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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT at 12th September showed a decline as compared with 15th August.

Insured Persons in work (*see* note * below).—It is provisionally estimated that at 12th September, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16–64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,380,000. This was 22,000 less than at 15th August, 1938, and 326,000 less than at 13th September, 1937.

Numbers unemployed (*excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment*).—At 12th September, 1938, there were 1,324,151 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 61,808 more than at 15th August, 1938, and 233,184 more than at 13th September, 1937.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 12th September, 1938, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 412,494 persons who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. This was 26,530 less than at 15th August, 1938, but 220,757 more than at 13th September, 1937.

Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 12th September, 1938, there were on the registers in Great Britain 61,973 unemployed persons who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. This was 4,098 more than at 15th August, 1938, and 5,473 more than at 13th September, 1937.

Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.—The total of 1,798,618 persons on the registers at 12th September, 1938, included 1,042,115 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 531,677 persons with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 54,656 persons with applications for benefit or allowances under consideration and 170,170 other persons, of whom 49,881 were under 16 years of age.

Percentages Unemployed.—Among persons, aged 16–64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance (including the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries) the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 12th September, 1938, was 13·2, as compared with 13·0 at 15th August, 1938, and 9·7 at 13th September, 1937. Among persons within the agricultural scheme, the percentages were 4·2 at 12th September, 1938, 4·3 at 15th August, 1938, and 3·1 at 13th September, 1937. For the two schemes combined the percentage for 12th September, 1938, was 12·8 as compared with 12·6 for 15th August, 1938, and 9·4 for 13th September, 1937.

Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.—There was a decline in employment, between 15th August and 12th September, in building, the distributive trades, hotel and boarding house service, the cotton industry, iron and steel manufacture, certain branches of engineering, the fishing industry, food manufacture, and the port transport industry. On the other hand employment improved in the wool textile, carpet, hosiery, pottery, boot and shoe and clothing industries, and in coal mining.

* These estimates have been compiled on the basis adopted throughout the past year. It appears probable, however, in the light of information now becoming available from the exchange of unemployment books beginning in July, 1938, that some increase will be necessary in the estimates of the numbers of insured persons in employment month by month since the summer of 1937. The statistics have not yet been completed, but revised estimates for the whole period will be published in next month's issue of this GAZETTE.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in September resulted in an increase estimated at £2,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 55,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £12,600 in those of 288,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were increased were coal miners in Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and Somerset, and motor omnibus drivers and conductors in Scotland. The principal decreases affected coal miners in Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, South Derbyshire, South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire, and Scotland.

The changes so far reported in the nine completed months of 1938 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of nearly £260,000 a week in the full-time wages of about 2,360,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of about £35,000 in those of 265,000 workpeople.*

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st October 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 56 per cent. at 1st September, 1938, and 58 per cent. at 1st October, 1937. For food only the percentages were 39, 40 and 43, respectively.

These statistics are designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families. Accordingly, the changes in the prices of the various articles included are combined proportionately to the relative importance of those items in pre-war working-class family expenditure, no allowance being made for any changes in the standard of living.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in September was 59. In addition, 14 disputes which began before September were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of workpeople involved in these 73 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was about 26,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in September was about 90,000 working days.

The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in the first nine months of 1938 was about 1,120,000 working days, and the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was about 213,000.

* Of the 288,000 workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in September, over 100,000 had received increases of greater or equal amounts during the earlier months of 1938.

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 1937 was approximately 5,851,000, showing an increase of nearly 550,000, or over 10 per cent., as compared with the total at the end of the previous year.

In the Tables on page 402, 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. Unions with members in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, but having their head offices elsewhere, are wholly excluded from the statistics. A summary of the principal figures, with certain supplementary particulars, is given below* :—

Number of Unions in 1937 *in comparison with* 1936.

On the basis indicated in the second paragraph above, the total number of unions known to have been in existence at the end of 1937 was 1,033, as compared with 1,041 at the end of 1936. Ten unions, with a total membership of 5,950 at the end of 1936, were reported as having been dissolved in 1937; while 11 unions, with an aggregate membership of 35,000 at the end of 1936, ceased to exist 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 32,000; and 11 other unions were formed in 1937, with an aggregate membership of 11,500. Of the total of 1,033 unions at the end of 1937, 21 had their headquarters in Northern Ireland.

Membership in 1937 *in comparison with* 1936.

