and 39 to non-movement accidents. For servants injured the corresponding figures were 62, 2,628 and 13,844 respectively. The Report contains a detailed analysis of these figures, and examines at some length the circumstances in which accidents occurred.

* In some of the textile trades not only are amalgamated associations represented as such, but the branch associations of which they consist send separate delegates. These branch associations have not been reckoned as arate organisations. Cmd. 6054. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 1d. post free).

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NATIONAL SERVICE (ARMED FORCES) ACT, 1939.

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

the present emergency. All persons already registered under that Act will be deemed to be duly registered under the new Act, and they will be liable to be called up for service under the new Act although not covered by a Proclamation.

IOINT RECRUITING BOARDS AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEES.

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

these Boards are also considering applications from men under the age of 25 belonging to any of the following classes, whether University men or not, who volunteer for service in the Forces :

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

Certificates in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering, or with the Associateship of the Institute of Chemistry;

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

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

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

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

CENTRAL REGISTER FOR USE DURING THE WAR.

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

The object of the Central Register is to ensure that in wartime work of national importance, for which specialist qualifications are necessary, is performed by those persons best qualified to undertake it. There is no obligation on employers to notify their vacancies to, or accept persons from, the Central Register, but it is hoped that many employers whose firms are engaged on work of national importance will find the Central Register of great assistance. No charge is made for the service. A Classification Guide, containing a list of the occupations of persons on the Register, and order cards on which vacancies may be notified, may be obtained, by firms engaged on Government Contracts, by application to the Central Register, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND ASSISTANCE.

EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

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

Unemployment Insurance (Emergency Powers) Act, 1939. This Act gives the Minister of Labour power to modify or suspend, by regulations, the operation of certain of the provisions of the Unem-ployment Insurance Acts, 1935 to 1939, for the purpose of adapting

ployment Insurance Acts, 1935 to 1939, for the purpose of adapting the statutory system of unemployment insurance to war conditions. The emergency powers do not include power to alter the rates of contribution and benefit, or the provisions as to the Exchequer contribution and Treasury advances to the Unemployment Fund. The Regulations may make provision for financial adjustment between the Unemployment Fund and the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries, if provision is made for the payment of benefit under the State Scheme to persons insured under the Special Schemes Special Schemes. The provisions of Section 105 of the Unemployment Insurance

Act, 1935, with regard to regulations made under that Act will apply in like manner to regulations made under the new Act.

apply in like manner to regulations made under the new Act. Unemployment Assistance (Emergency Powers) Act, 1939. Under this Act, the Minister of Labour is empowered, subject to the approval of the Treasury, to make regulations to extend the class of persons to whom an allowance may be granted under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934, so as to include persons who are in distress as a result of circumstances caused by the war. The Minister may also make regulations to modify or suspend the operation of any of the provisions of the Unemployment Assistance Act, with the exception of the provisions relating to the assessment of needs and those which safeguard certain household resources. The Act provides that any payments made by way of allowances under the Unemployment Assistance Act during an emergency, under arrangements approved by the Minister of Labour and the Treasury, shall be deemed to be allowances duly granted thereunder, even though any one or more

allowances duly granted thereunder, even though any one or more of the requirements of that Act may not have been complied with. All regulations made under this Act must be laid before Parliament, as soon as may be after they are made, and if either House of Parliament, within the next twenty-eight days on which it has sat, resolves that a regulation be annulled, it shall thereupon cease to have effect.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION ACT, 1939.

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

For the purpose of the initial compilation of the Register a duty is placed upon prescribed persons to make returns at the appointed time. On the collection of the returns an identity card will be issued in respect of each person included in the return. This card must be

in respect of each person included in the return. This card must be produced by the person responsible for its custody whenever required to do so by a constable in uniform or any other authorised person. The Act authorises the making of regulations to provide for keeping the register up-to-date, by requiring information to be supplied as to any change affecting the accuracy of the original registration of any registered person (e.g. removal from one locality to another) and by collecting particulars with respect to registered persons dying or leaving the United Kingdom, in addition to obtaining returns in respect of persons entering or born in the United Kingdom, after the date of the original register. Local and central registers recording such changes will be established.

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

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

RENT RESTRICTIONS ACT, 1939.

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

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

SCHEDULE OF RESERVED OCCUPATIONS.

OCCUPATIONS. A revised edition of the Schedule of Reserved Occupations* has been issued by the Ministry of Labour. The purpose of the Schedule, as explained in the introductory notes given in Part I, is to ensure that workpeople required for the maintenance of necessary produc-tion or essential services are not accepted for service in which their skill and experience will not be used. It will also secure that the armed forces and the civil defence services obtain such men, especially tradesmen, as they require, with the minimum of dis-turbance to essential production and services. Part II of the Schedule contains a list of occupations against each of which an age is printed. In general, men who follow any of these occupations, whether they be employees or employers, or work on their own account, cannot be accepted for whole-time service in any of the services of national defence if they are of or above the age mentioned. Men below the age specified can be accepted in any of those services subject to the restriction, in the case of certain occupations, that a man may be accepted only if he is required in his trade capacity. Women in occupations specified in Part II of the Schedule, and in a further list of occupations given in Part III, can be accepted for whole-time service, in any of the services of national defence only in their tarde service, in any of the services of national defence only in their tarde service, in any of the services of national defence only in their tarde service, in any of the services of national defence only in their tarde service, in any of the services of national defence only in their tarde service, in any of the services of national defence only in their tarde service, in any of the services of national defence only in their tarde service, in any of the services of national defence only in their tarde services of national defence only if he is required in his THE Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories for the year 1938, which has recently been published,* reviews the work of the Factory Department of the Home Office during that year. Factory Department of the Home Office during that year. The Report states that the principal event during the year was the coming into force of the Factories Act, 1937, on 1st July, 1938. Since this Act had been passed in July, 1937, a full year had been available before compliance with the new provisions became legally necessary. During this interval many, and probably most, firms made arrangements to secure compliance in good time by modifying, where necessary, their hours of work and by altering their machines and provisions to charge the secure to be a secure to be where necessary, their hours of work and by altering their machines and premises so as to observe the new safety and welfare requirements. Although in many instances difficulties arose which called for careful consideration and rendered some delay inevitable, employers with few exceptions fully accepted their new responsibilities and showed a general desire to secure rapid compliance, and by the end of the year most of the difficulties experienced had been surmounted. As regards hours of employment, numerous applications for the special modifications which the Act empowers the Secretary of State to grant were received both from industrial associations and from individual firms, and many of these were still under consideration at the end of the year. at the end of the year. During 1938 there was a distinct decrease in the number of

be accepted for whole-time service, in any of the services of national defence, only in their trade capacity, except that (a) women in any occupation may be accepted for nursing and first-aid services, and (b) women under the age of 25 in the retail distributive trades may be accepted for any branch of service. The restrictions imposed by the Schedule do not apply to part-time service in the civil defence services

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

PROVINCIAL ORGANISATION OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

ALTERATION OF DIVISIONAL AREAS. CONSEQUENT upon the appointment of twelve Regional Commis-sioners for the co-ordination of measures of civil defence there has been a revision, as from 25th August, 1939, of the provincial organisa-tion of the Ministry of Labour. Twelve administrative Divisions have been created in place of the nine previously existing and this has involved adjustments in the areas of all Divisions except Wales. A list of the new Divisions showing the area covered by each is given below. given below.

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

Northern : Northumberland, Durham and the North Riding of Vorkshire

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

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

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

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

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

urban districts of Chigwell and Waltham Holy Cross. In the County of Kent, the municipal boroughs of Beckenham, Bexley, Bromley and Erith, and the urban districts of Chislehurst and Sidcup, Crayford, Orpington and Penge. In the County of Surrey, the county borough of Croydon, the municipal boroughs of Barnes, Beddington and Wallington, Epsom and Ewell, Kingston-on-Thames, Malden and Coombe, Mitcham, Richmond, Surbiton, Sutton and Cheam and Wimbledon, and the urban districts of Banstead, Carshalton, Coulsdon and Purley, Esher and Marten and Marden.

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

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

Southern: Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Surrey (less the portion in London Division) and in Dorsetshire, the municipal borough of Poole, the urban district of Wimborne Minster and the rural district of Wimborne and Cranborne. South-Western : Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire (less the ortion in Southern Division), Somersetshire, Devonshire and ornwall.

Wales : Flintshire, Denbighshire, Montgomeryshire, Merioneth-shire, Caernarvonshire, Anglesey, Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, Monmouthshire, Glamorganshire, Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire and Cardiganshire.

In England and Wales, after several years of continuous decrea In England and Wales, after several years of continuous decreases, the total number of workers showed an increase during the year of $2\cdot 2$ per cent., a slight decrease in the number of regular workers being more than counterbalanced by the relatively large increase in the number of casual workers. In Scotland, however, the total number of workers declined slightly. Midland : Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire and Herefordshire. North Western : Cumberland, Westmorland, Lancashire, Cheshire and the High Peak Parliamentary Division of Derbyshire. Scotland : All counties.

• H.M. Stationery Office. Price 9d. net.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES FOR 1938.

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

important additional safeguards contained in the Factories Act, 1937, and to the various industrial diseases. A specially satis-factory feature of the year was the marked reduction in cases of lead poisoning to a total of 96 in 1938, a figure which compares with 1.058 in 1900

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

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

NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

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

velav roman kred	Reg Wor	ular kers.		ual kers.	All Classes.		
	1939.	1938.	1939.	1938.	1939.	1938.	
and the second	1 martin		England a	nd Wales	s.		
Male Workers— 21 years and over Under 21 years	374,900 95,400	381,700 90,200	57,300 5,900	47,900 6,300	432,200 101,300	429,600 96,500	
Total, male workers	470,300	471,900	63,200	54,200	533,500	526,100	
Women and girls	40,200	41,500	32,600	25,500	72,800	67,000	
Total, both sexes	510,500	513,400	95,800	79,700	606,300	593,100	
	The second se	an in	Scot	land.	nna cirila Lagada	and and a state	
Male Workers— 21 years and over Under 21 years	56,300 18,500	57,600 18,400	6,500 2,000	6,000 2,100	62,800 20,500	63,600 20,500	
Total, male workers	74,800	76,000	8,500	8,100	83,300	84,100	
Women and girls	14,200	15,000	5,700	5,200	19,900	20,200	
Total, both sexes	89,000	91,000	14,200	13,300	103,200	104,300	

* Cm 1 6081. H.M. Stati onerv Office. Price 2s. net (2s. 2d. post free).

EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST : GENERAL SUMMARY.

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

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

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

Among insured persons, aged 16–64, the percentage unemployed † in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 14th August, 1939, was 8.6compared with 8.8 at 10th July, 1939, and 12.2 at 15th August, 1938. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 8.8f at 14th August, 1939, 9.1 at 10th July, 1939, and 12.6 at 15th August, 1938. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 3.8^+ , 3.9 and 4.2 respectively.

At 14th August, 1939, the numbers of unemployed persons on the

At 14th August, 1939, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 968,108 wholly unemployed, 211,978 temporarily stopped, and 51,606 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,231,692. This was 24,732 less than at 10th July, 1939, and 527,550 less than at 15th August, 1938. The total of 1,231,692 persons on the registers in Great Britain, at 14th August, 1939, included 615,359 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 438,695 with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 30,294 persons with applications for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 147,344 other persons, of whom 44,370 were juveniles under 16 years of age

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

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

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

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

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

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment showed

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

Textile Industries.-In the cotton industry employment showed a further improvement in August, and a shortage of weavers was

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

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

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

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

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

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

Building, Woodworking, etc.-In the building industry employment showed a further improvement and was good on the whole. In individual occupations it was good with carpenters, bricklayers, masons and plumbers, fair with slaters and tilers and painters, and moderate with plasterers. In brick manufacture employment showed little change and continued fairly good. Employment in the furnishing trades showed little change, and though slack in some districts it was fairly good on the whole; with

millsawyers and coachbuilders also there was little change and employment remained good.

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

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

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

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

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS AT 14TH AUGUST,

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

And The Street Parts	Persons no Regular Em		Persons normally	DUCE MONT
and and the state of the state	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	in Casual Employ- ment.	Total.
Salit administration in Salit administration from defendantion in a	GREAT]	BRITAIN.	actic bas	artin au an- tart bank aitan fra d
Men Boys Women Hirls	729,87 ¹ 7 35,353 167,754 35,124	129,093 2,866 75,761 4,258	49,782 128 1,694 2	908,752 38,347 245,209 39,384
Total	968,108	211,978	51,606	1,231,692
Increase (+) or Decrease () as com- pared with 10th July, 1939 15th August, 1938	- 45,528 - 294,235	+ 21,614 - 227,046	- 818 - 6,269	- 24,732 - 527,550
GREAT	BRITAIN AND	Northern I	RELAND.	Rotton .
Men Boys Women Hirls	768,420 37,402 182,061 36,199	130,677 2,895 78,555 4,421	52,332 130 1,711 2	951,429 40,427 262,327 40,622
Total	1,024,082	216,548	54,175	1,294,805
ncrease (+) or Decrease (-) as com- pared with 10th July, 1939 15th August, 1938	- 50,290 - 310,218	+ 19,353 - 231,784	- 392 - 6,465	- 31,329 - 548,467

September, 1939. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

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

Division.	Ag	neral an ricultur chemes.	al	and the second	Genera Scheme		Agi	ricu che
A DESCRIPTION OF THE OWNER OF	Males.	Fe- males.	Tota!	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	F ma
London S. Eastern S. Western Midlands N. Eastern N. Western Northern Scotland Wales Special Schemes	$5 \cdot 8 4 \cdot 6 4 \cdot 2 7 \cdot 3 8 \cdot 8 12 \cdot 8 14 \cdot 0 12 \cdot 1 15 \cdot 4 2 \cdot 0 $	$5 \cdot 7 4 \cdot 7 4 \cdot 0 8 \cdot 2 6 \cdot 4 10 \cdot 0 8 \cdot 1 9 \cdot 2 10 \cdot 8 0 \cdot 5 $	$5 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 8 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 3 \\ 14 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 4$	$5 \cdot 8 5 \cdot 2 4 \cdot 6 7 \cdot 5 9 \cdot 1 12 \cdot 9 14 \cdot 3 12 \cdot 7 15 \cdot 8 2 \cdot 0 $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 5 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 8 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$5 \cdot 8 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \\ 7 \cdot 7 \\ 8 \cdot 4 \\ 11 \cdot 9 \\ 13 \cdot 3 \\ 11 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 4$	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ \end{array} $	5466688126
GREAT BRITAIN	8.7	7.3	8.3	9.1	7.3	8.6	3.1	7
N. IRELAND	20.4	17.6	19.5	21.3	17.5	19.9	14.5	22
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	9.0	7.6	8.6	9.3	7.6	8.8	3.6	7

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

(1) NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED ON REGISTERS

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

Date.	TR 3.S		Great Brit	ain.		A COMPANY
in an entropy	Men 18 and over.	Boys 14–17.	Women 18 and over.	Girls 14–17.	Total 14 and over.	
1938.	in puddelle y	12/19/ 0363	and the second	Rectional P	ha de biro	1
15 August	1,280,618	58,629	363,535	56,460	1,759,242	1
12 Sept.	1,321,251	58,392	362,718	56,257	1,798,618	i
17 October	1,318,423	51,996	358,269	52,539	1,781,227	15
14 November		51,010	360,306	50,104	1,828,103	1
12 December 1939.	1,384,922	45,549	356,580	44,321	1,831,372	1
16 January	1,509,947	64,231	399,756	65,092	2,039,026	2
13 February	1,402,417	55,191	380,664	58,446	1,896,718	15
13 March	1,285,366	44,268	349,133	48,162	1,726,929	1
17 April	1,217,085	48,935	327,116	51,258	1,644,394	1
15 May	1,108,893	36,335	304,813	42,241	1,492,282	1
12 June	1,022,790	28,264	266,836	31,689	1,349,579	1
10 July	953,859	27,151	245,930	29,484	1,256,424	1
14 August	908,752	38,347	245,209	39,384	1,231,692	

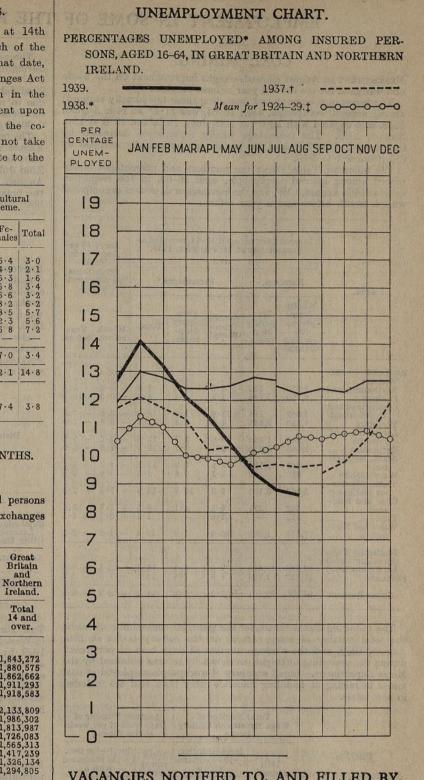
(2) PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AMONG INSURED PERSONS.

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

Data		al and		General Scheme.‡			Agricultural Scheme.		
Date.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males	Total
1938.						du etc.	W. Walt	Contraction of the second	
15th August	12.6	11.2	12.2	13.2	11.2	12.6	3.9	7.8	4.2
12th Sept	12.9	10.9	12.4	13.5	11.0	12.8	3.8	7.8	4.1
17th October 14th November	13.4	10:7	$12 \cdot 3$ $12 \cdot 7$	13.5	$10.8 \\ 10.7$	$12.7 \\ 13.0$	4.1	7.4	4.3
12th December 1939.	13.6	10.5	12.7	14.0	10.7	12.9	4.8	18.6 38.9	5·7 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		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		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 14th August	9·4 9·0	7.4	8.8	9·7 9·3	7·4 7·6	9·1 8·8	3.8	6·2 7·4	3.9

* 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. ⁴ The Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries, for which divisional figures are not available, are shown separately. ⁴ Including the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries.

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VACANCIES NOTIFIED TO, AND FILLED BY. EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

		eks ended	Period 23rd Aug., 1938, to 21st Aug., 1939.						
	21st Au	g., 1939.	Vacancies	Notified.	Vacancies Filled.§				
	Vacancies notified.	Vacancies filled.§	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a year before.	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a year before.			
Ien Joys Vomen Hirls	153,580 34,236 63,081 33,176 284,073	137,943 27,268 46,737 26,399 238,347	2,026,758 339,591 777,308 322,110 3,465,767	$ \begin{array}{r} + 376,191 \\ - 622 \\ + 31,422 \\ + 271 \\ + 407,262 \end{array} $	1,872,537 267,607 600,110 251,984 2,992,238	$ \begin{array}{r} + 355,328 \\ + 7,716 \\ + 34,771 \\ + 5,304 \\ + 403,119 \\ \end{array} $			

* 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, to August, 1939.
The method of counting the unemployed was altered in September, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE). The effect of the change is shown by the two points for that month.
Excluding the period April, 1926, to March, 1927, and agricultural workers, for whom no figures were available.
* "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B engagements) in which the work of the Evonage sor placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 21st August, 1939, the average number of such placings of men and women was 5,427 per week.

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September, 1939. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT in August showed a slight improvement on the whole and was good for the time of year in most districts.

and was good for the time of year in most districts. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was $11\cdot1^*$ at 14th August, 1939, as compared with $12\cdot0^*$ at 10th July, 1939, and 18\cdot0 at 15th August, 1938. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by $0\cdot3$ (from $7\cdot6$ to $7\cdot3$) and the percentage temporarily stopped by $0\cdot6$ (from $4\cdot4$ to $3\cdot8$). The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unem-ployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the respective

ployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 14th August, 1939, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before :--

·	Insured unem	persons, ployed a	rded as 939.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total				
Area.	Numbers.		Pe	rcentage	s.*	Percentages as compared with a		
	Wholly Unem- ployed (in- cluding Casuals).	Tem- porary Stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary Stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND								
WALES: Northumberland Durham	2,570 8,750	113 1,746	5·5 7·2	0·3 1·4	5·8 8·6	- 0.2 + 0.3	$-2.8 \\ -12.9$	
Cumberland and Westmorland Yorkshire	1,062 7,120	164 9,835	12·9 4·9	1.9 6.8	14·8 11·7	- 0.5 - 0.4	$-7 \cdot 2$ -8 \cdot 9	
Lancashire and Cheshire Derbyshire	7,269	1,550 3,855	10.6 3.1	2·3 7·7	12·9 10·8	- 2.5 - 1.9	- 5·2 - 5·9	
Notts. and Lei- cester Warwickshire	2,441	5,108	4.2	8·9 0·6	13·1 3·8	- 9·3 - 0·4	-7.7 -2.5	
Staffs., Worces- ter and Salop Glos. and Som-	2,869	6,162	5.0	10.9	15.9	+ 7.3	+ 2.8	
erset Kent	389 122	371	4·2 1·8	4.1	8·3 1·8	+ 3.4 + 0.1	$- \frac{8 \cdot 6}{8 \cdot 3}$	
Wales and Mon- mouth	17,671	1,588	10.4	1.0	11.4	- 1.3	- 7.1	
England & Wales (including areas notshownabove) SCOTLAND	52,788 10,232	30,593 1,508	7·0 9·9	4·1 1·4	11·1 11·3	- 0.8 - 1.8	-7.1 -5.3	
GREAT BRITAIN	63,020	32,101	7.3	3.8	11.1	- 0.9	- 6.9	

The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 19th August, 1939, and the average number of days worked per week[†] during the preceding fortnight, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

	Wage Ear	Number ners on Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week at the Mines.†		
Districts.	19th August,	Inc. $(+)$ (-) as converse with	ompared	Week ended 19th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
200	1939.	Month before.	Year before.	August, 1939.	Month before.	Year before.
-	- Andrew State	Per	Per	Davs.	Days.	Days.
ENGLAND AND WALES :		cent.	cent.			+0.20
Northumberland	44,763	- 0.0	+ 0.2	5.20	+0.09	
Durham	112,646	+ 0.1	- 0.1	5.19	+0.06	+0.65
Cumberland and West-				E FO	0.00	10.00
morland	6,756	+ 0.3	+ 4.2	5.58	-0.06	+0.26
South Yorkshire	96,719	- 0.8	+ 0.3	4.80	+0.31	+0.50
West Yorkshire	43,546	- 0.3	+ 0.0	4.34	+0.08	+0-17
Lancs. and Cheshire	55,998	- 0.2	- 3.1	5.12	+1.02	+0.44
Derbyshire	44,356	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	4.01	+0.52	+0.33
Notts. and Leicester	54,747	- 0.3	+ 1.5	4.83	+0.62	+0.69
Warwick	16,547	- 0.1	+ 0.1	5.72	+0.41	+0.39
North Staffordshire South Staffs., ‡ Worcs.	23,699	- 0.6	+ 3.2	4.62	-0.53	+0.13
and Salop	25,884	- 0.4	- 2.6	5.54	+0.81	+1.15
Glos. and Somerset	8,204	- 0.6	- 3.3	5.40	+0.12	+0.23
Kent	6,425	- 0.6	+ 1.9	5.57		+0.17
North Wales	9,479	+ 0.2	- 1.5	5.33	-0.23	-0.09
South Wales and Mon.	129,799	+ 0.0	- 2.3	5.49	-0.06	+0.29
England and Wales	679,568	- 0.2	- 0.5	5.04	+0.23	+0.43
SCOTLAND :	E ARTTON -	Fage de	1	Start and	14.132	1
Mid.and EastLothians	13,155	- 0.4		5.87	+0.79	
Fife and Clackmannan	22,575	- 0.9	- 2.3	5.64	+3.07	+0.24
Rest of Scotland	51,670	- 0.3	- 0.4	5.83	+3.14	+0.39
Scotland	87,400	- 0.5	- 0.7	5.78	+2.76	+0.42
GREAT BRITAIN	766,968	- 0.2	- 0.5	5.13	+0.53	+0.43

* The percentages unemployed among insured workpeople at 10th July 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 the issue of this GAZETTE for November next, when information will be available as to the number of unemployment books exchanged in July of this year. † See footnote † in next column. ‡ Including Cannock Chase.

The average number of coal winding days lost in Great Britain during the week ended 19th August, 1939, was 0.65 of a day, of which 0.37 was due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 22nd July, 1939, was 1.17 days per week, of which 0.56 of a day was due to want of trade and 0.55 of a day to holidays; that for the fortnight ended 20th August, 1938, was 1.07 days per week of which 0.00 for a day was d which 0.56 of a day to holidays.

fortnight ended 20th August, 1938, was 1.07 days per week of which 0.90 of a day was due to want of trade. The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 19th August 1939, as reported to the Mines Department, was 15,577,100 tons, as compared with 17,682,300 tons in the four weeks ended 22nd July, 1939, and 15,092,000 tons in the four weeks ended 20th August, 1938. The four weeks ended 19th August, 1939, included the holidays-with-pay period in some districts and the figures for both 1938 and 1939 were affected by the August Bank Holiday.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during August continued good on the whole; it was considerably better than in August, 1938. The percentage un-employed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 6.6* at 14th August, 1939, as compared with 6.5* at 10th July, 1939, and 28.9 at 15th August, 1938. The Table below summarises the information received from employers who furnished returns. The increase in the numbers of work after holidays.

work after holidays.

employee	d at Mines	included	Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines.†			
Week ended 19th	Dec. (-)) as com-	Week ended 19th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com pared with a		
Aug, 1939.	Month before.	Year before.	Aug, 1939.	Month before.	Year	
2,763	Per cent. + 13.4	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 28 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	Days. 5.91	Days. + 0.14	Days. + 3.00	
1,762 1,854	+ 0.7 + 0.2	-1.2 + 1.9	6.00 5.96	+ 0.32	+ 1.2	
6,379	+ 5.6	+ 11.0	5.95	+ 0.15	+ 1.50	
	employee in Week ended -19th Aug, 1939. 2,763 1,762 1,854	employed at Mines in the Return Week ended -19th Aug, 1939. Inc. (Dec. (-) pared Month before. 2,763 Per cent. + 13·4 1,762 + 0·7 1,854 + 0·2	$ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \text{ended} \\ 19th \\ \text{Aug}, \\ 1939. \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \text{Month} \\ \text{before.} \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \text{var} \\ \text{before.} \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{before.} \\ \text{cent.} \\ \text{cent.} \\ \text{cent.} \\ \text{cent.} \\ 1,762 \\ 1,854 \\ \text{cent.} \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{ended} \\ \text{rescale} \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ \ \text{cent.} \\ \text{cent.} \\ \text{cent.} \\ \text{cent.} \\ \text{cent.} \\ \ \ \text{cent.} \\ \ \ \text{cent.} \\ \ \ \ \text{cent.} \\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	employed at Mines included in the Returns.worked per week Mines.†Week ended 19th Aug, 1939.Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with aWeek ended 19th Aug, 1939.Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with aMeek ended 19th Aug, 1939.Inc. (-) paredMonth before.Year before.Week ended 19th Aug, 1939.Inc. (-) paredMonth before.Year before.Month before.Per cent. cent. cent.Per cent. cent. 5 ·91Days. before.1,762 1,854+ 0·7 + 0·2- 1·2 + 1·96·00 5·96	

SHALE MINING.

THE number of workpeople employed in and about shale mines in West Lothian and Midlothian during the week ended 19th August, 1939, by firms making returns was 2,226, a decrease of 0.4 per cent. as compared with July, 1939, but an increase of 7.0 per cent. as compared with August, 1938. The average number of days worked per week[†] at the mines making returns was 6.00 in August, 1939, as compared with 5.85in July, 1939, and 6.00 in August, 1938.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in August improved further and was good. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was $9\cdot1^*$ at 14th August, 1939, as compared with $10\cdot0^*$ at 10th July, 1939, and $20\cdot9$ at 15th August, 1938.

According to returns received by the British Iron and Steel Federation, 118 furnaces were in operation at the end of August, 1939, compared with 115 at the end of July, 1939, and 81 at the end of August, 1938. The figures are analysed below :--

Security in the		of Furna in blast.	aces	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Districts.	Aug., 1939.	July, 1939.	Aug., 1938.	Month before.	Year before.	
Durham and Cleveland	31	31	18	1	+13	
Cumberland and W. Lancs	7	7	6		+13 + 1	
Parts of Lancs. and Yorks. (including Sheffield), N.		120011	11231-31	Carlos Chel	Children in	
Wales and Cheshire	6	6	. 6			
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants	26	26	22	E E CAR	+ 4	
Lincolnshire	15	16	11	- 1	+ 4	
Staffs., Shrops., Worcs. and Warwick	11	10	4	+ 1	+ 7	
South Wales and Mon	8	8	4		+ 7 + 4	
England and Wales	104	104	71		+33	
Scotland	14	11	10	+ 3	+ 4	
Great Britain	118	115	81	+ 3	+37	

· See footnote · in previous column.

the figures show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short time) on which coal, iron, etc., were got from the Mines included in the returns. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons worked every day the mines were open. Mines not working are omitted in computing the average number of days worked.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed little change and remained good. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 9.0* at 14th August, 1939, as compared with 8.2* at 10th July, 1939, and 25-7 at 15th August, 1938. The following Table summarises the information received from

those employers who furnished returns :-

	emp	of Workpe loyed by f king retur	arms		gate numb shifts.†	Der
The second second	Week ended 19th	Dec. (com	(+) or (-) as pared th a	Week ended 19th	Dec. com	(+) or (-) as apared with a
- Standard Bergener	Aug., 1939.	Month before.	Year before.	Aug., 1939.	Month before.	Year before
DEPARTMENTS. Open Hearth Melt-	n nga nomini	Per cent.	Per cent.	anger in	Per cent.	Per cent.
ing Furnaces Paddling Forges Colling Mills Forging and Pressing Younding Other Departments	6,539 519 19,553 1,457 7,997 9,866	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.8 \\ +47.9 \\ - 5.0 \\ - 5.9 \\ - 0.7 \\ + 0.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} +44 \cdot 3 \\ + 7 \cdot 9 \\ +16 \cdot 5 \\ + 8 \cdot 9 \\ - 3 \cdot 4 \\ +36 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	38,410 2,285 106,064 8,058 45,629 56,067	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0.6 \\ + 62.4 \\ - & 4.8 \\ - & 5.2 \\ - & 0.5 \\ + & 1.6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} +45 \cdot 2 \\ +50 \cdot 6 \\ +24 \cdot 8 \\ +10 \cdot 1 \\ +0 \cdot 7 \\ +36 \cdot 4 \end{array} $
ers	12,493	- 0.5	+11.2	72,426	- 0.8	+11.3
DISTRICTS.	58,424	- 1.9	+17.1	328,939	- 1.5	$ +21\cdot 1$
orthumberland, Durham and		ns sara		1	e such	and the second
Cleveland heffield and Rother- ham	7,550 25,083	-6.2 -1.1	+27.7 +8.5	43,365 142,478	-6.0 -0.1	+36.7 +12.0
eeds, Bradford, etc. umberland, Lancs. and Cheshire taffordshire	368 4,946 5,608	+ 1.9 - 2.7 - 2.5	$+ 2 \cdot 8$ + 5 \cdot 3 + 24 \cdot 4	2,024 26,054 30,292	+ 1.1 + 1.9 - 6.5	$+26\cdot 2$ + 5 \cdot 0 + 22 \cdot 1
ther Midland Counties Vales and Mon- mouth	6,076 8,793	+ 0.3 - 0.8	+ 3.4 +61.7	34,827 49,899	- 0.2 - 1.1	$\begin{array}{r} + 9 \cdot 3 \\ + 68 \cdot 1 \end{array}$
TOTAL \$	58,424	- 1.9	+17.1	328,939	- 1.5	+21.1

The average number of shifts† during which the works were open was $5 \cdot 6$ in the week ended 19th August, 1939, the same as in July, 1939, compared with $5 \cdot 4$ in August, 1938.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment in August showed an improve-ment and was good. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was $5\cdot 8^*$ at 14th August, 1939, as compared with $10\cdot 0^*$ at 10th July, 1939, and $42\cdot 8$ at 15th August, 1938. Employment in steel sheet manufacture showed little change and continued good.

continued good.

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

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

ENGINEERING.

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

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

See footnote • in first column on page 338.
The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works were in operation, taken in conjunction with the number of men employed. No account is taken of time lost by *individuals* owing to absenteeism, etc., and it is not intended to imply that the number of shifts shown were actually worked by all the men employed. Works closed are omitted in computing the average number of shifts.
Tacluding Scotland. Most of the iron and steel works in Scotland were closed on account of holidays in the week ended 22nd July, 4339. For the week ended 19th August, 1939, the number of workpeople in Scotlah works covered by the returns received was 11,053 and the aggregate number of shifts (2,119, as compared with 10,087 workpeople and 54,123 shifts in August, 1938, showing an increase of 9.6 per cent. and of 14.8 per cent., respectively.

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

	Num	bers of	Insured	l Work 14th A	ugust, .	1939.	-64. Une	mployed
Division.	General Engineer- ing; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	or Decr as con	use (+) rease (-) mpared th a
to at long of	General ing; El Iron al Four	Eng	Engi	Const Eng	Vehicl and		Month. before.	Year. before.
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Restern Northern Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	2,704 984 542 2,659 3,688 8,653 2,905 4,898 836 848	483 226 122 716 183 1,027 328 173 75 78	38 77 250 19 84 114 1,245 1,223 17 366	251 88 74 573 243 509 825 1,084 221 69	Mar Land	5,740 2,582 2,192 10,348 4,805 12,047 5,696 8,230 1,527 1,864	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{r} - 1,666 \\ - 1,773 \\ - 12,316 \\ - 4,744 \\ - 7,048 \\ - 2,005 \\ - 3,732 \\ - 840 \end{array}$
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	28,717	3,411	3,433	3,937	15,533	55,031	- 1,545	- 39,447
	P	ercenta	ges* U	nemplo	oyed at	14th Au	gust, 193	59.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western North-Western Northern Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	2·1 2·2 1·6 2·5 4·1 7·4 7·5 6·8 13·9 13·5	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 19 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 10.6 \\ 1.8 \\ 2.9 \\ 17.3 \\ 5.5 \\ 12.7 \\ 7.7 \\ 6.4 \\ 4.7 \\ 6.5 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 6 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \\ 11 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 6 \\ 27 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	3.1 2.6 2.1 5.2 3.7 4.8 7.5 5.2 8.5 8.6	2.52.42.13.74.16.57.56.911.010.1	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 5 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 0 \cdot 7 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 1 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	4.5	2.9	6.0	8.4	4.0	4.4	- 0.1	- 3.2
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with :							- anna 12	
July, 1939	- 0.2	-0.1	- 0.9	-0.2	+ 0.2	- 0.1	-	
Aug., 1938	- 3.3	-2.4	- 1.7	-2.9	- 3.4	- 3.2	_	-

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

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

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT at 14th August showed a further improvement on EMPLOYMENT at 14th August showed a further improvement on the whole. Increased activity on repair work was reported from many districts, but there was a slight decline at Bristol Channel ports, Employment still continued good on the Thames and Medway and on the South Coast; it improved slightly on the Mersey, Tyne, Wear, Tees, Humber and Clyde; there was, however, little change on the East Coast of Scotland. Shortages of certain classes of skilled men were again reported from some districts. Compared with August, 1938, employment was better in all divisions. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages* unem-ployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured work-people, aged 16-64, at 14th August, 1939, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before :--

Division.	edWorkpeople, ged 16-64, employed at h Aug., 1939.	Decreas Numbers U	e (+) or se (-) in Unemployed red with a	Percentages* nemployed at 14th Aug., 1939.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentages Unemployed as compared with a	
	Insured aged Unemi 14th A	Month Year before		Pel Uner 1.	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	1,393 295 1,861 65 861 5,657 7,593 9,269 1,400 1,537	$ \begin{vmatrix} - & 9 \\ + & 29 \\ - & 249 \\ + & 14 \\ - & 223 \\ - & 654 \\ - & 1,303 \\ - & 647 \\ + & 298 \\ - & 67 \end{vmatrix} $	$\begin{array}{c} - & 28^{\circ} \\ - & 168 \\ - & 747 \\ - & 29 \\ - & 239 \\ - & 335 \\ - & 2,471 \\ - & 991 \\ - & 228 \\ - & 539 \end{array}$	13.7 4.9 6.5 25.0 16.8 21.4 20.2 19.9 30.6 16.3	$\begin{array}{c} & & & \\ & + & 0.5 \\ & + & 0.8 \\ & + & 5.4 \\ & + & 4.5 \\ & + & 4.2 \\ & - & 2.5 \\ & - & 1.3 \\ & + & 1 \\ & - & 2.5 \\ & - & 1.5 \\ & + & 0.6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} - 0.2 \\ - 2.8 \\ - 2.6 \\ - 11.2 \\ - 4.6 \\ - 1.3 \\ - 6.6 \\ - 2.1 \\ - 5.0 \\ - 5.7 \end{array}$
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	29,931	- 2;801	- 5,775	17.1	- 1.6	- 3.3

* See footnote * in first column on page 338.

Year before.

 $+45 \cdot 2$ +50 \cdot 6 +24 \cdot 8 +10 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 7 +36 \cdot 4

+11.3 +21.1

+36.7 +12.0 + 26.2+5.0+22.1 + 9.3 +68.1 +21.1

COTTON INDUSTRY.

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

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 11.8* at 14th August, 1939, as compared with 12.4* at 10th July, 1939, and 30.3 at 15th August, 1938. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were 11.1*, 11.7*, and 29.5; in the manufacturing department they were 12.4*, 13.1* and 31.1. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns :--

	Number	of Work	people.	Total V	Vages pai orkpeopl	d to all e.
	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended		+) or -) on a
	19th Aug., 1939.	Month before.	Year before.	19th Aug. 1939.	Month before.	Year before.
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	10,182 18,888 17,237 6,438	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 1.7 \\ + 1.2 \\ + 1.2 \\ + 0.3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 26 \cdot 5 \\ + 27 \cdot 2 \\ + 16 \cdot 8 \\ + 15 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	£ 18,158 33,560 33,665 14,766	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + & 4 \cdot 1 \\ + & 1 \cdot 4 \\ + & 3 \cdot 0 \\ + & 0 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 30.7 \\ + 37.6 \\ + 32.1 \\ + 19.8 \end{array}$
Total	52,745	+ 1.2	+ 22.0	100,149	+ 2.2	+ 31.6
DISTRICTS. Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh	2,476 4,133 9,607 9,809	$ \begin{array}{c}\\ - 1.7\\ + 0.3\\ + 0.4 \end{array} $	$ + 41 \cdot 1 + 36 \cdot 4 + 12 \cdot 2 + 18 \cdot 2 $	4,456 7,530 19,094 17,808	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1.5 \\ - 0.5 \\ + 2.7 \\ + 1.2 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 34.5 \\ + 49.8 \\ + 16.3 \\ + 28.5 \\ \end{array} $
Bury, Bochdale, Heywood and Todmorden Manchester Prestonand Chorley Blackburn, Accring-	6,116 3,266 2,565	+ 10.9 - 0.2 + 0.3	+ 40.2 + 28.1 + 8.2	11,770 6,204 5,163	+ 9.8 - 0.2 + 7.1	+ 47.5 + 42.9 + 49.4
ton and Darwen Burnley and Padi-	3,311 2,558	$\begin{array}{c} + & 2 \cdot 0 \\ + & 0 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	+ 13.4 + 13.4	6,256 5,777	+ 1.7 + 0.6	+ 19.4 + 27.8
Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire	2,415	+ 0.2	+ 7.2	5,738	+ 4.0 - 1.5	$\begin{array}{r} + 19 \cdot 2 \\ + 67 \cdot 2 \end{array}$
Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	2,785 1,024 2,680	-1.8 + 1.5 - 0.5	+ 71.4 + 16.2 + 13.5	4,032 1,825 4,496	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 1.5 \\ + & 3.1 \\ - & 3.0 \end{array} $	+ 43.7 + 29.8
Total	52,745	+ 1.2	+ 22.0	100,149	+ 2.2	+ 31.6

Returns from firms employing about 52,000 workpeople in the week ended 19th August, 1939, showed that about 3 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 11 hours each on the average. These figures do not take account of other forms of under-employment, e.g., reductions in the number of looms worked by individual operatives. At Ashton-under-Lyne, Stockport and Hyde, employment showed little change as compared with July, but was much better than a year ago. At Stalybridge employment improved and less short time was worked : a shortage of weavers was reported. At Glossop there was little change.

there was little change. In the Oldham district employment showed little general change

and the improvement reported in the previous month was main-tained. In the spinning department there was less short time and employment was moderate; in the manufacturing department

and employment was moderate; in the manufacturing department employment was fair generally except in the fustian and velvet weaving sections, where it was rather poor. At Bolton there was a slight further improvement; employment was still bad with spinners and slack with cardroom workers but there was an increased demand for weavers. Employment at Rochdale and at Bury showed little change on the whole. At Heywood there was a general slight improvement; there was also some improvement in the manufacturing department at Leigh where skilled weavers were in demand. At Accrimeton, Blackhurn, Padiham, Burpley, Darwon, and

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

Was reported, employment showed some general improvement. The following Table shows the number of men and women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres of Lancashire and Cheshire at 14th August, 1939:--

and atter many	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 14th August, 1939.									
Department.	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared				
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	215	with a month before.				
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Winding	739 4,083	1,915 1,753	237 2,226	1,543 1,299	4,434 9,361	- 447 - 767				
and Warping Weaving Other Processes	796 2,737 501	3,053 7,728 244	650 685 105	2,896 2,085 103	7,395 13,235 953	-702 -1,263 -96				
Total	8,856	14,693	3,903	7,926	35,378	- 3,275				

* See footnote * in first column on page 338.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in August was affected by holiday stoppages; it showed little change as compared with July, but was much better than a year ago. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was $6\cdot8^*$ at 14th August, 1939, as compared with $6\cdot7^*$ at 10th July, 1939, and $23\cdot2$ et 15th August 1939 at 15th August, 1938.

Worsted Section.—Employment continued good on the whole. Returns from employers for one week in August showed that in the worsted section as a whole 9½ per cent. were on short time, † losing 10½ hours each on the average, and 16½ per cent. were on overtime averaging 6½ hours each. In the sorting, combing, and preparing departments, 6 per cent. were on short time, losing 18 hours each on the average, and 26½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 10 hours each . In the section, averaging 10 hours each. In the *spinning* department, $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were on short time, losing $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average, and 18 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 5 hours each. In the *weaving* department the correspond-ing figures were : short time † 20 per cent. and $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours; overtime 8 per cent. and 5 hours.

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

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

Woollen Section.—Employment continued very good generally. Returns from employers for one week in August showed that, in the woollen section as a whole, 7 per cent. were on short time,† losing 8 hours each on the average, and 30½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7½ hours each. In the *spinning* department 4 per cent. were on short time, losing 6 hours each on the average, and 41½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 8½ hours each. In the *weaving* department the corresponding forumes were : short time t 84 per cent. department the corresponding figures were : short time \dagger 8½ per cent. and 8 hours; overtime 25½ per cent. and 5½ hours. Employment in the Huddersfield and Colne Valley districts and

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

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

There was considerable activity in tweed manufacture in Scotland.