At the end of 1937 the *total membership* of all unions included in the statistics was approximately 5,851,000, as compared with 5,305,000 at the end of 1936, making an increase of 546,000, equivalent to 10·3 per cent. on the 1936 total. This is the largest increase recorded in any year since 1919, and following on the progressive increases which occurred in the three previous years, restores the membership total to a figure in excess of that recorded after the slump of 1921–2. The number of males at the end of 1937 was 4,956,000, an increase of 452,000, or 10·0 per cent., as compared with the previous year; and the number of females was 895,000, an increase of 94,000, or 11·7 per cent.

The above total of 5,851,000 includes 37,000 members in branches in Eire and 39,000 in oversea branches of certain unions (compared with 37,000 in Eire and 33,000 in oversea branches in the previous year). The membership in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was thus about 5,775,000 at the end of 1937, as compared with 5,235,000 at the end of 1936; of these totals, the membership in Northern Ireland accounted for 88,000 at the end of 1937, as compared with 79,000 in 1936.

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, not amounting to more than 25,000.

Size of Unions.

In the following Table the unions are grouped according to their total memberships at the end of 1937. The figures show that, while the number of unions with a membership of under 1,000 was 706, or 68 per cent. of the total number, such unions accounted for less than 3 per cent. of the membership total. On the other hand there were 39 unions each with a membership over 25,000, whose combined membership amounted to 72 per cent. of the total for all unions. Nearly one-half of the total membership was concentrated in the 12 largest unions.

	Number of Unions.	Membership.	Percentages. Total Number of Unions.	Percentages. Total Membership.
Under 100 members	319	14,000	30·9	0·2
100 and under 500 members	277	68,000	26·8	1·2
500 ,, ,, 1,000 ,,	110	75,000	10·6	1·3
1,000 ,, ,, 2,500 ,,	115	183,000	11·1	3·1
2,500 ,, ,, 5,000 ,,	75	268,000	7·3	4·6
5,000 ,, ,, 10,000 ,,	57	399,000	5·5	6·8
10,000 ,, ,, 25,000 ,,	41	617,000	3·9	10·5
25,000 ,, ,, 50,000 ,,	15	521,000	1·5	8·9
50,000 ,, ,, 100,000 ,,	12	848,000	1·2	14·5
100,000 or more members	12	2,858,000	1·2	48·9
Totals	1,033	5,851,000	100·0	100·0

* All figures shown for 1937, 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.

In the Tables on page 402 separate figures are given for various groups of unions. As explained in the note at the head of those Tables, the grouping adopted is that used in the Ministry of Labour Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, etc., which is based, as far as possible, on the standard industrial classification drawn up for the Population Census. Many unions, however, are represented in more than one industry, and for the purpose of these statistics the total membership of each union has necessarily been included in the group with which the majority of its members are believed to be connected. The group with the largest membership, viz., 1,143,000, is that for "other transport (road, dock, etc.) and general labour," and of this membership, 1,094,000 is accounted for by two unions, the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers; these unions are represented, to a greater or lesser extent, in most industries, and the figures given for the other industrial groups are exclusive of the memberships of these two unions.

Apart from the above mentioned group, the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding groups accounted for 800,000, the mining and quarrying groups for over 700,000, and the national and local government group for nearly 600,000; while the textile and railway groups each totalled between 400,000 and 500,000.

From the figures given in Table I on page 402, it will be seen that during the year 1937 there were increases in the aggregate membership of nearly all the groups of unions specified. There was a specially marked increase, amounting to about 73 per cent. in the membership recorded for the pottery and glass group. Other groups in which the increase was above the general average of 10·3 per cent. included the two groups comprising the metal, engineering and shipbuilding industries (approximately 20 and 16 per cent. respectively), the tailoring and other clothing group (22 per cent.), the "other transport and general labour" group (17 per cent.), and the commerce and distribution and the national and local government groups (each over 12 per cent.).

Comparison with 1913 *and with* 1920.

The second of the detailed Tables given on page 402 shows the total membership (sub-divided into male and female) in each of the main groups of unions at the end of 1913 and 1920, and of each of the years 1935, 1936 and 1937. In comparison with 1920, which was the year in which trade union membership reached its highest point, the aggregate membership at the end of 1937 was less by 2,497,000 (approximately 30 per cent.), all groups showing decreases except the national and local government and the teaching groups, which had increased approximately by 23 per cent. and 25 per cent. respectively. On the other hand, as compared with 1913, the aggregate total membership at the end of 1937 had increased by 1,716,000 (41 per cent.), the female membership having increased between these two years by 462,000 (107 per cent.) and the male membership by 1,254,000 (34 per cent.). Between 1913 and 1937, while among the larger groups the membership in the mining and in the cotton groups decreased, that in the "other transport and general labour" group increased by a total of 577,000, or 102 per cent. (some of this increase being due to the absorption of unions which had previously been classified in other groups); and there were also substantial gains (ranging from about 120 to 200 per cent.) in the paper, printing, etc., the commerce, distribution and finance, the national and local government and the teaching groups.