Carpet Section.—Employment remained good in most districts. The percentage unemployed at 14th August, 1939, was 8.8^* , as compared with 7.1^* at 10th July, 1939, and 18.2 at 15th August, 1979 1938

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

		Number of orkpeople			Wages pair orkpeople	
Departments.	Week ended 19th August, 1939.‡	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure (<i>Jan.</i> , 1926 =100).	Week ended 19th August, 1939.‡	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure (Jan., 1926§ =100).
WORSTED SECTION :	and the second s	Per Cent.	EX10	£	Per Cent.	•
Wool Sorting and Combing	10,030	- 1.6	98.2	27,187	+ 0.9	94.6
Spinning	34,905	+ 1.0	85.0	57,130	+ 0.3	87.7
Weaving	12,763	$+ 0.0 \\ - 0.2$	73·7 94·6	25,559	- 1.5 + 0.5	71.8
Other Departments Not Specified	9,862 1,341	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ + & 2 \cdot 1 \end{vmatrix}$	78.2	2,918	+ 3.9	66.9
Total—Worsted	68,901	+ 0.3	84.4	135,307	+ 0.2	83.7
WOOLLEN SECTION : Wool Sorting Spinning	874 12,247	+ 0.3 + 0.7	76·1 93·5	2,284	+ 5.4	92·6 124·0
Weaving	20,556	+ 0.8	.96.7	43,676	+ 1.8	117.3
Other Departments Not Specified	13,771 1,766	+ 2.5 + 0.2	88·3 77·9	35,069 4,052	+ 2.8 + 2.7	103·6 89·5
Total—Woollen	49,214	+ 1.2	92.3	116,627	+ 2.3	112.5
CARPET SECTION :	11,620	+ 0.1	128.0	22,245	- 4.0	133.5
Total—Wool Textile Industry	129,735	+ 0.6	89.7	274,179	+ 0.7	97.5

* See footnote * in first column on page 338. † The figures given in this article do not take into account, in the case of weaving departments, other forms of under-employment, such as tending one loom instead of two. ‡ In cases where this week was affected by holidays figures relating to another week have been substituted, where possible. § Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

Septembe	r, 19	39.	THE	MIN	ISTR	Y OF	LABOUR GAZ	ETT	E.			3	41	
a de des fines print	W	Number o orkpeople	f		Wages p Workpeo		BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY. EMPLOYMENT in August was fair on the whole, but at 14th August							
Districts.*	Week ended 19th August, 1939. †	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure (Jan., 1926 == 100).	Week ended 19th August, 1939.†	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index Figure (Jan., 1926‡ =100).	there was a considerab the numbers registered holidays. The percentage unem	bre was a considerable increase, as compared with 1 o numbers registered as temporarily stopped, mainly idays. The percentage unemployed (including those tempore ong insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 13.0* at						
Worsted Section : Bradford Huddersfield	29,201 6,710	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{Cent.} \\ + & 0.5 \\ + & 0.8 \\ + & 0.4 \end{array}$	83·9 86·7 71·4	£ 61,543 13,658	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{Cent.} \\ + 1 \cdot 6 \\ - 1 \cdot 0 \\ + 1 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	79·9 83·3 74·1	1959, as compared with 15th August, 1938. The following Table those employers who f	summ	arises t	he info				
Halifax Leeds Keighley Dewsbury, Bat-	7,404 6,915 6,966	+ 0.4 - 1.0 + 1.9	84·1 87·5	13,778 13,368 13,162	+ 2.7 + 2.7	90·6 96·0	1227 1228 1 225		umber o orkpeopl		Total v all W	wages pa Vorkpeop	id to ble.	
Iet, etc Total — West	3,271	+ 0.2	99.5	5,005	- 4.0	99.8	Districts.	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. ((+) or -) on a	
Riding West of England and Mids	60,467 4,356	+ 0.5 - 0.5	83·4 86·8	120,514 8,025	+ 0.6 - 5.9 - 4.2	82.6 82.2 132.6	144	19th Aug., 1939.†	Month before.	Year before.	19th Aug., 1939 †	Month before.	Year before.	
Lancashire Scotland and N. of England	372 3,706	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 0.5 \\ - & 1.5 \end{vmatrix}$	129·3 101·7	692 6,076	+ 1.2	132.6	England and Wales :	8-8	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Total—Worsted	68,901	+ 0.3	84.4	135,307	+ 0.2	83.7	London Leicester Leicester Country Dis-	2,104 9,561	+ 0.3 - 0.5	-5.0 + 4.6	4,704 23,299	-5.3 -2.0	$- \frac{8 \cdot 3}{7 \cdot 3}$	
WOOLLEN SECTION : Huddersfield Dewsbury, Bat-	13,290	+ 2.0	99.2	35,832	+ 4.8	116·9 121·8	trict Northampton Higham, Rushden and	5,631 4,562	+ 2.4	+ 3.3 + 1.2	12,781 10,423	- 5·0 - 6·6	+ 5.7 + 2.8	
ley, etc Leeds Halifax and	8,644 6,975	$\begin{array}{c} + & 1 \cdot 5 \\ + & 0 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	88.5 104.5 103.0	20,173 17,239 5,747	+ 1.6 + 0.1 + 2.1	131·7 105·5	Kettering and District Rest of Northants	6,917 5,301 1,835	+ 0.2 + 0.3 + 0.2	+ 8.7 + 3.7 + 8.6	18,751 13,266 4,218	- 0.6 - 3.7 - 6.6	+12.6 + 4.7 + 4.1	
Calder Vale Bradford	2,391 1,219	+ 1.8	96.6	2,896	- 0.6	95.6	Stafford and District Norwich and District Bristol, Kingswood and	2,340 5,787	+ 0.5 + 2.2	-7.1 + 4.0	5,344 11,194	+ 1.6 - 7.4	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 1 \cdot 4 \\ - & 3 \cdot 2 \end{vmatrix}$	
Total — West Riding	32,519	+ 1.3	98.4	81,887 10,123	+ 2.6 + 3.6	123·5	District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	1,372 1,637	$\begin{array}{c} -1.0\\ +4.8 \end{array}$	-2.8 +13.4	2,791 3,803	-8.3 + 2.2	$ -4\cdot 3 +6\cdot 6$	
Lancashire W. of England, Mids. and Wales	4,442 3,265	$+ 1 \cdot 1$ + 0 \cdot 1	90·8 80·1	6,480	$\begin{array}{c c} + & 3 \cdot 6 \\ - & 1 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	102.0	Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis- trict	7,728	$-1\cdot 3$ $-0\cdot 8$	+ 5.5 + 0.7	16,587 1,780	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 4 \cdot 8 \\ + & 1 \cdot 0 \end{vmatrix}$	+10.3 +0.9	
Scotland and N. of England	8,988	+ 1.4	81.1	18,137	+ 1.3	89.6	Other parts of England and Wales	4,806	+ 0.4	+ 4.2	9,757	- 5.9	+ 4.7	
Total—Woollen	49,214		92.3	116,627	$+ 2 \cdot 3$ $- 4 \cdot 0$	112.5	England and Wales	60,433	+ 0.4	+ 3.8	138,698	a alla she the	+ 5.0	
CARPET SECTION : Total—Wool Textile Industry	11,620 129,735	$\frac{+ 0.1}{+ 0.6}$	128·0 89·7	274,179	all dealer w	97.5	Scotland Great Britain	1,852 62,285	$\begin{array}{r} - 0 \cdot 2 \\ + 0 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\frac{-2\cdot 8}{+3\cdot 6}$	4,455		$\frac{ + 4 \cdot 1 }{ + 5 \cdot 0 }$	

Returns from firms employing about 60,900 workpeople in the week ended 19th August, 1939, showed that 26½ per cent. of those workpeople were on short time; in that week, losing nearly 7½ hours each on the average, while about 11½ per cent. were on overtime to the extent of nearly 3 hours each on the average. A considerable number of workpeople were on short time at Leicester, in the Leicester Country District, at Northampton, at Norwich and in Lancashire. In the Higham and Rushden district, however, there was again a large number of people on overtime. The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed during the week ended 19th August, 1939, \dagger by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 22nd July, 1939. n numbers ious month no workpeop

ant showed a furth	am	ployed a	a oomna	or Dec. (- red with p mifies "fer urned ").	nrev
paghor ar part har don ratio word fith hi ar fithe root there and fithe root of management and high root	Woo Sortin and Comi ing	ng Spinr b-	ning. We		Othe Dept
ORSTED SECTION : Bradford	9		$ \begin{array}{c c} 0.5 \\ 1.8 \\ 0.7 \\ - \end{array} $		- 0
TOTAL	. 1	•6 +	1.0 +	0.0 -	- 0
oollen Section : Huddersfield Dewsbury, Batley, etc. Leeds Rest of W. Riding Rest of Gt. Britain		+++++	$\begin{array}{c c} 0.4 \\ + \\ 2.1 \\ 1.3 \\ 0.6 \\ + \\ 0.5 \\ + \\ \end{array}$	0·9 + 0·2 + 1·2 +	
Тотац	•	xa + 4	0.7 +	0.8 4	+ 2
The following Table nan casuals) on the l rincipal wool textile	Register	rs of 17	Employ	yment Ex	xcha
baroline anniced	Numi Reg	oers (excl gisters at	uding Ca 14th Au	suals) on t gust, 1939	the
Department.		olly ployed.		porarily opped.	Tot
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	1 27
Vool Sorting Vool Washing and Pre-	23	4	23	-	11.14
Vool Combing Vool Combing Vool Carding Voollen Spinning	223 211 171 53	109 154 32 36	97 125 84 43	33 251 11 46	1000
Vorsted Drawing and Spinning	139	453	68	539	1,

Num Re	bers (exclu gisters at 1	iding Ca 14th Au	suals) on t gust, 1939	the
				т
Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
23	4	23	and the second	
223	109	- 97	33	16.
211	154			122
				135
53	1 10000	CT.	10	100
139	453	68	539	183
Samiet.	15 380 1	States 2	TRAFT AL	1.00
29	15	124	34	1
52	94	146	302	1
	73	180	227	12
65	360	65	1,321	1
300	73	272	171	1
1,313	1,403	1,227	2,935	1
	Re, WU Unem Men. 23 223 211 171 53 139 29 53 29 547 45 300	Weisters at Wholly Unemployed. Men. Women. 23 4 223 109 211 154 171 32 53 36 139 453 29 15 52 94 47 73 65 360 300 73	Registers at 14th Au Wholly Unemployed. Temp Sto Men. Women. Men. 23 4 23 223 109 97 211 154 125 171 32 43 139 453 68 29 15 124 52 94 180 65 360 65 300 73 272	Unemployed. Stopped. Men. Women. Men. Women. 23 4 23 — 223 109 97 33 211 154 125 251 171 32 84 11 53 36 43 46 139 453 68 539 29 15 124 34 52 94 146 302 47 73 180 227 65 360 65 1,321 300 73 272 171

Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns, neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case. See footnote ‡ in second column on page 340. Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages. but n

Depts. (includ ing not speci-fied). 1.2 + 0.3 $5 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 7 + 1 \cdot 5 \\ 0 \cdot 5 + 0 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 6 + 0 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 8 + 1 \cdot 1$ 2.5 + 1.2omen (other nges in the Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com-pared with a month before. 50 + 462 -741 + 298 -178 -71 205 11 48 .199 -194 202 + 64

594 -527 -1,811 -816 -112 14 66 20 5,878 -260

Lancashire. In the Higham and Rushden district, however, there was again a large number of people on overtime. Employment in London showed little change, and continued moderate in both East and North London. At Leicester there was a slight decline in employment with an increase in short-time working due to holiday stoppages. In the Leicester Country District short-time working increased, but em-ployment was still good at Hinckley, Coalville and Loughborough. At Northampton employment showed a slight improvement, but this was offset by a large increase in the numbers temporarily stopped owing to annual holidays. In the Higham and Rushden district employment continued good and overtime was again worked by a large number of people. At Kettering there was little change, and at Wellingborough employment continued good, but both and at Wellingborough employment continued good, but both places were affected by holiday stoppages. At Stafford employment improved slightly with a decrease in thet time working

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

There was a sight improvement in employment at Norwich, but short-time working increased. Employment in the Bristol and Kingswood district declined and was considerably affected by extended holiday stoppages. At Leeds employment improved and was fair. In the Lancashire slipper trade there was a slight decline in employment generally, and short-time working continued. Em-ployment was fair, however, at most centres, and was very good ot Kondal

at Kendal. The following Table shows the number of men and women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 14th August, 1939 :---

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

* See footnote * in first column on page 338. + The figures for August, 1939, are affected by local holidays.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in August showed little change and continued fairly good

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

August, 1938. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns :--

	Numbe	r of Work	people.	Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.				
Districts.	Week ended		+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
A A State State	19th Aug., 1939.	Month before.	Year before.	19th Aug., 1939.	Month before.	Year before.		
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca-		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
shire and Cheshire Midlands and East-	3,739	- 0.7	- 8.6	10,474	+ 0.6	-10.3		
ern Counties South and South West Counties and	11,367	- 1.5	-10.1	32,858	- 2.5	-10.6		
Wales	3,081 1,273	-3.4 + 0.6	$- \frac{8 \cdot 8}{- 5 \cdot 8}$	8,900 3,075	-2.3 + 3.4	-7.5 -0.7		
Total	19,460	- 1.5	- 9.4	55,307	- 1.6	- 9.6		

Returns from employers relative to short-time and overtime working showed that, of 19,301 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 3 per cent. were working overtime to the extent of nearly $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average. The amount of short-time working was very small.

BUILDING.

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

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

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

	Estimated Numbers aged 16-64 Insured at	Numbers aged 16-64 Unem- ployed	Numbers included in previous column who were	Percen- tage* Unem-	as compared with a			
A THE AREA AND	July, 1938.	at 14th Aug., 1939.	Tempo- rarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.	Year before.		
Occupations. Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Slaters and Tilers Plasterers Plumbers	153,220 110,640 22,770 9,280 38,220 143,400 45,230	4,537 7,355 1,590 929 5,773 13,571 2,698	244 499 93 121 330 479 150	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 0 \\ 6 \cdot 6 \\ 7 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 5 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.3 \\ - & 0.7 \\ - & 0.3 \\ - & 1.7 \\ + & 0.4 \\ - & 2.5 \\ - & 1.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3.4 \\ + 0.2 \\ + 0.4 \\ - 0.5 \\ + 6.7 \\ - 1.2 \\ - 1.8 \\ \end{array} $		
Labourers to above and Buil- ders' Labourers Navvies, etc., and General Labourers All other occu-	305,300 101,750	26,358 23,264	1,422 748	8·6 22·9	- 0·6	-2.7 - 7.6		
pations Total	120,300	22,752 108,827	973 5,059	18·9 10·4	$\frac{-1.5}{-0.9}$	- 4·4 - 2·4		
Divisions. London South-Eastern South-Western Morth-Eastern North-Eastern North-Eastern Northern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	237,860 137,780 117,360 132,780 91,050 123,520 53,600 97,840 37,530 20,790	22,638 10,602 5,875 11,987 8,439 18,873 8,533 10,186 5,996 5,698	138 93 136 1,643 901 819 600 537 182 10	5.0 9.0 9.3 15.3 15.9 10.4 16.0	$ \begin{array}{c} -2 \cdot 8 \\ -0 \cdot 2 \\ -0 \cdot 1 \\ +0 \cdot 1 \\ -1 \cdot 0 \\ -1 \cdot 2 \\ -0 \cdot 4 \\ -1 \cdot 0 \\ -2 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 9 \\ - 2 \cdot 6 \\ - 3 \cdot 2 \\ - 1 \cdot 6 \\ - 1 \cdot 3 \\ - 2 \cdot 2 \\ + 0 \cdot 1 \\ - 5 \cdot 6 \\ - 8 \cdot 9 \end{array} $		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	1,050,110	108,827	5,059	10.4	- 0.9	- 2.4		

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire continued slack; there was a EMPLOYMENT in North Stationdshire continued slack; there was a considerable increase in the numbers recorded as unemployed at 14th August as compared with 10th July, mainly due to the registra-tion of workpeople as a result of local holidays. At Bristol, employment continued good. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 31.1* at 14th August,

* See footnote * in first column on page 338.

1939, as compared with 16.3* at 10th July, 1939, and 26.5 at 15th August, 1938. The following Table summarises the information received from

employers who furnished returns :-

		Number o Vorkpeopl		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 19th	Inc. (- Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended			
i pere	August, 1939.†	Month before.	Year before.	19th August, 1939†.	Month before.	Year before.	
BRANCHES. China Earthenware Other Branches (in-	1,653 6,034	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 4.7 \\ + 0.6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per}\\ \text{cent.}\\ -2.7\\ +2.6 \end{array}$	£ 3,136 11,601	Per cent. - 6.7 - 5.6	Per cent. +13.8 + 4.0	
cluding unspecified) Total	1,945 9,632	$\frac{-1 \cdot 0}{-0 \cdot 6}$	$\frac{-0.8}{+0.9}$	3,326	$\frac{-16\cdot 0}{-7\cdot 9}$	-10.6 + 2.5	
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts	7,275 2,357	$-\begin{array}{c}2\cdot0\\+\cdot7\end{array}$	+ 0.6 + 2.1	11,816 6,247	$-12 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 5$	- 0·1 + 7·6	
Total	9,632	- 0.6	+ 0.9	18,063	- 7.9	+ 2.5	

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

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.

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

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

on the whole

on the whole. In the bookbinding industry employment showed a further improvement as compared with July and also with August, 1938. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the paper and paper-board industries was 4.0^* at 14th August, 1939, the same as at 10th July, 1939, as compared with 10.8 at 15th August, 1938. The corres-ponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were 5.4^* , 5.7^* and 6.2; in the cardboard-box, paper-bag and stationery industries they were 3.8^* , 4.3^* and 5.6.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT at 14th August showed a slight decline in port transport service; it was better than in the corresponding period last

year. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in dock, harbour, river and canal service was $22\cdot1^*$ at 14th August, 1939, as compared with $21\cdot6^*$ at 10th July, 1939, and $25\cdot6$ at 15th August, 1938. In harbour, river, and canal service, the corresponding percentages were $7\cdot7^*$, $8\cdot0^*$ and $9\cdot4$; in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, they were $24\cdot7^*$, $24\cdot0^*$ and $28\cdot5$.

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

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

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

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

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

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

* See footnote * in first column on page 338. † The figures for August, 1939, are affected by local holidays.

September, 1939. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

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

	SE	AMEN.				registered at Empl	oyment	Exchar	nges on	14th Au	igust, 193	59.
EMPLOYMENT among se improvement. Shortag	eamen du	uring Aug leck ratio	ngs wer	e report	ed from	Area.			ons on R ug., 1939		in tot	or Dec. (-) tals as red with
several ports. The per porarily stopped) among	rcentage	unemploy	red (incl	uding th	lose tem-	Alta.	Men.	Wo- men.	Juven- iles.	Total.	10th July, 1939.	15thAug., 1938.
service was 18.0* at 14	th Augu	st, 1939, a	s compa	red with	19.1* at	London Division	110,296	43,572	7,778	161,646	- 13,152	- 41,276
10th July, 1939, and 2 The following Table	shows t	he numbe	r of sea	men† sh	ipped in	South-Eastern Division Brighton	44,317	11,610 1,044	3,583 303	<i>59,510</i> 4,789	- 3,248 - 114	-17,549 +48
British registered foreig of Great Britain and N	n-going v	ressels at t	the unde	rmention	ned ports	Chatham Ipswich	3,442 1,158 1,910	403	218 317	1,779	+ 118	- 757 - 422
of Great Britain and I	110011202	The CONTRACT	State & Sold State		and the second s	Norwich Reading	3,923	1,218	222 116	5,363	- 73	- 1,769
- ALE PROPERTY AND A CONTRACT -	<u>N</u>	umber of S	I see	States and and and		Rest of Division South-Western	33,092	8,274	2,407	43,773	- 3,101	Santag and Se
Principal Ports.	Aug.,	Inc. (+) Dec. (-)		Eight M	ded	Division Bristol	35,979 7,261	7,948	4,060 1,109 154	47,987	- 9 + 1,763 - 157	-22,113 -2,928 -1,463
Property biggers and	1939.	Month	Year	August,	August,	Plymouth Portsmouth Southampton	7,261 2,897 2,134 3,754	681 560 516	213 274	3,732 2,907 4,544	- 592 + 7	
	Sector 1	before.	before.	1939.	1938.	Swindon Rest of Division	387	94 4,310	124 2,186	605 26,042	- 31 - 999	- 801 - 14,316
ENGLAND AND WALES: Liverpool [‡]	8,120	- 791	- 857	66,584	69,115	Midlands Division Birmingham	<i>110,223</i> 10,823	42,423 5,674	7,050 937	· 159,696 17,434	- 920	- 21,429
Manchester London	867 9,807	+ 27 + 831	- 35 - 234	5,670 67,958	5,505 67,819	Coventry Cradley Heath &	3,693	836	192	4,721		
Southampton Tyne Ports§	4,754 1,160	+ 258	+ 876 + 126	39,067 8,856 1,741	38,342 8,695	Halesowen Derby Leicester	1,320 1,670 5,767	538 586 1,912	19 138 43	1,877 2,394 7,722	- 46	- 2,268
Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull§	101 394		- 120 + 211	2,402	1,879 1,948	Northampton Nottingham	5,171 8,008	2,090	388 303	7,649	+ 5,225	+ 3,718
Bristol Newport, Mon	725 328	- 179 - 276	+ 118 - 180	6,140 3,560	5,768 3,915	Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent Walsall	604 19,084	617 13,775	19 1,371	1,240 34,230	- 164 + 15,522	+ 6,436
Cardiff¶ Swansea	1,877 725		- 31 - 257	15,715 6,592	16,076 6,917	West Bromwich	3,137 813	807 145	162 12	4,106 970 3,602	- 423	- 1,806
SCOTLAND: Leith	347	- 62	+ 33	2,347	2,393	Wolverhampton Rest of Division North-Eastern	2,704 47,429	741 12,722	157 3,309			
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	381 2,841	- 273 + 122	+ 90 - 1,520	2,437 18,989	2,216 23,938	Division Barnsley	98,419 6,181	22,533 358	6,965 483	127,917 7,022	+ 92	
NORTHERN IRELAND : Belfast	242	State of the state	+ 52	2,210	1,677	Bradford Dewsbury	6,199 1,460	3,630 340	271 60	10,100 1,860	- 38	- 1,664
Total for above Ports§	32,669	- 3,701	- 1,728	250,268	256,203	Doncaster Grimsby Halifax	2,349 3,723	345 321	614 290	3,308 4,334 1,798	+ 52 - 460 - 257	- 1,231
				Sterner 1	<u> </u>	Huddersfield Hull	1,410 1,878 8,854	335 1,132 1,399	53 104 966	3,114	+ 325	- 4,164
	-					Leeds Lincoln	11,468 1,200	3,823	229 92	15,520 1,468	- 559 - 119	- 7,377
COMPOSITIO						Rotherham Sheffield	3,194 11,973	264 2,945	304 376	15,294	- 636	- 9,233
STATISTIC	CS:	GREA	Г BF	RITA	IN.	Wakefield York Rest of Division	2,137 1,502	538 430	8 56	2,683 1,988	- 1,058	- 317
Analys	IS FOR]	4TH AUG	UST, 193	i9.		North-Western Division	34,891 187,824	6,497 66,063	3,059 12,668		Wall Berk St.	and and a state
Mary and the basel	Men (18 year	Boys (under	Women (18 years		Total.	Accrington Ashton-u-Lyne	2,143 2,560	1,555	116	3,814 3,821	- 174 - 143	-2,423 - 2,551
		r) 18 years)				Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn	1,470 6,068	229 664	102 426	7,158	- 435	- 77
A. Insured on Register :	1983	A State	AND T			Blackpool Bolton	5,266 2,876	5,408 203 2,391	353 119 178	3,198	- 566	- 37
1. Claims admitted for insurance benefit:	All and here	0 500	100 995	0 104	605,952	Burnley Bury	5,373 3,597 1,699	3,127	152	6,876	- 495	- 4,194
(a) General scheme (b) Agricultural scheme 2.Unemployment allow-	e 7,85		160,885 1,231	8,184 51	9,407	Chorley Liverpool	1,582	732 8,906	108 4,354	2,422	- 798	- 7,824
ances authorised : (a) Excluding insurance	and the second	121	103	No.	144	Manchester Nelson Oldham	21,043 1,202 7,322	8,121	1,242	2,036	- 301	
(b) Insurance benefit	385,92	Se line and	30,976	1,132	419,284	Preston Rochdale	4,056	2,156	134 282 60	6,494	- 138	2,839
claims disallowed 3. Claims under con-			479 9,085	43	2,377 29,873	Salford	5,031 6,208	449 2,329	345	5,825	$- 152 \\ - 951$	-1,098 - 6,169
4. Others not in receipt o benefit or allowances :	f 18,51	,1,100	5,005	1,115	23,013	Stockport Warrington	3,350 2,051	2,136	380 259	2,948	- 154	- 2,786
(a) Aged 16-64 (b) Aged 14 and 15		6 1,550 5,615	23,955	2,049 5,248	63,460 10,863	Wigan Rest of Division Northern Division	6,468 42,255	18,581	3.177	6 4.013	- 3.035	- 45,316
B. Others on Register :			tat.			Darlington Gateshead	97,567 1,174 5,039		275	1,638	- 45	- 1,129
5. Unemployment allow ances authorised 6. Applications under	11,37	8 282	4,820	554	17,034	Hartlepools Middlesbrough	4,368 6,404	308 447		5,122	- 365	679
consideration 7. Not in receipt of allow-	18	8 13	158	62	421	Newcastle - on - Tyne South Shields	11,591	2,069	1,009	14,669	+ 14 - 722	- 1,896 - 1,292
ances: (a) Aged 16 and over	19,91		13,620	3,170	39,514	Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland	6,430 3,622 11,099	290	615	4,527	+ 396	5 - 2,376
(b) Aged 14 and 15		2 38,347	245,209	17,776 39,384	33,507	Rest of Division Scotland Division	47,840 137,391	3,405	6,453	57,698 186,815	- 1,972 - 3,701	2 - 27,604
C. Total on Register D. Insured Unemployed :		2 00,541	2+3,203	35,304	1,231,032	Aberdeen Clydebank	4,705 1,288	846 343	294 309	5,845	$- 122 \\ - 204$	-1,757 - 1,118
Aged 16-64: 8. Number on Register						Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow*	5,679 11,568	3,796	618	14,858	- 737	- 3.730
(items $1-3$ and $4(a)$ 9. Two months filet $+$) 877,26 34,65		226,611 41,054	12,574 1,617	1,130,353 78,596	Greenock Motherwell	47,785 4,301 3,585	692	632	5,625	+ 25	675
10. Special Schemes- claimants to benefit	1,98	1 11	287	5	2,284	Paisley Port Glasgow	2,668	889	494	4,051	+ 212	- 1,200
Total aged 16-64	913,90	3 15,182	267,952	14,196	1,211,233	Rest of Division Wales Division	54,383 86,736 6,946	12,189	6.872	73,444	- 3,704	- 55,484
11. Aged 14 and 15: (a) Item 4 (b)	- Carlo	5,615		5,248	10,863	Cardiff Llanelly Newport	1,564	150	851	9,227	+ 926 + 122	2 - 3,972
(b) Two months file		1,640	267.050	2,020	3,660	Swansea Rest of Division	4,714 7,177 66,335	335 936 4,568	870	8,983	306	5 - 3,995
Total aged 14-64	Jan Mark	1 1 1	267,952	21,464	1,225,756	Northern Ireland Belfast	42,677 20,722	17,118	3,318	63,113	- 6,597 - 1,338	20,917 -12,317
* See footnote * in first † It will be understood t	that the nu	umbers give	n are the	numbers	of separate	Londonderry Lurgan	3,350 1,012	1,106	96	4,770	- 114 - 733	4 - 809 5 - 789
engagements, and not of s 1 Including Birkenhead	eparate in and Garst	dividuals.	at the state			Lisburn Newry Rest of Northern	713 1,423	505		1,258	430	
§ For South Shields, August, 1939, are not ava Including Avonmouth Including Barry and F	ilable.	shead.	ato, and	ior null,	ngures 10r	Ireland	15,457	4,693	894	21,043	2 - 3,863	3 - 4,330
These exclusions repre	esent (a) 1	nsurance D	enefit cla	imants in	receipt of	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	951,429	262,327	81,049	1,294,80	5 - 31,325	0 - 548,467
unemployment allowances at 14th August, 1939); receiving benefit, who are	in suppl	ementation	of benef	t (numbe	ering 6.063	* The figures for [Percentage rates of	Ruthergle	mare i	ncluded.	750 Tow	ns in Great	Britein are

receiving benefit, who are shown in line 2 (b) of the Table. $\uparrow \uparrow See$ explanation on page 344. [Percentage rates of unemployment for about 750 Towns in Great Britain are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."]

1.1	and the second se
3)	Total.
the second se	605,952 9,407
	419,284
5	2,377
	29,873
	23,015
	63,460 10,863
ł	17,034
2	421
);	39,514 33,507
+	1,231,692
and	La.
+	1,130,353 78,596
5	2,284
5	1,211,233
1000	MARKE
8	10,863 3,660
+	1,225,756
	of separate

,	fig	ures	for

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

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

September, 1939.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 14th AUGUST, 1939.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons, aged 16–64, insured against unemploy-ment at July, 1938, and the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 14th August, 1939, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

THE PRINCIPAL FOWING.

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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 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 Sentember 1934 juveniles under 16 years of age were also Prior to September, 1934, juveniles under 16 years of age were also excepted, and they are excluded from the statistics in these Tables; particulars of the numbers of these juveniles recorded as unemployed at 14th August, 1939, are, however, given on page 348. As from 4th April, 1938, certain classes of domestic employments were brought within the General and Agricultural Schemes of unemployment insurance. These new classes are included in the Tables below. An unemployment book, on which is recorded the industry in

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

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

The numbers unemployed given in the following Tables relate only to persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment. They include insured persons of those ages maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on pages 336, 337 and 343 relating to persons registered at Employment Exchanges include uninsured as well as insured persons who are maintaining registration for employment, but not insured persons whose books are in the two months file. A Table showing the composition of the two series of figures is given on page 343.

The estimated number of insured persons in each industry are computed once a year, in November, on the basis of information obtained at the annual exchange of unemployment books. The figures relate to the beginning of July, and similar statistics are not available for other dates in the year. In considering the figures on pages 346 and 347 it should be borne in mind that the percentage rates of unemployment at July and August, 1939, and those for August, 1938, used for the purpose of comparison, have been calculated on

the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1938. Revised percentages for July and August, 1939, based on the numbers insured at the beginning of July, 1939, will be published in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1939, when information will be available as to the number of unemployment books exchanged. in July of this year.

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INDUSTRY.	WHOLI (incl	TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			HH 3	TOTAL.		TEMPO	DRARY STOND CASUA	PPAGES		
	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	17,109 2,057 2,755 1,787	2,117 850 21 44	19,226 2,907 2,776 1,831	334 55 169 60	236 60 2 1	570 115 171 61	17,443 2,112 2,924 1,847	2,353 910 23 45	19,796 3,022 2,947 1,892	13,702 2,016 2,700 1,778	2,115 907 · 22 44	15,817 2,923 2,722 1,822
TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME	23,708	3,032	26,740	618	299	917	24,326	3,331	27,657	20,196	3,088	23,284
ishing	5,010	85	5,095	161	36	197	5,171	121	5,292	5,142	121	5,263
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 <i>Total, Mining</i>	62,753 705 546 3,508 626 432 1,020 <i>69,590</i>	294 	63,047 705 546 3,519 626 498 1,027 69,968	32,079 42 39 772 159 177 167 33,435	22 1 5 9 37	32,101 42 39 773 159 182 176 33,472	94,832 747 585 4,280 785 609 1,187 103,025	316 	95,148 747 585 4,292 785 680 1,203 103,440	94,806 744 584 3,497 783 590 1,029 102,033	315 	95,121 744 584 3,509 783 661 1,045 <i>102,442</i>
Kon-Metalliferous Mining Products :	1,225 1,838 603 3,666	4 85 20 109	1,229 1,923 623 <i>3,775</i>	215 500 403 1,118	3 3 2 8	218 503 405 <i>1,126</i>	1,440 2,338 1,006 4,784	7 88 22 117	1,447 2,426 1,028 4,901	1,440 2,300 937 4,677	7 87 20 114	1,447 2,387 957 4,791
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	5,315	576	5,891	1,249	268	1,517	6,564	844	7,408	6,352	843	7,195
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	2,629	3,139	5,768	5,114	12,395	17,509	7,743	15,534	23,277	7,723	15,530	23,253
Glass :	1,747 1,475 <i>3,222</i>	330 121 <i>451</i>	2,077 1,596 <i>3,673</i>	723 670 1,393	68 21 <i>89</i>	791 691 1,482	2,470 2,145 4,615	398 142 540	2,868 2,287 5,155	2,447 2,142 4,589	397 142 539	2,844 2,284 5,128
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. : Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	4,039 578 727 2,819 8,163	968 258 165 759 2 ,150	5,007 836 892 3,578 10,313	264 15 44 963 1,286	114 11 12 104 241	378 26 56 1,067 <i>1,527</i>	4,303 593 771 3,782 9,449	1,082 269 177 863 2,391	5,385 862 948 4,645 11,840	4,187 590 752 3,746 <i>9,275</i>	1,073 267 176 843 2,359	5,260 857 928 4,589 11,634
Metal Manufacture : Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	1,164	3	1,167	401	_	401	1,565	500 3	1,568	1,558	3	1,561
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes Total, Metal Manufacture	7,648 1,390 663 1,543 950 13,358	95 146 99 73 188 604	7,743 1,536 762 1,616 1,138 13,962	8,606 381 741 1,177 589 11,895	18 16 88 9 29 160	8,624 397 829 1,186 618 12,055	16,254 1,771 1,404 2,720 1,539 25,253	113 162 187 82 217 764	16,367 1,933 1,591 2,802 1,756 26,017	16,224 1,733 1,400 2,697 1,518 25,130	113 160 186 82 216 760	16,337 1,893 1,586, 2,779 1,734 25,890
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	21,548 2,412 3,102 12,3,363 30,425	2,031 745 23 39 2,838	23,579 3,157 3,125 3,402 33,263	4,813 158 305 531 5,807	325 96 3 4 428	5,138 254 308 535 6,235	26,361 2,570 3,407 3,894 36,232	2,356 841 26 43 3,266	28,717 3,411 3,433 3,937 39,498	25,522 2,496 3,042 3,825 34,885	2,347 837 25 43 3,252	27,869 3,333 3,067 3,868 38,137

Construction and Repair of Vehicles :---Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. ... Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. Total, Vehicles 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, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares ... Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified ... Total, Other Metals ... Total, Other Metals Textiles :--Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ... Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving, etc. ... Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture ... Linen Jute Building Public Works Contracting, etc. Total, Building and Contracting Other Manufacturing Industries :--National Government Service Local Government Service ... Professional Services ... Entertainments, Sport, etc. ... Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service Laundry Service ... Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ... Other Industries and Services ... Total, Miscellaneous ... TOTAL, GENERAL SCHEME*

INDUSTRY.

TOTAL, GENERAL AND AGRICUL-TURAL SCHEMES*

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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-744.17	el esenere	GREAT	BRITAIN A	AND NOR	THERN IF	ELAND.	1		GREAT	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.			
	LY UNEME luding Cast			CEMPORA STOPPAGI		THE OF	TOTAL.	1	TEMPO	LY UNEM DRARY STO ND CASUA	OPPAGES		
Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.		
9,592 827 1,369 11,788	1,219 87 44 1,350	10,811 914 1,413 <i>13,138</i>	4,245 83 624 4,952	477 18 8 503	4,722 101 632 5,455	13,837 910 1,993 16,740	1,696 105 52 1,853	15,533 1,015 2,045 <i>18,593</i>	13,355 849 1,973 <i>16,177</i>	1,675 104 52 1,831	15,030 953 2,025 <i>18,008</i>		
27,927	210	28,137	1,772	22	1,794	29,699	232	29,931	28,164	230	28,394		
4,142 3,314 3,264 1,107 581 723 853 893	24	4,572 3,379 6,636 1,615 1,224 1,189 877 1,621	3,266 185 271 1,037 349 180 87 383	156 5 241 271 141 72 	3,422 190 512 1,308 490 252 87 615	7,408 3,499 3,535 2,144 930 903 940 1,276	586 70 3,613 779 784 538 24 960	7,994 3,569 7,148 2,923 1,714 1,441 964 2,236	7,355 3,292 3,457 2,129 911 880 866 1,261	586 69 3,605 779 781 536 24 957	7,941 3,361 7,062 2,908 1,692 1,416 890 2,218		
7,268 22,145	4,433 <i>10,669</i>	11,701 <i>32,814</i>	1,940 7,698	1,451 2,569	3,391 <i>10,267</i>	9,208 29,843	5,884 13,238	15,092 43,081	8,944 29,095	5,863 <i>13,200</i>	14,807 <i>42,295</i>		
5,928 4,033 <i>9,961</i> 2,608	13,223 21,481 4,013	14,186 17,256 <i>31,442</i> 6,621	3,148 1,659 4,807 2,935	5,014 4,922 9,936 5,117	8,162 6,581 <i>14,743</i> 8,052	9,076 5,692 14,768 5,543	13,272 18,145 31,417 9,130	22,348 23,837 <i>46,185</i> 14,673	9,074 5,691 14,765 5,485	13,269 18,130 <i>31,399</i> 8,961	22,343 23,821 <i>46,164</i> 14,446		
624 498 3,462 1,462 497 548 264 289 825 3,474 24,512	395 7,829 2,783 1,099 2,438 275 549 2,138 1,647	4,245 1,596 2,986 539 838 2,963 5,121	742 1,474 388 68 92 745 705 681 200 7,650 20,487	$\begin{array}{c} 1,554\\ 977\\ 769\\ 99\\ 260\\ 2,539\\ 747\\ 1,229\\ 669\\ 2,344\\ 26,240\end{array}$	2,296 2,451 1,157 167 352 3,284 1,452 1,910 869 9,994 46,727	1,366 1,972 3,850 1,530 589 1,293 969 970 1,025 11,124 44,999	2,955 1,372 8,598 2,882 1,359 4,977 1,022 1,778 2,967 3,991 72,288	4,321 3,344 12,448 4,412 1,948 6,270 1,991 2,748 3,832 15,115 117,287	1,365 1,969 239 1,526 472 1,275 969 954 887 10,098 <i>40,004</i>	2,934 1,372 944 2,882 1,034 4,929 1,020 1,770 2,200 3,643 63,088	4,299 3,341 1,183 4,408 1,506 6,204 1,989 2,724 3,087 13,741		
1,521 531 2,052	700 597	2,221 1,128 3,349	903 116 1,019	231 169 400	1,134 285 1,419	2,424 647 3,071	931 766 1,697	3,355 1,413 4,768	2,411 627 3,038	931 762 1,693	103,092 3,342 1,389 4,731		
8,118 593 711 505 247 4,435	5,134 1,161 5,682 451 2,014	698 6,449	1,774 37 494 74 195 7,429	6,707 4,243 1,826 3,565 189 3,810	8,481 4,280 2,320 3,639 384 11,239	9,892 630 1,205 579 442 11,864	12,591 9,377 2,987 9,247 640 5,824	22,483 10,007 4,192 9,826 1,082 17,688	9,368 619 1,204 398 440 11,618	11,699 9,243 2,986 4,927 634 5,785	21,067 9,862 4,190 5,325 1,074 17,403		
14,609 6,192 1,331	3,792	9,984	10,003 440 168	20,340 366 30	30,343 806 198	24,612 6,632 1,499	40,666 4,158 187	65,278 10,790	23,647 6,112	35,274	58,921 10,066		
1,458 4,728 4,243 420 18,372	3,168 5,770 1,920 876	4,626 10,498 6,163 1,296	172 337 230 31 1,378	883 1,052 315 840 3,486	1,055 1,389 545 871 4,864	1,630 5,065 4,473 451 19,750	4,051 6,822 2,235 1,716 19,169	1,686 5,681 11,887 6,708 2,167 38,919	1,288 1,594 4,904 4,144 421 18,463	169 4,029 6,713 2,197 1,634 18,696	1,457 5,623 11,617 6,341 2,055 37,159		
4,487 807 9,772 1,434 16,500	162 1,623 463	4,613 969 11,395 1,897 18,874	266 162 1,934 370 2,732	12 51 470 248 781	278 213 2,404 618 <i>3,513</i>	4,753 969 11,706 1,804 19,232	138 213 2,093 711 3,155	4,891 1,182 13,799 2,515 22,387	4,457 913 11,402 1,693 <i>18,465</i>	136 213 2,058 680 <i>3,087</i>	4,593 1,126 13,460 2,373 21,552		
1,269 697	1,771	1,758 2,468	611 43	295 300	906 343	1,880 740	784 2,071	2,664 2,811	1,833 701	772 1,975	2,605		
200	172	372	48	12 107	60 113	248 112	184	432	246	1,975	2,676 430 381		
9,727 11,999 103,442	4,691 7,291 326	14,418 19,290 103,768	527 1,235	551 1,265	1,078 2,500	10,254 <i>13,234</i>	5,242 <i>8,556</i>	15,496 21,790	9,925 <i>12,812</i>	5,062 8,267	14,987 <i>21,079</i>		
95,979 199,421	30 356	96,009 199,777	5,031 2,303 7,334	28 2 30	5,059 2,305 7,364	108,473 98,282 206,755	354 32 386	108,827 98,314 207,141	102,787 95,175 <i>197,962</i>	342 30 <i>372</i>	103,129 95,205 198,334		
1,699 539 507	1,457 52 243	3,156 591 750	222 72 108	350 7 143	572 79 251	1,921 611 615	1,807 59 386	3,728 670 1,001	1,912 610 565	1,805 59 382	3,717 669 947		
572 591 451 4,359	320 150 621 2,843	892 741 1,072 7,202	35 127 155 719	34 8 131 673	69 135 286 <i>1,392</i>	607 718 606 5,078	354 158 752 3,516	961 876 1,358 8,594	602 707 604 5,000	351 157 751 3,505	953 864 1,355 8,505		
12,534 7,246	161 192	12,695 7,438	515 303	15 16	530 319	13,049 7,549	176 208	13,225 7,757	12,651 7,260	174 195	12,825		
3,033 2,673 13,536 24,164	457 109 71 416	3,490 2,782 13,607 24,580	223 162 1,026 251	58 4 3 42	281 166 1,029 293	3,256 2,835 14,562 24,415	515 113 74 458	3,771 2,948 14,636 24,873	3,164 2,671 13,803 23,660	195 509 106 71 456	7,455 3,673 2,777 13,874 24,116		
33,256 1,727 34,983 2,060 87,695 94,186	96 18 <i>114</i> 163 <i>1,522</i> 40,572	33,352 1,745 35,097 2,223 89,217 134,758	766 176 942 126 3,033 4,678	5 6 11 57 191 6,603	771 182 953 183 3 224 11,281	34,022 1,903 35,925 2,186 90,728 98,864	101 24 125 220 1,713 47,175	34,123 1,927 <i>36,050</i> 2,406 <i>92,441</i> 146,039	32,270 1,772 34,042 2,143 86,743 92,350	101 24 125 219 1,681 45,277	32,371 1,796 34,167 2,362 88,424 137,627		
7,345 13,804 50,733	1,361 1,439 3,655	8,706 15,243 54,388	243 261	61 88 604	304 349	7,588 14,065	1,422	9,010 15,592	7,206	1,385 1,451	8,591 14,739		
4,318 12,725	3,655 4,338 5,329	54,388 8,656 18,054	1,330 177 388	604 365 648	1,934 542 1,036	52,063 4,495 13,113	4,259 4,703 5,977	56,322 9,198 19,090	49,870 4,300 12,595	4,189 4,562 5,853	54,059 8,862 18,448		
20,348 1,195 565 15,773	29,510 5,169 799 3,334	49,858 6,364 1,364 19,107	396 71 29 1,034	1,935 1,529 116 387	2,331 1,600 145 1,421	20,744 1,266 594 16,807	31,445 6,698 915 3,721	52,189 7,964 1,509 20,528	19,815 1,198 576 15,664	30,347 6,434 894 3,638	50,162 7,632 1,470 19,302		
19,461 316,283	53,573 215,966	173,034 1,032,249	3,686 132,942	5,672 82,513	<i>9,358</i> 215,455	123,147 949,225	59,245 298,479	182,392 1,247,704	117,306 908,889	57,368 279,060	174,674 1,187,949		
39,991	the set of the	1,058,989†	133,560	82,812	216,372	973,551	301,810	1,275,361	929,085	282,148	and the second second		

839,991 218,998 1,058,989† 133,560 82,812 216,372 973,551 301,810 1,275,361 929,085 282,148 1,211,233 * Persons insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries are included in these figures. † Including 54,144 casuals (males, 52,449 ; females, 1,695). Of these, 273 males and 17 females were insured under the agricultural scheme.

September, 1939.

Transferences parter	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT					
· · ··································				i de la	PE	RCENTA	GES* A	т 14тн	AUGU	UST, 19	39.			E (+) OR	BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL
INDUSTRY.	INSUREI	TED NUM D PERSONS AT JULY,	, AGED	Un (i	WHOLLY EMPLOY ncludin Casuals	ED g		MPOBAL OPPAGE		dia dia Janahari Manana	Fotal.	•	TOTAL TAGE	BE (-) IN PERCEN- S [®] AS ED WITH	PERCENT- AGES* AT 14TH
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	and the second	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- malæ.	Total.	10TH JULY, 1939.	15TH AUGUST, 1938.	AUGUST, 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	3.8 3.2 2.6 3.5	7·2 5·9 4·0 5·9	4.0 3.7 2.6 3.6	0•1 0·1 0·1 0•2	0.8 0.4 0.3 0.2	0·1 0·2 0·1 0·1	3·9 3·3 2·7 3·7	8·0 6·3 4·3 6·1	4·1 3·9 2·7 3·7	$ \begin{array}{c} - \ 0.1 \\ + \ 0.2 \\ - \ 0.2 \\ \dots \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.3 \\ - 1.3 \\ - 0.3 \\ + 0.4 \\ \end{array} $	3.5 3.8 2.6 3.6
TOTAL, AGRICULTURAL SCHEME	674,400 32,910	45,100	719,500	3·5 15·2	6·7 11·0	3·7 15·1	0.1	0·7 4·7	0.1	3·6 15·7	7·4 15·7	3·8 15·7	$\frac{-0.1}{+1.2}$	$- \frac{0.4}{-1.9}$	3·4 15·7
Mining : Coal Mining 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	854,500 11,350 4,480 50,570 9,650 9,660 18,500 <i>958,710</i>	3,640 10 10 500 10 1,180 240 5,590	858,140 11,360 4,490 51,070 9,660 10,840 13,740 964,300	7·3 6·2 12·2 6·9 6·5 4·5 5·5 7·3	$ \frac{8 \cdot 1}{2 \cdot 2} \frac{5 \cdot 6}{2 \cdot 9} \frac{6 \cdot 8}{6 \cdot 8} $	7.3 6.2 12.2 6.9 6.5 4.6 5.5 7.3	3.8 0.4 0.9 1.6 1.6 1.8 0.9 3.4	0.6 	3.8 0.4 0.8 1.5 1.6 1.7 0.9 3.4	11.1 6.6 13.1 8.5 8.1 6.3 6.4 10.7	8·7 2·4 6·0 6·7 7·4	11.1 6.6 13.0 8.4 8.1 6.3 6.4 10.7	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 9 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 1 \cdot 9 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 5 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 0 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} - 6.9 \\ - 22.3 \\ - 6.5 \\ - 3.4 \\ - 0.3 \\ - 3.3 \\ - 7.7 \\ - 6.9 \end{array}$	11.1 6.6 13.0 7.4 8.1 6.2 5.7 10.7
Non-Metalikerous Mining Products :	14,200 28,210 17,460 59,870	130 2,280 560 2,970	14,330 30,490 18,020 62,840	8.6 6.5 3.5 6.1	3·1 3·7 3·6 3·7	8.6 6.3 3.5 6.0	1.5 1.8 2.3 1.9	2·3 0·2 0·3 0·2	1.5 1.7 2.2 1.8	10·1 8·3 5·8 8·0	5·4 3·9 3·9 3·9	10·1 8·0 5·7 7·8	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.0 \\ -0.5 \\ +1.9 \\ +0.1 \\ -0.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 6.1 \\ - 4.9 \\ + 0.4 \\ - 3.7 \\ - 2.0 \end{array} $	10·1 7·9 5·4 7·7 6·7
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc	101,100 33,320	6,740 41,470	107,840 74,790	5·3 7·9	8·5 7·6	5·5 7·7	1·2 15·3	4·0 29·9	1·4 23·4	6·5 23·2	12·5 37·5	6·9 31·1	- 0.2 +14.8	- 2·0 + 4·6	31.2
Glass : Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical Glass, Lenses, Prisms, etc.) Glass Bottles Total, Glass	23,830 17,620 41,450	7,450 2,360 <i>9,810</i>	31,280 19,980 <i>51,260</i>	7·3 8·4 7·8	4·4 5·1 4·6	6·6 8·0 7·2	3·1 3·8 3·3	0·9 0·9 <i>0·9</i>	2.6 3.4 2.9	10·4 12·2 11·1	5·3 6·0 5·5	9·2 11·4 10·1	- 0.7 $- 0.4$	- 2·9 - 6·4 - 4·2	9·1 11·4 10·0
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. : Chemicals Exilosives Painr, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	81,880 23,430 18,380 56,070 <i>179,760</i>	31,300 6,620 5,950 20,870 64,740	113,180 30,050 24,330 76,940 244,500	4.9 2.5 4.0 5.0 4.5	3.1 3.9 2.8 3.6 3.3	4·4 2·8 3·7 4·7 4·2	0·4 0·0 0·2 1·7 0·8	0·4 0·2 0·2 0·5 0·4	0.4 0.1 0.2 1.3 0.6	5·3 2·5 4·2 6·7 5·3	3·5 4·1 3·0 4·1 3·7	4.8 2.9 3.9 6.0 4.8	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0.3 \\ + & 0.2 \\ - & 0.1 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.2 \\ -0.5 \\ -1.7 \\ -0.7 \\ -1.5 \end{array} $	4.7 2.9 3.8 6.0 4.8
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 Ropes Total, Metal Manufacture	17,140 177,840 46,360 24,770 30,280 21,510 317,900	60 4,990 4,030 2,590 2,430 4,310 18,410	17,200 182,830 50,390 27,360 32,710 25,820 336,310	6.8 4.3 3.0 2.7 5.1 4.4 4.2	5.0 1.9 3.6 3.8 3.0 4.4 3.3	6.8 4.2 3.0 2.8 4.9 4.4 4.2	2.3 4.8 0.8 3.0 3.9 2.8 3.7	0.4 0.4 3.4 0.4 0.6 0.8	2.3 4.8 0.8 3.0 3.7 2.4 3.5	9·1 9·1 3·8 5·7 9·0 7·2 7·9	5.0 2.3 4.0 7.2 3.4 5.0 4.1	9·1 9·0 3·8 5·8 8·6 6·8 7·7	$\begin{array}{r} - \ 0.9 \\ + \ 0.8 \\ \hline - \ 4.2 \\ - \ 1.2 \\ - \ 0.7 \\ - \ 0.2 \end{array}$	$-11 \cdot 8 \\ -16 \cdot 7 \\ -4 \cdot 8 \\ -37 \cdot 0 \\ -8 \cdot 2 \\ -10 \cdot 0 \\ -15 \cdot 0$	9·1 8·9 3·8 5·8 8·5 6·7 7·7
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	582,960 92,290 56,160 44,880 776,290	57,530 25,420 1,020 1,840 <i>85,810</i>	640,490 117,710 57,180 46,720 862,100	3.7 2.6 5.5 7.5 3.9	3.5 2.9 2.3 2.1 3.3	3.7 2.7 5.5 7.3 3.9	0.8 0.2 0.6 1.2 0.8	0.6 0.4 0.2 0.2 0.5	0.8 0.2 0.5 1.1 0.7	4·5 2·8 6·1 8·7 4·7	4·1 3·3 2·5 2·3 3·8	4·5 2·9 6·0 8·4 4·6	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.2 \\ - & 0.1 \\ - & 0.9 \\ - & 0.2 \\ - & 0.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3 \cdot 3 \\ - 2 \cdot 4 \\ - 1 \cdot 7 \\ - 2 \cdot 9 \\ - 3 \cdot 0 \\ \end{array} $	4·4 2:8 6·0 8·3 <i>4</i> ·5
Construction and Repair of 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 7.4 2.4 2.8	3·4 4·5 2·9 3·4	2.8 7.0 2.4 2.9	1.2 0.8 1.1 <i>1.2</i>	1.3 1.0 0.5 <i>1.3</i>	1.2 0.8 1.1 1.1 1.1	3·9 8·2 3·5 4·0	4.7 5.5 3.4 4.7 7.4	4.0 7.8 3.5 4.0 17.1	$ \begin{array}{r} + \ 0.2 \\ - \ 0.6 \\ - \ 0.2 \\ + \ 0.1 \\ - \ 1.6 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3 \cdot 4 \\ - 4 \cdot 9 \\ - 2 \cdot 0 \\ - 3 \cdot 3 \\ - 3 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 9 \\ 7 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 17 \cdot 1 \end{array} $
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, Rivets, 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 18,450 21,780 174,010 504,620	10,070 2,830 76,260 10,910 12,610 11,410 1,340 18,060 93,730	175,050 102,280 42,650 179,820 32,170 28,790 28,760 19,790 39,840 267,740 741,840	4·2 4·6 4·1 4·2	6.7 4.3 2.3 4.4 4.7 5.1 4.1 1.8 4.0 4.7 4.5	16·1 4·5 7·9 3·7 5·0 4·3 4·1 4·4 4·1 4·4 4·4	1.1 3.5 0.5 0.2 4.9 2.1 1.1 1.5	0.7 1.5 0.2 0.3 2.4 1.1 0.6 1.3 1.6 1.1	1.0 3.3 0.5 0.3 4.1 1.7 0.9 0.5 1.5 1.2 1.4	17·3 8·0 8·8 3·4 10·1 5·2 5·2 5·1 5·9 5·3 5·9	5.8 2.5 4.7 7.1 8 5.3 6.3 5.6	7·8 8·4 4·0 9·1 6·0 5·0 4·9 5·6 5·6	$ \begin{array}{c} + \ 0.1 \\ - \ 1.3 \\ - \ 0.6 \\ + \ 0.3 \\ + \ 0.3 \\ - \ 0.5 \\ + \ 0.1 \\ \hline \\ - \ 0.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 6.2 \\ - 2.4 \\ - 3.1 \\ - 8.7 \\ - 6.8 \\ - 5.8 \\ - 1.6 \\ - 2.9 \\ - 5.7 \\ - 4.9 \\ \end{array} $	7.8 8.0 3.9 9.1 5.9 4.9 4.7 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.7
Textiles : Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted	76,700 60,590 <i>137,290</i> 89,810	131,210 255,760	201,250 191,800 <i>393,050</i> 215,770	6.7 7.3	6.6 10.1 8.4 3.2	7.0 9.0 8.0 3.1	4·1 2·7 3·5 3·3	4·1 3·7 3·9 4·0	4·1 3·4 3·8 3·7	11-8 9-4 10-8 6-2	10·7 13·8 12·3 7·2	11.8	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.6 \\ - 0.7 \\ - 0.6 \\ + 0.1 \end{array} $	$-18.4 \\ -18.7 \\ -18.5 \\ -16.4$	11·1 12·4 11·7 6·7
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving, etc Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc Hosiery Carpets Other Textiles TextileBleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. Total, Textiles	19,980 16,820 22,150 10,760 7,360 26,890 5,710 13,050 18,680 69,300 437,800	8,710 51,920 17,220 12,100 91,820 8,430 18,330 39,810 26,980	51,760 25,530 74,070 27,980 19,460 118,710 14,140 31,380 31,380 96,280 1,126,620	3.0 15.6 13.6 6.8 2.0 4.6 2.2 4.4 5.0	4.4 4.5 15.1 16.2 9.1 2.7 3.3 3.0 5.4 6.1 6.7	15·2 15·2 8·2 2·5 3·8 2·7 5·1	$\begin{array}{c c} 3.7\\ 8.7\\ 1.8\\ 0.6\\ 1.2\\ 2.8\\ 12.4\\ 5.2\\ 1.1\\ 11.1\\ 4.7\end{array}$	4.9 11.3 1.5 0.5 2.1 2.7 8.8 6.7 1.7 8.7 3.8	1.6 0.6 1.8 2.8 10.3 6.1 1.5 10.4	6.8 11.7 17.4 14.2 8.0 4.8 17.0 7.4 5.5 16.1 10.3	9·3 15·8 16·6 16·7 11·2 5·4 12·1 9·7 7·1 14·8 10·5	16.8 15.8 10.0 5.3 14.1 8.8 6.6 15.7	$ \begin{array}{r} + 0.3 \\ + 5.4 \\ - 3.7 \\ - 0.6 \\ - 1.8 \\ + 0.3 \\ + 2.9 \\ + 1.7 \\ - 0.8 \\ + 0.8 \\ - 0.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -10.1 \\ -6.8 \\ -16.5 \\ -14.0 \\ -7.1 \\ -6.1 \\ -7.7 \\ -9.4 \\ -5.3 \\ -10.6 \\ -14.0 \end{array} $	8·3 13·1 9·3 15·8 8·8 5·2 14·1 8·7 5·6 15·1 <i>9·8</i>
Leather and Leather Goods : Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods Total, Leather	34,340 11,450 45,790	11,440	45,780 26,540 72,320	4.4	6·1 4·0 4·9	4·9 4·3	2.7	2·0 1·1 <i>1</i> ·5	2·4 1·0	+ 7·1 5·7 6·7	8·1 5·1 6·4	5.3	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.4 \\ - 0.9 \\ - 0.6 \end{array} $	- 5.8 - 4.3 - 5.2	7·3 5·3 6·6
Clething : Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc Other Dress Industries Boota, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Total, Clothing The percentages for July and Au		93,090 19,840 97,080 21,510 54,810 434,780	625,770	5·2 5·9 4·5 3·3 5·5 7·6	2·1 3·7 4·7	5.5 5.9 5.7 2.4 4.8 5.6	0-3 4-2 0-7 2-6 9-2 5-3		4.1 7.3 3.4 1.3 8.2 4.8	14.5 5.5 10.1 5.2 5.9 14.7 12.9		9.6 13.2 9.1 3.7 13.0 10.4	+ 3.8 + 1.2	$ \begin{array}{c c} - 5.6 \\ - 0.2 \\ - 2.5 \\ - 6.1 \\ - 4.2 \\ - 0.4 \\ - 3.5 \\ \end{array} $ basis of the	10.0 9.5 13.2 6.1 3.7 12.9 9.8 estimated

• The percentages for July and August, 1939, and those for August, 1938, used for purpose of comparison, have been calculated on the b numbers of insured persons at July, 1938.

	Remite	PERCENTAGES* AT 14TH AUGUS						ST, 193	9.		INCREAD	SE (+) OB	GREA		
INDUSTRY.	INSURE		MBER OF NS, AGED r, 1938.	Un (i	WHOLL EMPLO includi Casuals	YED		TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.		TOTAL.		•	DECREA TOTAL TAG	SH (-) IN PERCEN- ES* AS LED WITH	BRITA ONLY TOTAL PERCEN TAGES
and the second state of th	Males.	Females	. Total.	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males	Total.	10TH JULY, 1939.	15TH AUGUST, 1938.	AT 14TH AUGUS 1939.
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Cocca, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	107,860 29,130	70,690 3,890		5·7 4·6	5·4 4·0	5·6 4·5	0·4 0·5	0·5 0·8	0·4 0·6	6·1 5·1	5·9 4·8	6·0 5·1	- 0.4 - 0.6	-1.3 -1.0	5·8 4·6
fectionery	26,720 72,640 91,110 14,780 342,240	52,660 64,210 26,420 27,900 245,770	136,850 117,530 42,680	5.5 6.5 4.7 2.8 5.4	6.0 9.0 7.3 3.1 6.4	5.8 7.7 5.2 3.0 5.8	0.6 0.5 0.2 0.3 0.4	1.7 1.6 1.2 3.1 1.4	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	6·1 7·0 4·9 3·1 5·8	7.7 10.6 8.5 6.2 7.8	7·2 8·7 5·7 5·1 6·6	-1.4 + 0.2 - 0.7 + 1.0	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.6 \\ -2.3 \\ -1.4 \\ -0.1 \end{array} $	7·1 8·6 5·5 5·2
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking Total, Woodworking, etc	60,730 ,410 123,140 18,950 <i>212,230</i>	3,160 2,230 27,260 5,760 38,410	63,890 11,640 150,400 24,710	7·4 8·6 7·9 7·6 7·8	4.0 7.3 6.0 8.0 6.2	7·2 8·3 7·6 7·7 7·5	0·4 1·7 1·6 1·9 <i>1</i> ·3	0·4 2·3 1·7 4·3 2·0	0.5 1.9 1.6 2.5 1.4	7.8 10.3 9.5 9.5 9.1	4·4 9·6 7·7 12·3 8·2	7.7 10.2 9.2 10.2 8.9	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.4 \\ + 0.2 \\ + 0.5 \\ - 0.5 \\ + 0.1 \\ - 0.3 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.5 \\ -3.2 \\ -5.1 \\ -2.3 \\ -3.9 \\ -2.9 \end{array} $	6·5 7·3 9·9 9·1 9·8 8·7
Paper, Printing, etc. : Paper and Paper Board	49,740	17,130	66,870	2.6	2.9	2.6	1.2	1.7	1.4	3.8	4.6	4.0		- 6.8	3.9
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	25,730 5,080	47,290 2,480	73,020 7,560	2.7 3.9	3·7 6·9	3·4 4·9	0·2 1·0	0.7 0.5	0·4 0·8	2·9 4·9	4.4	3.8	- 0.5 - 0.5	- 1.8	3.7
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc	4,910 189,510 274,970	6,120 97,870 170,890	11,030 287,380 445,860	2·2 5·1 4·4	2·7 4·8 4·3	2·5 5·0 4·3	0·1 0·3 0·4	1.8 0.6 0.7	1.0 0.4 0.6	2·3 5·4 4·8	4·5 5·4 5·0	3·5 5·4 4·9	+ 0.3 + 0.7 - 0.3 - 0.2	-2.7 -2.3 -0.8	5·7 3·5 5·3
Public Works Contracting, etc.	1,037,260 326,510 1,363,770	12,850 1,530 14,380	1,050,110 328,040 1,378,150	10·0 29·4 14·6	$2.5 \\ 2.0 \\ 2.5$	9·9 29·3 14·5	0.5 0.7 0.6	0·3 0·1 0·2	0·5 0·7 0·5	10·5 30·1 15·2	2·8 2·1 2·7	10:4 30:0 15:0	-0.9 -1.4 -1.1	-1.9 -2.4 -4.3 -3.0	4·8 10·0 29·7
Rubber Ollcloth, Linoleum, etc. Brushes and Brooms	37,610 10,830 6,030	25,410 1,750 5,840	63,020 12,580 11,870	4·5 5·0 8·4	5·7 3·0 4 ·2	5.0 4.7 6.3	0.6 0.6 1.8	1·4 0·4 2·4	0·9 0·6 2·1	5·1 5·6 10·2	7·1 3·4 6·6	5·9 5·3 8·4	- 0.9 - 1.8	- 5.2 - 3.3 - 6.2	5.9 5.3
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Total, Other Manufacturing	27,510 8,300 8,070 98,350	12,840 2,380 9,890 58,110	40,350 10,680 17,960 156,460	2·1 7·1 5·6 4·4	2.5 6.3 6.3 4.9	2·2 6·9 6·0 4·6	0.1 1.6 1.9 0.8	0·3 0·3 1·3 1·2	0·2 1·3 1·6 0·9	2·2 8·7 7·5 5·2	2·8 6·6 7·6	2·4 8·2 7·6	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.2 \\ - 1.2 \\ + 0.1 \end{array} $	-1.2 -7.5 -1.3	8·1 2·4 8·1 7·5
as, Water and Electricity Supply	211,150	11,340	222,490	5.9	1.4	5.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	6.2	6·1 1·6	5·5 5·9	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 0 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	-3.8 - 2.0	5·4 5·9
Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service : Port Transport (Docks Wharves	152,100 198,930 40,120 156,430 131,660	8,850 12,130 3,230 4,680 6,690	160,950 211,060 43,350 161,110 138,350	4.8 1.5 6.7 8.7 18.4	2·2 3·8 3·4 1·5 6·2	4.6 1.7 6.4 8.4 17.8	0·2 0·1 0·4 0·6 0·1	0·2 0·4 0·1 0·1 0·6	0·2 0·1 0·4 0·7 0·2	5.0 1.6 7.1 9.3 18.5	2:4 4:2 3:5 1:6 6:8	4.8 1.8 6.8 9.1 18.0	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.5 \\ - & 0.1 \\ - & 0.7 \\ - & 0.5 \\ - & 1.1 \end{array} $	- 2.5 - 0.4 - 3.9 - 3.4 - 3.8	4.7 1.8 6.5 8.8 17.8
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.)	136,860 24,550 161,410 18,390 859,040	1,470 490 1,960 3,090 40,630	138,330 25,040 <i>163,370</i> 21,480 <i>899,670</i>	$24.3 \\ 7.0 \\ 21.7 \\ 11.2 \\ 10.2$	6.5 3.7 5.8 5.3 3.7	24.17.021.510.3 9.9	0.6 0.8 0.6 0.7 0.4	0·4 1·2 0·6 1·8 0·5	0.6 0.7 0.6 0.9 0.4	24.9 7.8 22.3 11.9 10.6	6·9 4·9 6·4 7·1 4·2	24.7 7.7 22.1 11.2 10.3	$ \begin{array}{c} + \ 0.7 \\ - \ 0.3 \\ + \ 0.5 \\ + \ 0.1 \\ - \ 0.3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3 \cdot 8 \\ - 1 \cdot 7 \\ - 3 \cdot 5 \\ - 2 \cdot 1 \\ - 2 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	24.0 7.5 21.5 11.1 10.0
mmerce, Banking, Insurance and	L,282,490	-	2,096,020	7.3	5.0	6.4	0.4	0.8	0.6	7.7	5.8	7.0	- 0.2	- 1.4	6.7
Financet	180,500	92,760	273,260	4.1	1.5	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.2	1.2	3.3	- 0.1	- 0.3	3.2
National Government Service Local Government Service Professional Services Entertainments, Sport, etc Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Departmenter of the Service Servic	154,860 365,330 108,380 89,220	28,880 83,470 107,270 60,930	183,740 448,800 215,650 150,150	8·9 13·9 4·0 14·3	5·0 4·4 4·0 8·7	8·3 12·1 4·0 12·0	0·2 0·4 0·1 0·4	0·3 0·7 0·4 1·1	0·2 0·4 0·3 0·7	9·1 14·3 4·1 14·7	5·3 5·1 4·4 9·8	8·5 12·5 4·3 12·7	$ \begin{array}{c} - 0.4 \\ - 0.1 \\ + 0.2 \\ - 1.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - \ 0.9 \\ - \ 0.4 \\ + \ 0.7 \\ - \ 1.5 \\ \end{array} $	8.3 12.3 4.2 12.5
Job Dyelng, Dry Cleaning, etc	195,630 29,750 10,670 126,910 ,080,750	305,570 120,820 19,080 63,940 789,960	501,200 150,570 29,750 190,850 1,870,710	10·4 4·0 5·3 12·4 11·1	9.7 4.3 4.2 5.2 6.8	9·9 4·2 4·6 10·0 <i>9</i> ·2	0·2 0·3 0·3 0·8 0·3	0.6 1.2 0.6 0.6 0.7	0.5 1.1 0.5 0.8 0.5	10.6 4.3 5.6 13.2 11.4	10·3 5·5 4·8 5·8 7·5	10·4 5·3 5·1 10·8 9·7	$ \begin{array}{c} - 0.8 \\ - 0.3 \\ - 0.1 \\ - 0.5 \\ - 0.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.6 \\ - 0.8 \\ - 0.6 \\ - 4.4 \\ - 1.0 \end{array} $	10·2 5·2 5·0 10·3 9·5
TOTAL, GENERAL SCHEMET 1	0,178,100 3	5,941,900	14,120,000	8.0	5.5	7.3	1.3	2.1	1.5	9.3	7.6	8.8	- 0.3	- 3.8	8.6
TOTAL, GENERAL AND AGRICUL- TURAL SCHEMEST 1	0,852,500 3	,987,000	14,839,500	7.7	5.5	7.1	1.3	2.1	1.5	9.0	7.6	8.6	- 0.2	- 3.6	8.3

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

it will be and a set of the						Survey a service				
Industries.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in the numbers insured, aged 16-64 recorded as unemployed at 14th August, 1939, compared with 10th July, 1939.									
	N	Iales.	Fer	nales.	1	Total.				
Building Coal mining Ubtributive Trades Distributive Trades Distributive Trades Intervalue House, Restaurant, Club, etc., Service hipbuilding and Ship-Repairing inen Octon eneral Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding hipping Service press Making and Millinery oots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ottery, Earthenware, etc	++1+11 11111 11+1++	10,229 8,045 4,526 5,984 2,161 2,770 974 1,315 1,519 39 3,707 3,231	+110+ 11111 11++++	23 5 5 1,530 1,932 31 1,934 1,244 700 243 1 1,577 1,506 7,829	++++1 111111111	10,206 8,099 4,531 4,454 4,093 2,801 2,772 2,414 1,674 1,558 1,520 1,626 2,318 5,213 11,060				

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September, 1939. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR CAZETTE

NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

AUGUST, 1939.

Men
aged
18-64.Boys.Women
Aged
16 & 17Girls.Men
Aged
16 & 17Aged
14 & 15Momen
Aged
18-64.Girls.Girls.Aged
18-64.Aged
16 & 17Total. Division. ... 10,658 5,072 46,923 12,715 5,588 39,017 119,973 TOTAL General Scheme 9,866 4,771 44,846 12,146 5,518 38,785 115,932 Agricultural Scheme ... 301 2,077 :92 569 70 232 4,041

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

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

Michael Contract	O IO DIA CO III			and the second second	1997 - 18 Julio	A REAL PROPERTY OF		
ALL	1000	Boys.		Girls.				
Division.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.		
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	2,716 795 1,161 1,369 1,885 3,857 3,670 3,942 1,951	1,457 951 697 2,190 1,444 3,229 1,744 3,391 1,898	4,173 1,746 1,858 3,559 3,329 7,086 5,414 7,333 3,849	2,291 986 1,452 1,279 2,264 3,139 4,852 4,350 2,411	1,314 851 750 2,212 1,372 2,443 2,107 3,101 2,210	3,605 1,837 2,202 3,491 3,636 5,582 6,959 7,451 4,621		
Great Britain	21,346	17,001	38,347	23,024	16,360	39,384		
N. Ireland	493	1,587	2,080	315	923	1,238		
Ct Britain and		Lour Sal	2.2	1.5.0	ARE I ALCA	Sec. 1		

N. Ireland ... 21,839 18,588 40,427 23,339 17,283 40,622 Note.—These figures include considerable numbers of boys and girls who, though registered at Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureau as applicants for employment, are remaining whole time at school until employment is obtained.

INSURED JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 14TH AUGUST, 1939.

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

Note.—These figures include not only insured juveniles on the register, but also those whose unemployment books were in the "two months' file." (See paragraph below the Table in next column.) The effect of the inclusion of the two months' file is especially marked in the case of the London Division. JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 21st AUGUST, 1939.

Division.		Num	ber of Va Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales		8,285 1,940 1,660 4,130 2,798 3,634 1,626 2,419 658	7,358 1,541 1,496 4,125 3,592 3,576 1,321 2,533 739	215,643 3,481 3,156 8,255 6,390 7,210 2,947 4,952 1,397	4,661 1,138 954 3,563 1,787 1,870 786 928 271	4,875 964 811 3,605 2,031 2,025 573 1,083 388	9,536 2,102 1,765 7,168 3,818 3,895 1,359 2,011 659		
Great Britain		27,150	26,281	53,431	15,958	16,355	32,313		

JUVENILES,	UNDER 1	8	YEARS	OF	AGE,	IN	ATTENDANCE	1
	TTHOPTSE							

AT

4.97	23	Week 3rd Augu		i9.		onth en August		Total number of		
Division.	Junio	or Instru and Cl		entres		r Educa stitution		individuals who have attended Junior In-		
	No. of	No.		erage dance.	No. of		erage dance.	struction Centres and Classes* since 1st		
	Cen- tres.	of Classes	Boys.	Girls.	Insti- tu- tions.	Boys.	Girls.	April, 1939.		
London S. Eastern S. Western Midlands N. Eastern N. Western Northern Scotland Wales	2 9 5 4 12 29 34 30 27	4 4 3 7 1 6 4	 93 1,892 697 698 			3	57	720 1,146 1,082 1,158 5,226 13,927 16,040 15,280 9,158		
Great Britain	152†	29†	3,407	2,583	5	3	57	63,737		

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

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

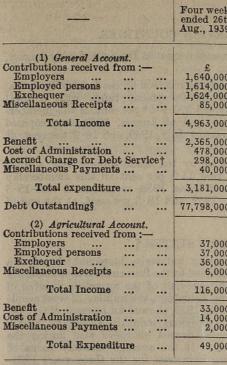
THE Table below shows for each industry group, and for the principal industries, the numbers of insured boys and girls under 16 years of age recorded as unemployed in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 14th August, 1939. The figures include insured boys and girls previously in domestic employments which first became insurable on 4th April, 1938 :--

Industry.	Great Bi	ritain.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.		
Industry.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
1 1 0401 0 100.0 100.0 100.00 100 100 100 100	Contraction of	and and	The sole and a sole an	CALL .	
farming, Forestry, etc	236	53	248	55	
Market Gardening	55	58	61	59	
Other Employments (including Pri- vate Gardening)	43	4	44	4	
The second state of the second state	334	115	353	118	
Total, Agricultural Scheme		113			
A STAL \$120 TINKS 0.5	Enter all	R. Maria	Races de		
fishing	9	2	9	2 ·	
Coal Mining	260	5	260	5	
All other Mining, etc Total, Mining	20 280	- 5	20 280	- 5	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	49 58	32	52 60	32	
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc	19	48	19	48	
alass	32 60	43 151	32 62	43 154	
Metal Manufacture	65	18	66	18	
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron	007		200	50	
and Steel Founding Other Engineering	267 78	50 41	290 79	52 41	
Total Engineering	345	91	369	93	
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	171	21	179	21	
Other Vehicles	26 197	3 24	26 205	24	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	140	3	144	3	
Other Metal Industries :	106	99	106	99 201	
All others Total, Other Metal Industries	333 439	200 299	338 444	300	
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc	37	62	37	62	
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	27 64	48 110	27 64	48 110	
Woollen and Worsted	19	60	20	61	
Linen Hosiery	7 9	24 109	35	91 114	
All other Textiles	91 126	183 376	117 183	191 457	
Leather and Leather Goods	34	61	34	61	
Clothing :	48	296	50	316	
Dressmaking and Millinery	8	263 158	8 10	265 239	
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	63	70	65	70	
Other Clothing Total, Clothing	14 <i>139</i>	62 849	14 147	62 <i>952</i>	
Food, Drink and Tobacco :	95	287	101	288	
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	ALL MARK	THE REAL	h share let	289	
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	23	284 20	23	21	
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff All other Food and Drink Total, Food, Drink, etc	111 229	322 913	121 245	326 924	
Woodworking, etc. :- Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc.	and a state of the	ATTACK THE	151	59	
All other Woodworking	149 143	58 40	148	40	
Total, Woodworking, etc	292	98	299	99	
Paper, Printing, etc. : Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	13	111	14	. 112	
Stationery Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	144	194	154	200	
Other Paper, Printing, etc	22 179	50 355	22 190	50 <i>362</i>	
Building and Contracting :	449	15	458	15	
Building Public Works Contracting, etc	109	2	109	2 17	
Total, Building and Contracting Other Manufacturing Industries :	558	17	Mr. Eust	Carlos Carlos	
Rubber Scientific and Photographic Instru-	23	42	23	42	
ments and Apparatus	27 22	15		16 60	
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites All Others	16	61	17	61	
Total, Other Manufacturing Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	88	178	16	179	
Transport and Communication	202 2,652	2,195	206	23 2,244	
Commerce and Finance	2,052	2,195		44	
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :	63	164	64	165	
Entertainments, Sport, etc Hotel, Public House, Restaurant,	69	74		74	
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding-House, Club, etc., Service	128	412		424	
Laundry Service	73 41	294		298 39	
All other Industries and Services	223 597	256	228	258 1,258	
Total, Miscellaneous		1,239		The second second	
Total, General Scheme	6,921	7,153	5 7,293	7,432	
Total, General and Agricultural	7,255	7,26	7,646	7,550	
Schemes	1,200	1,200	1,040	1	

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

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

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



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

APPLICANTS FOR INSURANCE

	BENEFIT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES. DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS-14th AUGUST, 1939.						nts who ad been o	had been on the reg	on the gister for	register less that	x weeks. for 12 m n 2 years years or p	onths or , 47,780	
Division.	Men 18–64.	Boys 16 & 17.	Women 18-64.	Girls 16 & 17.	Total 16-64.	DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS FOR 14TH AUGUST, 1939. The following Table gives a Divisional analysis of the total numbers							
Сі	AIMS ADMIN	TTED FOR I	NSURANCE I	BENEFIT.‡	vi stalle	of applicants for	or insural	nce benef	it or une	employm	ent allow	ances at	
an and Argenters		Ger	eral Scheme	ð.	The second second	14th August, 1 figures publishe	d on page	e 123 of th	he April.	1939, ai	on of the nd page 2!	series of 55 of the	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern	69,941 26,016 21,087 67,099 50,789	757 506 341 1,364 821	31,821 7,452 4,772 34,697 16,813	653 396 321 1,526 682	103,172 34,370 26,521 104,686 769,105	July, 1939, issue		Carrier Carrow	1935011013	ho had be	en on Regis	ster	
North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	81,217 30,038 48,762 32,344	1,839 1,010 2,034 918	38,745 4,918 17,537 4,130	1,305 883 1,614 804	123,106 36,849 69,947 38,196	Division.	Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	6 months but less than 9 months.	than 12	12 months or more.	Totals.	
Great Britain	427,293	9,590	160,885	8,184	605,952	Aller and start	NATION CON	Cardenal and	Inter Content	Million Providence	California (California)	Dall Korregel	
"he course of	the self h	Agricultural Scheme.			London South-Eastern	102,915 37,314	14,797 4,539	8,278 2,940	5,249 2,105	11,606 4,953	142,845 51,851		
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	342 1,702 727 732 625 709 415 1,790 808	4 49 23 13 4 20 30 103 29	86 322 64 68 258 31 54 336 12	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\ 10\\ 4\\ 1\\ -\\ 8\\ 21\\ -\\ -\\ 8\end{array} $	433 2,083 818 814 893 760 507 2,250 849	South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	29,188 105,145 72,298 129,846 43,662 79,463 43,489	2,761 10,681 9,460 21,317 9,267 15,978 8,760	1,730 6,743 6,149 15,015 6,872 10,888 5,180	1,560 5,541 5,682 11,598 7,668 8,611 5,214	4,123 21,123 23,046 60,357 36,987 51,643 30,675	39,362 149,233 116,635 238,133 104,456 166,583 93,318	
Great Britain	7,850	275	1,231	51	9,407				Carles and the second				
APPLICATION	S AUTHORIS	ed for Un	EMPLOYMEN	T ALLOWAN	CES.§	BUIL	DINC	G PLA	NS A	APPRO	OVED	. Terestan	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	27,692 12,141 9,315 34,518 38,885 90,714 59,667 76,333 49,818	9 22 7 20 28 386 304 609 223	4,015 965 671 2,374 1,984 12,822 1,631 10,274 1,539	7 19 11 25 59 176 394 680 358	$\begin{array}{c} 31,723\\ 13,147\\ 10,004\\ 36,937\\ 40,956\\ 104,098\\ 61,996\\ 87,896\\ 51,938\end{array}$	31,723 31,723 July, 1939.—In last month's issue of this GAZETTE figures wer given as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans had been approved, in July, 1939, by 141 Local Authorities who had supplied information. Returns are now available in respect of all of the 144 Local Authorities covered by the Department's enquiries (representing towns with a total population of 17,873,000 in 1931). The estimated cost of the buildings included in the returns was f6 846 500							
Great Britain	399,083	1,608	36,275	1,729	438,695	compared with £7,795,500 in June, 1939, and £9,615,600 in Jul 1938. Of the total for July, 1939, dwelling houses accounted f							

199 (1) 6 a. 17	naran danaran da	the constitution of
eks 6th 39.	Five weeks ended 29th July, 1939.	Four weeks ended 27th Aug., 1938.
00 00 00 00	£ 2,553,000 2,516,000 2,526,000 425,000	£ 1,553,000 1,518,000 1,532,000 102,000
00	8,020,000	4,705,000
00 00 00 00	3,054,000 569,000 371,000 50,000	3,948,000 409,000 297,000 40,000
00	4,044,000	4,694,000
00	77,798,000	82,246,000
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	126,000 126,000 124,000 27,000	28,000 28,000 28,000 4,000
an of the	403,000	88,000
00	31,000 46,000 5,000	33,000 11,000
00	82,000	44,000
1. C. M.	the second s	and the second se

PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

THE following Table gives an analysis, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment, of persons aged 16-64 applying for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances (including those applicants whose position in relation to insurance benefit and unemployment allowances had not been determined), who were registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as unemployed on 14th August, 1939. Comparative figures are also given for a month before and a year before. Corresponding particulars are not available in respect of persons, registered as unemployed, who were available in respect of persons, registered as unemployed, who were not applicants for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances.

Of the persons who had been on the register for extended periods a proportion, which will increase as the period on the register. increases, will have had one or more short spells of employment, lasting not more than three days each, during such periods.

	Applicants, aged 16–64, who had been on Register									
at Starts and	Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	6 months but less than 9 months.	9 months but less than 12 months.	12 months or more.	Totals:				
14th Aug., 1939-			NUMBE	RS.		-310				
Men, 18-64	470,543	73,323	52,056	46,509	223,098	865,529				
Boys, 16-17	11,027	958	366	248	320	12,919				
Women, 18-64 Girls, 16-17	151,865 9,885	22,449 830	11,048 325	6,310 161	20,902 193	212,574 11,394				
Total	643,320	97,560	63,795	53,228	244,513	1,102,415				
10th July, 1939 15th Aug., 1938	635,116 1,001,654	109,983 165,646	80,893 103,118	59,576 62,757	257,765 280,418	1,143,333 1,613,593				
14th Aug., 1939-	(sa teliga	a point on	PERCENT	AGES.	a fail and an and	and a filling				
Men, 18-64	54.3	8.5	6.0	5.4	25.8	100.0				
Boys, 16-17	85.4	7.4	2.8	1.9	2.5	100.0				
Women, 18-64	71.4	10.6	5.2	3.0	9.8	100.0				
Girls, 16–17	86.8	7.3	2.8	1.4	1.7	100.0				
Total	58.3	8.9	5.8	4.8	22.2	100.0				
10th July, 1939	55.6	9.6	7.1	5.2	22.5	100.0				
15th Aug., 1938	62.0	10.3	6.4	3.9	17.4	100.0				

Of the 643,320 applicants who, at 14th August, 1939, had been on the register for less than 3 months, about 524,500 or 47.6 per cent.

£3,498,800; factories and workshops, £1,027,000; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises, £892,100; churches, schools and public buildings, £490,400; other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, £938,200. The number of dwelling houses for which plans were approved by the 146 Local Authorities in July was 7,119, as compared with 8,442 in June, 1939, and 10,799 in July, 1938.

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

SA

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official and other information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country; and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 336-337 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.]

GERMANY.+

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

FRANCE.t

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

BELGIUM.§

Unemployment increased slightly during May. Returns received by the National Employment and Unemployment Office from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 1,013,190 showed that 14.8 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in May, 1939, as compared with 14.3 per cent. in April, 1939, and 13.1 per cent. in May, 1938. In addition, 15.6 per cent. were employed intermittently in May, 1939, as compared with 14.3 per cent. in April, 1939, and 18.4 per cent. in May, 1938. In May, 1939, 17.9 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 17.6, and in May, 1938, 16.9.

NETHERLANDS.

Unemployment continued to decline during June. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 510,459 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 24th June, 1939, 17·1 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 2·1 per cent. for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were $18\cdot1$ and $2\cdot1$, and in the last week of June, 1938, $22\cdot2$ and $2\cdot9$. At the end of June, 1939, 271,351 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 196,166 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 291,967 and 212,661 and at the end of June, 1938, 328,406 and 311,032.

SWITZERLAND.¶

Unemployment increased slightly during July. At the end of that month 29,105 applications for employment (20.3 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 27,977 (19.5 per thousand) at the end of June, 1939, and 49,703 (34.6 per thousand) at the end of July, 1938. The monthly figures for 1939 are not fully comparable with those for 1938 owing to the exclusion from the statistics as from January, 1939, of applicants for work provided with employment, in their normal occupation, on relief works. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2.597, 2.893 and 2.090, respectively.

works. Others of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,597, 2,893 and 2,090, respectively. Returns from unemployment insurance funds show that, of a total membership of 544,310, $4 \cdot 4$ per cent. were wholly, and $2 \cdot 7$ per cent. partially unemployed at the end of June, 1939, the corresponding percentages being $10 \cdot 4$ and $3 \cdot 9$ at the end of March, 1939, and $6 \cdot 3$ and $4 \cdot 7$ at the end of June, 1938.

HUNGARY.**

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

ITALY.^{††}

According to a semi-official series of index-numbers compiled by the Fascist Confederation of Industrialists, employment in industrial undertakings increased in both May and June, 1939. If the average monthly index of employment in industrial undertakings for the year 1929 be taken as 100, the corresponding index of employment at the end of June, 1939, was 124.2*, as compared with 123.3* and 112.0* at the end of May and April, 1939, respectively. The corresponding figure at the end of June, 1938, was 113.6.

- Provisional figure. Der Arbeitseinsatz im Deutschen Reich, 15th August, 1939. Berlin. Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 1st September, 1939. Paris. Revue du Travail, August, 1939. Brussels. Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st July, 1939.
- The Hague.
 The Hague.
 I La Vie Economique, August, 1939. Berne.
 Maguar Statistical Szemle, July, 1939. Budapest.
 †† Bolletino Mensile di Statistica, 21st August, 1939. Rome.

POLAND.t

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

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

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

Denmark.§-According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 483,000, 9.5^* per cent. of this member-ship were unemployed at the end of August, 1939, as compared with 11.0^{\dagger} per cent. at the end of July, 1939, and 16.9 per cent. at the end of August, 1938.

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

UNITED STATES.¶

Employment in manufacturing industries increased slightly in June. According to returns received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics from employers, covering over one-half of the aggregate number of wage-earners in manufacturing industries, the number of workpeople wage-earners in manufacturing industries, the number of workpeople employed at the middle of June, 1939, showed an increase of 0.7 per cent., as compared with the previous month. Aggregate weekly earnings in the establishments covered increased also during the same period by 2.1 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries for the three years 1923-1925 be taken as 100, the corresponding index for June, 1939, was 90.7, as compared with 90.1 for the previous month and 81.6 for June, 1938.

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

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

ÉIRE.**

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

AUSTRALIA.^{‡‡}

Unemployment declined slightly during the second quarter of 1939. The percentage of members of reporting trade unions who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in that quarter was 9.7, as compared with corresponding figures of 9.8 in the preceding quarter, and 8.6 in the second quarter of 1938.

CANADA.§§

Industrial employment showed a further slight increase at the Industrial employment showed a further slight increase at the beginning of August. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st August, 1939, by 11,843 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 1,144,685, as compared with 1,127,863 at the beginning of July, 1939. If the average number of workpeople employed by the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index of employment for 1st August, 1939, was 117.5, as compared with 115.8 at 1st July, 1939, and 112.1 at

was 117-5, as compared with 115-8 at 1st July, 1959, and 112-1 at 1st August, 1938. At the end of June, 1939, 11-6 per cent. of the aggregate member-ship (approximately 244,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 11-7 per cent. at the end of May, 1939, and 13-5 per cent. at the end of June, 1938.

Provisional figure.
Revised figure.
Wiadomości Statystyczne, 18th August, 1939. Warsaw.
Statistiske Efferteninger, 6th September, 1939. Copenhagen.
Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.
Survey of Current Business, August, 1939, and American Federationist, August, 1939. Washington.
** Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin.

- Dublin. †† These Orders came into force on 8th March and 7th June, 1939, and are to expire simultaneously on 31st October, 1939. ‡† Information supplied by the Prime Minister's Department, Canberra. § The August Employment Situation, and information supplied by the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS.

(See explanatory article on pages 332-3.)

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

I.—NUMBER OF UNIONS IN GREAT BRIT MEMBERSHIP (MALE, FEMALE AND TOTAL) OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN MEMBERSHIP AT

the Burnston Inches Description	No. of		Mem	bership of al	l Unions at e	end of—		Percenta	age Increase	e (+) or nbership	
Group of Unions.*	Trade Unions at end	Unions 1938. at end				1937.	and the	at end of 1938 compared with end of 1937.			
	of 1938.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc.† Coal Mining Pottery and Glass Metals; Machines, Conveyances, etc.—	1 90 13	46,208 702,053 15,831	735 2,003 16,987	46,943 704,056 32,818	40,247 702,119 16,564	520 1,462 17,790	40,767 703,581 34,354	$ \begin{array}{c c} +14 \cdot 8 \\ - & 0 \cdot 0 \\ - & 4 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	+41.3 +37.0 - 4.5	+15.1 + 0.1 - 4.5	
Iron and Steel, Tinplate, Tube and Wire Manufacture Engineering, Ironfounding, Shipbuilding, Other Metal Working and Vehicle	8	107,913	1,397	109,310	110,106	1,522	111,628	- 2.0	- 8.2	- 2.1	
Building	80	736,815	6,341	743,156	681,174	6,566	687,740	+ 8.2	- 3.4	+ 8.1	
Cotton Flax and Jute Hosiery Other Textiles (including Wool, and	164 19 6	94,763 4,636 6,328	162,000 14,640 15,921	256,763 19,276 22,249	98,913 4,911 5,314	168,799 15,711 11,190	267,712 20,622 16,504	$ \begin{array}{r} - 4 \cdot 2 \\ - 5 \cdot 6 \\ + 19 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$- 4 \cdot 0$ - 6 \cdot 8 + 42 \cdot 3	- 4.1 - 6.5 + 34.8	
Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.)	77	81,539	44,654	126,193	83,900	46,741	130,641	- 2.8	- 4.5	- 3.4	
Clothing— Boot and Shoe	6 13	64,649 32,768	33,477 71,885	98,126 104,653	64,805 31,816	32,263 65,459	97,068 97,275	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ + & 3 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	+ 3.8 + 9.8	$\begin{array}{c} + 1 \cdot 1 \\ + 7 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	
ture‡— Furniture Other Paper, Printing, etc Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.—	9 20 25	29,838 30,426 167,844	3,804 2,018 51,363	33,642 32,444 219,207	28,751 30,257 164,540	3,831 2,029 49,579	32,582 32,286 214,119	+ 3.8 + 0.6 + 2.0	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.7 \\ - & 0.5 \\ + & 3.6 \end{array} $	+ 3.3 + 0.5 + 2.4	
Bricklayers and Masons Carpenters and Joiners Painters and Decorators Builders' Labourers† Other	4 1 5 4 17	73,602 137,853 56,290 12,267 62,018		73,602 137,853 56,290 12,267 62,018	$\begin{array}{r} 69,651\\ 129,214\\ 52,423\\ 11,584\\ 58,103\end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} 69,651\\ 129,214\\ 52,423\\ 11,584\\ 58,103\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} + 5.7 \\ + 6.7 \\ + 7.4 \\ + 5.9 \\ + 6.7 \\ \end{array} $		$ \begin{array}{r} + 5.7 \\ + 6.7 \\ + 7.4 \\ + 5.9 \\ + 6.7 \end{array} $	
Transport and General Labour— Railway Service	7 11	478,723 74,241	8,356 927	487,079 75,168	476,215 72,961	7,035 649	483,250 73,610	+ 0.5 + 1.8	+18.8 + 42.8	+ 0.8 + 2.1	
General Labour	19	1,118,709	73,589	1,192,298	1,070,725	72,725	1,143,450	+ 4.5	+ 1.2	+ 4.3	
Commerce and Distribution§ Banking and Iosurance National Government Local Government Teaching Entertainments and Sport All Other	12 20 246 33 25 13 73	196,794 84,885 319,659 173,977 88,545 26,371 102,500	82,415 10,971 81,273 48,079 161,814 8,255 22,675	$\begin{array}{r} 279,209\\95,856\\400,932\\222,056\\250,359\\34,626\\125,175\end{array}$	189,169 82,864 303,499 161,220 85,831 23,726 97,791	74,257 10,440 75,863 41,050 162,259 6,627 20,287	263,426 93,304 379,362 202,270 248,090 30,353 118,078	$ \begin{array}{r} + 4.0 \\ + 2.4 \\ + 5.3 \\ + 7.9 \\ + 3.2 \\ +11.1 \\ + 4.8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} +11 \cdot 0 \\ +5 \cdot 1 \\ +7 \cdot 1 \\ +17 \cdot 1 \\ -0 \cdot 3 \\ +24 \cdot 6 \\ +11 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 6 \cdot 0 \\ + & 2 \cdot 7 \\ + & 5 \cdot 7 \\ + & 9 \cdot 8 \\ + & 0 \cdot 9 \\ + & 14 \cdot 1 \\ + & 6 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	
TOTALS¶	1,021	5,128,045	925,579	6,053,624	4,948,393	894,654	5,843,047	+ 3.6	+ 3.5	+ 3.6	

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

Group of Unions.*			Males.		a de la come	a toget	1	Females	ı.	* erin		an a	Total.		
the of water there is an in the	1913.	1920.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1913.	1920.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1913.	1920.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Coal Mining	. 542 . 82 . 18 . 125 . 86 . 49 . 17	000°s. 208 1,108 1,108 1,158 1,154 1,555 563 1,555 1,552 1,512 192 87 228 248 248 64 40	000's. 34 672 12 678 203 92 53 159 298 446 68 916 171 80 277 140 85	000's. 40 702 16 791 193 96 59 165 321 476 73 1,071 189 83 304 161 86 24	000°s. 46 702 16 845 98 60 168 342 479 74 1,118 197 85 320 174 88 27	0000's. 1 259 255 1 7 24 20 10 64 1	0000's. 3 7 28 17 501 126 6 72 12 1 173 112 9 58 37 136 126 122 123 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125	000's. 1 8 7 227 83 6 44 59 64 9 67 33 161 6	000's. 1 2 18 8 243 98 6 49 7 1 73 74 10 76 41 162	000's. 1 2 17 8 38 105 6 51 8 1 74 82 11 82 11 82 12 84 12 84 12 84 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105	000's. 21 885 19 560 523 108 46 91 243 327 146 566 102 18 138 138 138	0000's. 211 1,115 56 1,171 834 2267 563 618 194 1,685 304 96 2866 2866 185 2000 52	000°s. 34 673 20 685 430 175 59 203 298 452 68 975 2355 89 344 173 246 275	0000's. 41 704 34 799 436 65 214 321 483 74 1,144 263 93 380 202 248 30	000°s. 47 733- 853- 203 425- 203 425- 203 425- 203 425- 203 425- 342 487 75 1,192 279 96 401 222 250 35
All Other	. 110	196 7,006	90	98 4,948	102 5,128	433	32 1,342	19 800	20 895	23 926	4.135	228 8,348	109 5,295	118 5,843	125 6.054

The highes for this group are exclusive or considerable humbers of workpeople who are classified under " the highes have been and the exclusive of considerable humbers of workpeople who are classified under " the highes have been and the exclusive of the exclusive of considerable humbers of workpeople who are classified under " Building."
Excluding an important union (with a membership of over 180,000 in 1938), which in addition to a large representation in the distributive trades, has members in many other industries, including son, paint and varnish, fine chemical, seed crushing, clothing, food, tobacco, transport, etc.
A considerable proportion of the organised manual workers in both the trading and non-trading services of local authorities are classified under " Other Transport and General Labour."
The total membership shown for all trade unions includes the membership of branches in Eire and overseas (numbering about 72,000 in 1938, of whom 38,000 were engineers and other metal workers, and 9,000 were railway servants), but wholly excludes the membership of unions whose headquarters are situated outside Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The totals include a number of persons who are members of more than one union, and are therefore counted more than once in the figures. The duplication is almost entirely in the " National Government," the " Local Government " and the " Teaching " groups. While precise figures are not ascertainable, it is estimated that the duplication in the total figures amounts to about 25,000.

TAIN	AND	NORT	THERI	N IRE	ELA	ND	AT	THE	END	OF	1938,	AND
ALL	UNION	IS AT	THE	END	OF	1938	ANI	D 1937	WITE	I PH	ERCEN	TAGE
THE	END	OF 19	38 CO	MPAR	ED	WII	H 19	937.				

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

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

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an increase estimated at about £6,890 in the weekly full-time wages of 168,900 workpeople and in a decrease of £26,000 in those of 332,500 work-

people. The particulars are analysed by industry groups below :---

Industry Group.	22.1	Approxima of Workpeop	te Number le affected by	Estimated 2 Change in W	
There an ere an ere		Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying Metal Other		31,950 110,900 26,050	315,500 8,600 8,400	£ 430 3,850 2,610	£ 25,290 430 280
TOTAL		168,900	332,500	6,890	26,000

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

West Yorkshire, the changes being due in each case to the operation of sliding scales based on the selling prices of the products. In the metal group the principal increase affected workpeople engaged in steel melting and rolling in various districts, whose wages were advanced slightly under the operation of a selling-price sliding scale. Other increases affected tinplate makers, blastfurnacemen in certain areas, workers engaged in wire rope manufacture, and those chain makers whose wages are regulated by Orders under the Trade Boards Acts. There was a decrease in the wages of workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and at iron and steel rolling mills and forges in the Midlands, amounting to about 11 per cent. on current wages.

In the other industry groups the principal increases affected brush and broom makers and certain classes of jute workers. The decreases concerned mainly waterworks employees in the Midlands. Of the estimated total increase of £6,890 per week, £3,930 was

due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the coal mining industry; £500 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living; £1,500 was due to arrangements made by joint standing bodies; and the re-

maining £990 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives. Of the estimated total decrease of £26,000 per week, £25,725 was

due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the coal mining industry; £135 was due to the opera-tion of sliding scales based on the cost of living; and the remaining £140 was the result of arrangements made by joint standing bodies.

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

Industry Group.		te Number kpeople† l by net	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.			
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.		
Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarry-	155,600	202,650	£ 8,160	± 15,980		
ing	8,800	10,700	1,640	1,860		
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc Iron and Steel Engineeringt	15,000 18,750 657,000	5,550 126,200	1,450 1,950 57,100	140 14,350		
Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile Clothing	16,900 130,250 113,750 350	33,550 4,800 7,000	1,500 10,900 4,850 50	5,450 220 440		
Food, Drink, and Tobacco Woodworking, Furniture,	19,850		2,330			
etc	700 30,000	=	50 2,380	-		
Contracting, etc	72,200	Sheet- and a	7,170			
Gas, Water, and Elec- tricity Supply Transport [‡]	2,000 74,550	3,900 2,550	200 9,000	220 320		
Public Administration Services Other	6,800 18,500	50	620 5,000	5		
Total	1,341,000	396,950	114,350	38,985		

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

Hours of Labour.

There were no important change in hours of labour during August. In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes reported in the eight completed months of 1939 are estimated to have affected about 367,000 workpeople, who have had their hours reduced, on average, by a little over 31 hours per week,

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)	San rips
	Northumberland	l Aug.		Decrease of 1.93 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages at the minimum of 45 per cent. above the basis rates.§	LLs ANA
14797 (1984) P	Lancashire and Che-	25 Aug.	PERSONAL PROPERTY AND A DAY AND	Decrease of 2.5 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages at the minimum of 6 per cent. above the basis rates.§	a substantial day
and the second	Nottinghamshire	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Decrease of 12 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 58 per cent. above the basis rates.§	Sol SIAUS
a second and and a second and	Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire).	1 Aug.		Decrease of 0.05 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 2.76 per cent. above the basis rates.	Entrepast
us Brins La	South Derbyshire	1 Aug.		Decrease of 0.52 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 29 per cent. above the basis rates.§	15 1994
a south	Cannock Chase	l Aug.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines other than engine winders, deputies and firemen,	Increase of 0.77 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 48.38 per cent. above the basis rates for shopmen, mechanics and surface workers not handling coal, and 46.38 per cent. for all other	- Marian
oal Mining 子	North Staffordshire	1 Aug.	examiners and shotlighters. Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than overmen, underground firemen and shot	workers. Decrease of 1 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 46 per cent. above the basis rates.§	acrob b
	Leicestershire	1 Aug.	firers. Workpeople employed in and about	Increase of 0.56 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 51.88 per cent. above the basis rates.§	
	Forest of Dean	l Aug.	coal mines. Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than master hauliers, underground linesmen and engineers.	Decrease of 0.85 per cent, on basis rates of 1919 (equivalent to 0.63 per cent, on standard rates of 1921) leaving the percentage 82.55 per cent, above the basis rates of 1921). (equivalent to 35.22 per cent, above the standard rates of 1921).)	Shi
	Scotland	l Aug.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Decrease of 6.33 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 117.20 per cent. above the basis rates, and corresponding decreases for work- people (e.g., enginemen, boys and girls) in receipt of consolidated rates.§	w
	Durham¶	1 Aug.		Decrease** of 1 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 42 per cent. above the basis rates.	Ma
loke, etc.	West Yorkshire	lst full pay day in Aug.	Cokemen and by-product workers	Decrease** of 4 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 51 per cent. above the basis rates.††	ni alio ini a neo
anufacture.	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	lst full pay in Aug.	Cokemen and by-product workers (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in the coal mining industry).	Increase** of 1 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 61 per cent. above the standard rates.	Cha

The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in the weekly wages and hours of labour exclude changes affecting Government employees agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the wages and hours of these classes are shown in the list of principal changes recorded. The estimates of the effects of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.
† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 149,000 workpeople whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.
* Changes affecting workpeople employed in railway engineering workshops are included under "Engineering " and not under " Transport."
§ Apart from the percentage additions to basis rates, certain flat-rate additions per day or per shift, granted in January, 1936, are paid to all workers, as well as "subsistence allowances " to adult day-wage workers for whom the basis rates plus the percentage additions do not yield certain specified amounts.
This reduction affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Durham Coke Owners' Association.
** Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.
*† Flat-rate additions are also paid of ls. per shift to workers 21 years and over, and of 6d. per shift to other workers, subject to the proviso that when the percentage addition to basis rate is more than 32 the cost of the flat-rate advance shall be set off against such increased percentage and only any balance then shown paid as a further increase in wages.

shown paid as a further increase in wages.

try.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
	Cleveland Leicestershire and	14 Aug. 29 July	Ironstone miners Ironstone and limestone quarrymen	Increase* of 0.75 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 39.22 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change for labourers : 5s. 9d. to 6s. 12d. per shift plus 39.25 per cent.† Decrease* of 2 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 43 per
ning	adjoining parts of Lincolnshire. Corby	6 Aug.	Certain ironstone miners and quarrymen.	cent. above the standard rates. Increase* of 1.25 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 48.75 per cent. above the standard rates.
ying.	North Lincolnshire	6 Aug.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Increase* of 0.75 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 51 per cent. above the standard rates.
	South and West Durham. Cleveland and Dur-	14 Aug. 6 Aug.	Limestone quarrymen Workpeople (excluding those en-	Increase* of 0.75 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 39.2 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change fo labourers: 5s. 9d. to 6s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d. per shift plus 39.25 per cent.
	ham. Tees-side	6 Aug.	gaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces. Cokemen and by-product workers	Increase of 0.75 per cent. on standard rates, making wage 47.75 per cent. above the standard rates.
and have	Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire.	29 July	Workpeople (excluding those en- gaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Decrease* of 2 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 43 per cent. above the standard rates. Increase* of 0.75 per cent. on standard rates, making wage
	North Lincolnshire	6 Aug.	Workpeople (excluding those en- gaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces. Skilled engineers, etc., employed on	51 per cent. above the standard rates. Increase* of 1.25 per cent. on basis rate, making wages 48.7
	Bilston	6 Aug.	maintenance work at blast- furnaces and iron and steel works. Workpeople (excluding those en- gaged on maintenance work)	per cent. above the basis rate. Rate after change : 49s, plu $48 \cdot 75$ per cent., plus tonnage bonus. Increase* of 0.75 per cent. on standard rates, making wage $47 \cdot 75$ per cent. above the standard rates.
California (Territari	Corby	6 Aug.	employed at blastfurnaces. Workpeople employed at blast- furnaces.	Increase* of 1.25 per cent. on standard rates, making wage 48.75 per cent. above the standard rates.
	North - East Coast Area.	6 Aug.	Semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling fur- naces and rolling mills, whose wages are based on a 47-hour week, also boys under 21 years.	Increase* of 1.25 per cent. on standard rates, making wage 48.75 per cent. above the standard rates.
	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lanca- shire.	7 Aug.	Workpeople (excluding those en- gaged on maintenance work) employed at iron puddling fur- naces and at iron and steel rolling	Decrease* of 2.5 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 60 per cent. above the basis rates.
F. ching	Barrow-in-Furness	7 Aug. 6 Aug.	mills and forges. Wire and hoop millmen Workpeople employed in steel melt-	Decrease* of 2.5 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 60 per cent. above the basis rates. Increase* of 1.25 per cent. on standard rates, making wage
1. 6. 6. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	Great Britain‡	6 Aug.	ing shops (melters, pitmen, slag- men, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, efc.).	48.75 per cent. (basic process) and 23.75 per cent. (acid process above the standard rates.
and Steel ture.	North - East Coast Area (except cer- tain men employ- ed at Gateshead).		Men employed on direct production in steel rolling mills.	
L DA AS	Barrow-in-Furness Workington		Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemen, cranemen, etc. Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers).	
	Scunthorpe Bilston	1.5	Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers. Steel millmen, maintenance men,	Increase* of 1.25 per cent. on standard rates, making wage 48.75 per cent. above the standard rates.
indire in b	West of Scotland	and an	etc. Millmen, gas producermen, engine- men, cranemen, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed	
alar narth	Cleveland, Cumber- land and North	Lingson in	in steel rolling mills. Bricklayers employed at blast- furnaces.	Increase* of 1.25 per cent. on the basis rate, making wage
	Lincolnshire. England and Scot- land.	6 Aug. 3	Bricklayers employed in iron and steel works in England and steel works in Scotland.	48.75 per cent. above the basis rate. Rate after change is. 1.5d. per hour plus 48.75 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.
	North - East Coast Area.	and an other	Bricklayers' labourers employed at blastfurnaces and at iron and steel works.	Increase* of 1.25 per cent. on the basis rate, making wage 48.75 per cent. above the basis rate. Rate after change 10.5d. per hour plus 48.75 per cent.
	North - East Coast Area.	and the second	Skilled and semi-skilled craftsmen 21 years and over employed at blastfurnaces and at iron and	Increase* of 1.25 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 48.7 per cent. above the basis rates. Rate after change for clar "A" or skilled men, 1s. 0.25d. per hour plus 48.75 per cen plus tonnage bonus.
2012	North - East Coast Area.	aga mujinin a	steel works. Joiners, wagonwrights and wagon repairers employed at certain iron and steel works.	Increase* of 1.25 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 48.75 p cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change : joiners an wagonwrights, 1s. 0.15d. per hour; wagon repairers, 11.89 per hour; plus in each case 48.75 per cent. plus tonnag
Sates	Scotland, North - East Coast, and South Yorkshire district.		Roll turners employed in steel works	bonus. Increase* of 1.25 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 48.7 per cent. above the basis rates. Rates after change: Scotlan- ls, 1.2d. per hour; N.E. Coast and S. Yorkshire, 1s. 0.75d plus in each case 48.75 per cent. plus tonnage bonus.
pairing	Hull	24 Aug.	Fitters, turners, sheet metal wor- kers, etc., employed on repairs to fishing vessels by members of the Hull Fishing Vessel Owners' As-	Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change include: fitter turners, brass finishers and blacksmiths, 74s. 6d.; sheet met workers, 72s. 6d.; machinists, 65s. 6d.; smiths' striker 62s. 6d.; engineers' labourers, 58s.
ope cture.	Great Britain	lst pay in Aug.	sociation, Ltd. Ancillary and ropery workers en- gaged in the manufacture of wire ropes.	Increase of 2s. per week to adult male workers, with propo tionate increases to women and youths.
up bo up bo social udatas	ti angine manager postran manager distancionismen, ino consen to Marthamp	and the second of and	Workpeople employed in making hand-hammered chain from iron up to and including $\frac{1}{32}$ -in. diameter.	Increases in general minimum time rates and general minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts from 15 pi cent. below to 10 per cent. below the basis rates. Gener minimum time rate after change for adult workers, 5483d. pe
aking	Great Britain	l Aug.	Workpeople employed in making dollied and tommied chain from iron No. 6 I.S.W.G. up to and including H-in. diameter, and hand-hammered chain from iron	hour. Increase§ in general minimum time rates and general minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts from 15 per cen below to 10 per cent. below the basis rates. General minimum time rate after change for lowest paid adult workers, 1s. 1 #4 per hour.
ite	South Wales, Mon-	6 Aug.	 #-in. up to and including ¹/₂₂-in. diameter. Workpeople (excluding those en- 	Increase* of 1.75 per cent. on standard basis rates, makin
ture.	mouthshire and Gloucestershire.	ati arrea a	gaged on maintenance work) employed in tinplate manufac- ture.	wages 7 per cent. above the standard basis rates.

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Instracts anected mainly the employees of nrms annated to The Fron and Steel Trades Employers "Association, the principal districts affected being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, the Midlands, South Wales and West of Scotland.
 Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
 If This increase did not apply to datal workers whose basis rates are 6s. 10¹/₂d. per day or less. Such workers continued to receive ex-gratia bonuses, which, together with their sliding-scale percentage, amounted to a total of 22.75 per cent. on basis rates.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
Jute Manufacture.	Great Britain	21 Aug. {	Certain classes of adult timeworkers employed in preparing, spinning or weaving (a) jute or (b) jute and any other fibre except flax and hemp :	Increase of 2s. per week in the general minimum time rate for loom under-tenters 23 years and over (42s. 6d. to 44s. 6d.) and of 3s. 11d. in the general minimum or guaranteed time rate for other workers 21 years and over (39s. 1d. to 43s.).* Increase of 1s. 6d. per week in the general minimum or guaranteed time rate (25s. to 26s. 6d.).*
Textile, Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Macclesfield Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Dundee	Pay day in week ending 11 Aug. 1st pay day in Sept.‡ 4 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the silk dyeing and finishing trade. Machine calico printers Workpeople employed in calender- ing and dyeing establishments.	 Cost-of-living wage increased† from 53 to 56 per cent. on basis rates. Minimum weekly rates after change: men 21 years and over, 49s. 11d.; women 18 years and over, 31s. 2d. Supplementary wage increased† from 23.85 to 24.75 per cent. on basis wages, the flat-rate bonuses of 18s, and 12s, for journeymen and apprentices respectively remaining unchanged. Scales of rates of wages adopted for a normal working week of 48 hours involving increases of various amounts. Minimum weekly rates for men 21 years and over: calendering—front calendermen and charge manglemen, 46s., packers, 45s., charge croppermen, charge lappers and roymen, 44s., other operatives, 43s.; dyeing—dyers' labourers, 43s.; sock sewing—cutters and stamp adjusters, 44s., labourers, 43s.; women 18 years and over machinists and bundlers, 30s., other women, 28s.
Boot Repairing	Brecon, Monmouth and East Glamorgan. Mid - Glamorgan and West Wales.	Pay day in week com- mencing 17 July.	Boot repairers employed by co- operative societies affiliated to the Brecon, Monmouth and East Glamorgan, Mid-Glamorgan and West Wales District Hours and Wages Boards of the Co-operative Union, Ltd.	Scales of weekly rates adopted involving increases of various amounts. Rates after change : foremen, current Trade Board rates plus 2s.; male adult timeworkers other than juniors and foremen, current Trade Board rates plus 1s. 6d.; pieceworkers, ground work and all extras, current Trade Board rates plus 2½ per cent.; female timeworkers (other than juniors and fore- women), indentured apprentices, learners and junior workers, current Trade Board rates plus 1s.
Building	Elgin, Lossiemouth and Forres.	1 Aug.	Plasterers	Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.).
Waterworks Undertakings.	Certain Undertakings in the Midland Area.§	lst full pay week in Aug.	Manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other industries.	Decreaset of \$\frac{1}{d}\$. per hour in the minimum rates. Minimum rates after change in Zone A include: trenchmen, turncocks and stokers, 1s. 2\$\frac{1}{d}\$; lead pipe jointers, 1s. 5\$\frac{1}{d}\$; meter readers, 1s. 3\$\frac{1}{d}\$, i abourers, 1s. 1\$\frac{1}{d}\$. The rates in Zones B and C Areas are 1d. and 1\$\frac{1}{d}\$, per hour respectively less than in Zone A.
			Male workers 21 years and over with 3 years' experience in certain operations and those of all ages who have served at least 5 years' apprenticeship in one or more of these operations.	Increases† of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour in the minimum time rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts (1s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d. to 1s. 2d.) and of ³ / ₂ d. in the piecework basis time rate (1s. 2 ³ / ₂ d. to 1s. 3 ¹ / ₂ d.).
Brush and Broom Manufacțure.	Great Britain	1 Aug.	Other male workers except inden- tured apprentices. Female pan hands Female workers (other than pan hands and learners). Male and female pieceworkers on	 Increase† of ¼d. per hour except for those 18 to 19, 16½ to 17, and under 16 years. Minimum rates after change: 2¼d. at under 14½ years increasing to 11¼d. at 21 years and over. Increase† for certain occupations of ¼d. or ¼d. in time rates and of ¼d. per hour in the piecework basis time rates. Increase† in time rates of ¼d. per hour for those 16 and under 16½ and those 17 and under 18. Minimum rates after change: 2¼d. at under 14½ years increasing to 6½d. at 21 years and over. Increase† in the minimum piece rates from 22½ to 20 per cent.
Skip and Basket	Lancashire and	7 Aug.	certain operations. Apprentices Skip and basket makers	below the list. Increases† proportional to the above. Increase† of 3 per cent. on list prices, making wages 83½ and 73¼ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers
Making. Entertainments	Cheshire. Aberdeen	17 July	Workers employed in cinema theatres.	 New scales of minimum weekly rates of wages adopted, according to grade of theatre, involving increases of various amounts for some workers. Minimum weekly rates include : projectionists — chief, 65s. to 90s., second, 45s. to 57s. 6d.; head attendants or foremen, 45s. to 60s.; doormen or assistant foremen, 40s. to 50s.; male attendants, receptionists and boilermen—over 21 years of age, 40s. or 42s. 6d., 18 to 21 years, 25s. to 30s., 16 to 18 years., 15s.; female attendants, 22s. 6d.

These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming Order of the Minister of Labour, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.
† Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
‡ In respect of the preceding pay period.
§ The Undertakings affected are mainly those affiliated to the Midland District Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

selling prices of pig iron and of manufactured iron and steel, upon which are based changes in the rates of wages of certain classes of iron and steel and other workers in particular districts :--

Product and District.		Period covered by	Average Selling Price per ton*		r Dec. (-) ed with
		last Audit.	according to last Audit.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.
Distant in the state of the	24	1939.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Pig-iron : Cumberland		AprJune		-0 21	-10 7
Lincolnshire		AprJune	85 101	$+0 7\frac{1}{2}$	-17 11
Nottingham District		AprJune	83 24	-2 0	-12 01
Northamptonshire		AprJune	82 0 1	+0 21	- 8 81
North Staffordshire		AprJune	83 21	Ť	- 7 43
Manufacturerd Iron: West of Scotland Steel:		May-June	247 112	-1 01	-21 5
South-West Wales		AprJune	140 10	+0 81	- 9 32

THE following Table shows the results of recent ascertainments of selling prices of pig iron and of manufactured iron and steel, upon wages are regulated, the ascertainments resulted in increases in the wages of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in North Lincolnshire and of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen in Northamptonshire (excluding Corby); and decreases in the wages of blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire, blastfurnacemen in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire, and ironstone and limestone quarrymen in Leicestershire and adjoining parts of Lincolnshire.

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

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

> > * Stated to the nearest farthing. † The exact decrease was 0.052d.

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 85, as compared with 74 in the previous month and 77 in August, 1938. In these 85 new disputes about 23,800 workpeople were directly involved, and 8,900 workpeople indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not them-selves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 4,500 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 21 disputes which began before August and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 106, involving 17 200 workpeople and resulting in a law during August

involving 37,200 workj estimated at 118,000	working	days.		all states and a second			Janua	ary to Aug	ıst, 1939.	Janua	ry to Augu	st, 1938.
In the following Tab of all disputes in prog				groups or	maustries,	"Charge and and which the	No.	Number	Aggre- gate	No.	Number	Aggre- gate
: "Tellador govit" (see		er of Disp ress in Mo		Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration	Industry Group.	of Dis- putes	of Work- people	Duration in Working	of Dis- putes	of Work- people	Duration in Working
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	putes in	in Working Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	Statistical second and a second secon	begin- ning in period.	involved in all Disputes in progress.	Days of all Disputes in progress.	begin- ning in period.	involved in all Disputes in progress.	Days of all Disputes in progress.
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	4	35 15	39 17	26,700 1,800	80,000 6,000	Fishing and Agri- culture Coal Mining	7 231	1,000 115,600†	41,000 295,000	246	124,900†	573,000
TextileBuilding, etcOther	5 3 7	11 13 11	16 16 18	2,200 5,800 700	16,000 11,000 5,000	Other Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical,	9	1,300	45,000	8	500	3,000
Total, August, 1939 Total, July, 1939	21	85	106	37,200	118,000 <i>134,000</i>	etc Engineering Shipbuilding	6 51 28	900 27,800 3,800	8,000 154,000 33,000	18 27 24	2,600 17,600 2,200	18,000 68,000 23,000
Total, August, 1938	12	77	89	22,700	86,000	Other Metal Textile Clothing	53 45 19	11,200 6,200 4,000	68,000 92,000 10,000	39 34 30	7,400 5,300 6,300	69,000 60,000 28,000
Causes.—Of the 85 of volving 4,900 workped wages, 5, directly invo	ople, aro	se out o	of deman	nds for ad	vances in	Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking,	8	1,000	10,000	14	3,000	10,000
reductions, and 29, di wage questions; 15, dir respecting the employ	rectly in rectly inv	volving olving 3,	9,300 w 100 worl	orkpeople, kpeople, on	on other questions	Furniture, etc. Building, etc Transport Commerce, Distri- bution and Fin-	15 93 23	2,500 28,000 8,900	22,000 113,000 44,000	20 74 35	1,300 8,000 7,600	28,000 84,000 23,000
directly involving 500 working arrangements;	workpe and 7,	ople, on directly	other involvir	questions ag 5,700 we	respecting orkpeople.	other	6 18	700 2,100	1,000 13,000	13 24	1,000 3,000	12,000 34,000
on questions of trade to sympathetic action.	union pr	inciple.	One sn	all dispute	e was due	Total	612	215,000†	949,000	606	190,700†	1,033,000

Occupations; and Locality.	Approximate Number of Work- people Involved.		Date whe	n Dispute	Cause or Object.	Result.	
	Directly.	In- directly.‡	Began.	Ended.			
COAL MINING :			1939.	1939.			
Colliery workpeople—near Ponte- fract (one colliery).	931	1,183	24 July	5 Aug.§	Workpeople's refusal to accept em- ployers' proposals for alterations	Conditions agreed upon for a new agreement.	
Colliery workpeople — Ferryhill, Co. Durham (one colliery).	673	723	16 Aug.	16 Aug.	in "dirt agreement." For payment of wages to two put-	Work resumed to permit of nego	
Colliery workpeople—Pontypool, Mon. (one colliery).	1,000		17 Aug.	19 Aug.	ters who had been suspended. Dispute respecting bonus payment to workpeople who were absent from work on the day preceding	tiations. Work resumed pending reference of dispute to arbitrators, who subsequently decided in favour	
Colliery workpeople—Bargoed, Glam. (certain collieries of one firm).	2,	200	22 Aug.	22 Aug.	a holiday. Refusal to work with non-unionists.	of workpeople. Non-unionists joined trade union.	
Colliery workpeople—Abertridwr, Glam. (one colliery).	1,:	250	22 Aug.	26 Aug.	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Non-unionists joined trade union.	
Hauliers and other colliery work- people—Wrexham (four col- lieries).	5,0	000	22 Aug.¶	28 Aug.¶	For advance in wages.	Work resumed on terms in operation prior to stoppage.	
Colliery workpeople—Hirwaun, Glam. (one colliery). ENGINEERING :—	, 1,	100	28 Aug.	30 Aug.	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Non-unionists joined trade union	
Workpeople employed in machine tool manufacture—Manchester (one firm).	799		15 Aug.	17 Aug.	For dismissal of an alleged non- unionist.	Employee in question proved that he was a trade unionist.	
Cotton weavers, winders, warpers, etc.—Accrington (one firm).	253	111	18 July	17 Aug.**	Against proposed introduction of eight-looms-per-weaver system.	Eight-looms-per-weaver system introduced for an experimenta period.	
Bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers and labourers—Bridgend, Glam. (two firms).	577	318	26 July	5 Aug.††	For subsistence allowance of 3s. 6d. per day.	Work resumed on terms in opera- tion prior to stoppage.	
Building trade operatives—Devizes (one firm).	1,350		11 Aug.	15 Aug.	For advance of 3 <i>d</i> , in hourly rates of wages, in view of effect of reduced working hours on weekly earnings.	Work resumed, by majority of workpeople involved, at rates of wages in operation prior to	
Building trade operatives— Hereford (one firm).	1,772	J ets 311	10 Aug.	10 Aug.	For the payment of four hours travelling time on completion of contract.	stoppage. Four hours travelling time to be paid.	

involved was approximately 91,000 in 1939, and 92,000 in 1938. For all industries combined the net totals were approximately 188,000 in 1939, and 156,000

TRADE DISPUTES IN AUGUST.*

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

TOTALS FOR JANUARY-AUGUST, 1939 AND 1938.[†]

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING AUGUST.

September, 1939. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR 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.*

	Pe	ercentage	Increase July, J	as com	pared v
Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,	Late
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	Rise.
Haute Office. Clock.	Per	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRBLAND	cent. 26	29	40	46	38
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Egypt (Cairo)† Finland‡ France (Paris) , (other towns) Germany Notherlands (Amster- dam) Norway Portugal† Swedent Switzerland	19 809 325 305§ 23 18¶ 40 1,899 32 15	14 792 362 352§ 24 19¶ 45 1,963 35 20	10 870 500 477§ 25 30 61 1,998§§ 41 31	865 588 554 <u>5</u> 24 30 68 1,928 45 29	11 887 665 597 25 24 66 1,806 1,806 49 32
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C. Australia‡‡ Canada Éire New Zealand South Africa	25 3 40§ 18 2	27 9 45§ 25 1	31 17 54§ 36 2	39 17 59§ 41 7	41 10 57 49 8

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.*

	Items on	Percentage Increase as compar with July, 1914.*						
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July,	July,	Lates		
	based.**	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	Rise.		
GREAT BRITAIN		Per	Per	Per	Per	Per		
AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A.B.C.D.E	cent. 43	cent. 46	cent. 55	cent. 59	cent. 55		
FOREIGN	The Reality		17					
COUNTRIES.		1.24.27	MINTER T		1000			
Denmark	A.B.C.D.E	73	74	80	82	83		
Egypt (Cairo)	A.B.C.D.E	30	30	28	31	28		
Finlandt	A.B.C.D.E	896	888	952	961	983		
Germany	A.B.C.D.E	24	25	26	27	27		
Netherlands		4203234	AREAL TH	and states				
(Amsterdam)	A.B.C.D.E	36¶	319	39	39	36		
Italy (Rome)	A.B.C.D.E	300	324	363	399	416		
Norway	A.B.C.D.E	51	55	68	73	73		
Sweden	A.B.C.D.E	56	58 30	62 37	66 37	69		
Switzerland	A.B.C.D	28	30	31	51	38		
BRITISH		Part and			- 200			
DOMINIONS, &O.		1 Charles	N. C. S. S. S. S.		181111			
Australia	A.B.C.D.E	22++	25++	28++	31++	34		
Canada	A.B.C.D.E	23	26	30	32	30		
Éire	A.B.C.D.E	56§	59§	70§	73§	73		
New Zealand	A.B.C.D.E	-33	37	47	51	57		
South Africa	A.B.C.D.E	16	16	18	23	23		
	A CONTRACT OF AN	Stores and	State of the second		Royaning There			

• 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 citles. 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. ¶ 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.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items	included	 	55%
Food only	and the forener of	 	38%

FOOD.

AT 1st September the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was slightly higher than at 1st August. This was mainly due to increases in the prices of eggs

Ist August. This was mainly due to increases in the prices of eggs and of fish, but these increases were partly counterbalanced by decreases in the prices of potatoes. As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices of the articles of food included in these statistics was 38 per cent. at 1st September, 1939, as compared with 37 per cent. at 1st August, 1939, and 40 per cent. at 1st September, 1938. In the following Table is given a comparison of actail prices in

Ist September, 1950. In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices in July, 1914, and at 1st August and 1st September, 1939 :--

Article.	other	Price (per wise indica the nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st September, 1939, as compared with		
	July, 1914.	lst Aug., 1939.	1st Sept., 1939.	July, 1914.	lst Aug., 1939
Beef, British— Ribs	s. d. 0 10	8 d. 1 2 1	s d. 1 21	d + 41	d.
Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen-	0 61	0 71	0 71	+ 1	-
Ribs	0 7 1 0 4 1	0 9 1 0 4 3	0 9 1 0 43	+ 21	
Mutton, British-	0 101	1 34	1 31		
Breast Mutton, Frozen—	0 61	0 71		+ 5 + 1	二日日
Legs Breast	0 61	0 10± 0 4	0 10 1 0 4	+ 3}	5610 <u>-</u>
Bacon (streaky)*	0 1ił	0 4 1 3	1 3	+ 31	—
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb.	0 10 1 0 51	1 11/2 0 81/2	1 11 0 81	$+ 3 + 2\frac{1}{2}$	_
Tea	1 61	2 4	2 4 0 3	+ 91	
Milk per quart Butter—	0 31	0 3 0 6 ³	0 61	+1 + 31	=
Fresh	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $	1 41 1 31	$1 4\frac{1}{2}$ 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 2 + 1	+ 01
Cheese†	0 82	0 10	0 10	+ 11	
Margarine each	0 7 0 11	0 61 0 12	0 61 0 2	- 01 + 01	+ 01
Potatoes per 7 lb.	0 41	0 71	0 61	+ 11	- 04

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

		Average 1 Decrease 1939, as co	Corre- sponding General			
Article.		Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	Average Inc. or Dec. (-) for 1st Aug., 1939.	
Beef, British— Ribs		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Whin Monly	CONTRACTOR OF STREET, S	44	44	44	43	
Beef, Chilled or Frezer		14	16	15	15	
Ribs		31	33	32	31	
Thin Flank		- 3	5	1	1	
Mutton, British-	and the second	Contract of the second		Salar Barriston	We have the second	
Legs	12	45	51	48	48	
Breast		12	16	14	14	
Mutton, Frozen-		· / * / * * * * * * * *	all and the second second	S. Sandar		
Legs		55	47	51	50	
Breast		- 7	2	- 3	- 4	
Bacon (streaky)*		34	35	35	33	
Fish	• •••	128	104	116	106	
flour		24	28	26	27	
Bread	Carl State of the	42	42	42	43	
Cea		50	54	52	53	
Sugar (granulated)		51	42	46	46	
dilk	CONTRACTOR OF THE	89	95	92	91	
Butter-		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		The Anderson	and a stand of a	
Fresh		10	16	13	12	
Salt	• •••	6	9 -	7	7	
beeset	• •••	• 14	18	16	15	
fargarine	• •••	- 7	- 9	- 8	- 8	
Eggs (fresh)	Contra Californi Valle	55	60	58	36	
Potatoes	• •••	44	23	33	51	
All above articles of (Weighted Perc	Food }	38	38	38	37	

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

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

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT. As regards rents, enquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st September, 1939, was approximately 54 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined avorage increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled working-class rents (including rates) is approximately 62 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase shown below for "all items."

As regards *clothing*, owing to the wide range of quotations, to changes in qualities and to the variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an *exact* calculation of the increase in prices. Information which has been collected, however, from retailers in the missingle terms at the second secon Information which has been collected, however, from retailers in the principal towns as to the prices of clothing bought by working-class families indicates that there was little change in retail prices, on average, during August, and for articles of, as far as possible, similar quality at each date, the average increase in retail prices between July, 1914, and 1st September, 1939, was between 105 and 110 per cent.

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

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in working-class family expenditure in 1914, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging approximately 80 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st September, 1939, is approximately 55 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 55 per cent. at 1st August, 1939, and 56 per cent. at 1st September, 1938.

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

SUMMARY TABLE : 1920 to 1939.

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

> Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914-All Items. (Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.).

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	169
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	99
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	80
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	77
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	17
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	65
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	68
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	67
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	55
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	48
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	43
1933	42	41	39	37 39	36 37	36 38	38 41	39 42	41 43	41	43	43
1934	42		40		39	40	41	44		43	44	44
1935	43 47	42 47	41 46	39	44	44	45	46	43 47	45 48	47	47
1936	51	51	51	51	52	52	55	55	55	58	51	60
1937 1938	59	57	56	54	56	55	59	56	56	55		56
1939	55	55	53	53	53	53	56	55	55	00-	50	00
1923	33	55	55	55	00	55	50	55	55	10000	1 200 200	1000

NOTE.

A detailed account of the method of compilation of these statistics, "The Cost of Living Index Number: Method of Compilation," is obtainable, price 3d. net (31d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE.

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with st figures

Date. 1939. Sept. May July Aug. May July June July July July July July June July May July June

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red t figures Date. 1939. Sept. July May July July June May July July July 2nd Qr. July Aug. July June

1938. Fatal accidents to se	amen	s month, and with 184† in Augu reported in August numbered us month, and with 40 in Augu	34,
MINES AND QUARRIES.* Under Coal Mines Acts : Underground Surface Metalliferous Mines Quarries	61 6 14	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIE ACT, 1937. Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships Building Operations Works of Engineering Con-	11 22
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES	81	struction	3
FACTORIES. Clay, Stone, Cement, Potter and Glass Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc	y 6 4	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	95
Metal Extracting and Re-		RAILWAY SERVICE.	
fining Metal Conversion and Founding (including Roll- ing Mills and Tube Making) Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles, and Air- craft Manufacture Shipbuilding Other Metal Trades	11 4 6 5 4	Brakesmen, Goods Guards Engine Drivers, Motormen Firemen Guards (Passenger) Permanent Way Men Porters Shunters Mechanics Labourers Other Grades Contractors' Servants	:21 :422 :26 : 19
Cotton Wool, Worsted, Shoddy Other Textile Manufacture	3 2 1	Total (excluding Seamen)	195
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing	1	SEAMEN.	
Tanning, Currying, etc.Food and DrinkGeneralWoodworkandFurnitureFurniture	2	Trading Vessels— Steam and Motor Fishing Vessels— Steam and Motor	33 1
Paper, Printing, etc Rubber	3 1	TOTAL, SEAMEN	34
Gas Works Electrical Stations Other Industries	1	Total (including Seamen)	229

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whose deaths from accidents in the course of

THE Table below shows the number of cases ‡ and deaths ‡ in Great

Britain and Northern Ireland reported during August, under the Factories Act, 1937, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act :-

I. Cases.	-	I. Cases—continued.	
LEAD POISONING.		EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERAT	
ng Operatives engaged in	n-	Pitch Tar	14
nelting of Metals		Tar	1
umbing and Soldering		Oil	TT
ipbreaking			-
inting		TOTAL	
nning of Metals			
her Contact with		CHROME ULCERATION.	
Molten Lead		Manufacture of Bichromates	•••
hite and Red Lead		Dyeing and Finishing	
Works ····		Chrome Tanning	2
ttery	3	Chromium Plating	16
treous Enamelling	3 1	Other Industries	3
ectric Accumulator			110000
Works		TOTAL	41
int and Colour Works	5	Tatal Cases	66
dia-rubber Works		Total, Cases	00
ach and Car Painting	1		
ipbuilding		II. Deaths.	
	2		
inting of Buildings	1	LEAD POISONING.	-
		Coach and Car Painting	1
TOTAL	14		
O D		ANTHRAX.	1
OTHER POISONING	7	Wool	1
ne	3	Terrerer root mond Ur dep A	TON
Assessment	110.2.1	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERAT	101
ANTHRAX.	1	Tar Oil	4
l illing and Sorting of			_
des and Skins	1	TOTAL	5
		TOTAL	-
TOTAL	2	Total, Deaths	7
TOTAL	_	Lotal, Doution in	_
The second se	Call of Coloradore		

TRADE BOARDS ACTS AND HOLIDAYS WITH PAY ACT.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

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

Paper Box Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

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

CONFIRMING ORDERS.

General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

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

Laundry Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

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

Wholesale Mantle and Costume Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

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

Jute Trade Board (Great Britain).

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

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

TACTOKIES AC1, 1937. The Home Secretary has made the following Draft Regulations: Weekly Hours of Young Persons under 16 in Factories (Printing and Bookbinding) Regulations, 1939; Weekly Hours of Young Persons under 16 in Factories (various Textile and Allied Industries) Regulations, 1939. These Draft Regulations are in substitution for the Draft Factories Act (Weekly Hours of Young Persons under 16) (No. 1) Regulations, which applied only to the cotton, woollen and carpet industries. Copies of the Regulations can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE.

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

SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

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

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

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

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

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

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

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

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

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