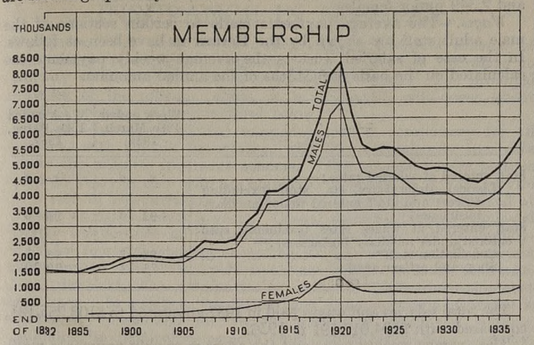
Totals for 1892–1937.

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 yearly from 1912 onwards.

Year.	Number of Trade Unions at end of Year.	Membership at end of Year. Males.	Membership at end of Year. Females.	Membership at end of Year. Total.	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on Membership of previous Year.
		Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Per cent.
1892 ...	1,233	Not av	ailable	1,576	...
1897 ...	1,353	1,584	147	1,731	+ 2·0*
1902 ...	1,297	1,857	156	2,013	+ 3·3*
1907 ...	1,283	2,263	250	2,513	+ 5·0*
1912 ...	1,252	3,026	390	3,416	+ 7·2*
1913 ...	1,269	3,702	433	4,135	+ 21·0
1914 ...	1,260	3,708	437	4,145	+ 0·3
1915 ...	1,229	3,868	491	4,359	+ 5·2
1916 ...	1,225	4,018	626	4,644	+ 6·5
1917 ...	1,241	4,621	878	5,499	+ 18·4
1918 ...	1,264	5,324	1,209	6,533	+ 18·8
1919 ...	1,360	6,600	1,326	7,926	+ 21·3
1920 ...	1,384	7,006	1,342	8,348	+ 5·3
1921 ...	1,275	5,628	1,005	6,633	— 20·5
1922 ...	1,232	4,753	872	5,625	— 15·2
1923 ...	1,192	4,607	822	5,429	— 3·5
1924 ...	1,194	4,730	814	5,544	+ 2·1
1925 ...	1,176	4,671	835	5,506	— 0·7
1926 ...	1,164	4,407	812	5,219	— 5·2
1927 ...	1,159	4,125	794	4,919	— 5·7
1928 ...	1,142	4,011	795	4,806	— 2·3
1929 ...	1,134	4,056	802	4,858	+ 1·1
1930 ...	1,122	4,049	793	4,842	— 0·3
1931 ...	1,109	3,859	765	4,624	— 4·5
1932 ...	1,082	3,698	746	4,444	— 3·9
1933 ...	1,082	3,661	731	4,392	— 1·2
1934 ...	1,065	3,854	737	4,591	+ 4·5
1935 ...	1,054	4,106	762	4,868	+ 6·0
1936 ...	1,041	4,504	801	5,305	+ 9·0
1937 ...	1,033	4,956	895	5,851	+ 10·3

* Average annual increase in five-year period.

The fluctuations in membership during the period 1892–1937 are shown graphically below :—



It will be seen that at the end of 1937 the total membership of all trade unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was the highest recorded in any year except 1918–1921, and showed an increase of about 1,460,000 as compared with the end of 1933.

FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS.

At the end of 1937* 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 2,886,000.† 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	125	4,370,000	1926	78	3,871,000
1914	137	4,730,000	1927	75	3,408,000
1915	148	4,943,000	1928	68	3,288,000
1916	163	4,980,000	1929	69	3,220,000
1917	182	6,481,000	1930	67	3,253,000
1918	152	8,631,000	1931	67	3,093,000
1919	134	9,896,000	1932	65	2,885,000
1920	112	10,731,000	1933	66	2,756,000
1921	101	8,606,000	1934	65	2,712,000
1922	91	6,220,000	1935	63	2,730,000
1923	88	5,558,000	1936	63	2,836,000
1924	86	4,412,000	1937	61	2,886,000
1925	78	4,165,000			

The reduction in the number of federations from 182 at the end of 1917 to 61 at the end of 1937 is largely due to amalgamations.

At the end of 1937 the largest federations were the Mineworkers' Federation of Great Britain, representing an affiliated membership of over 500,000, and the General Federation of Trade Unions, to which were affiliated 92 organisations in various industries, paying fees on a membership of 342,000. 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 Building Trades Operatives.

In many instances trade unions, or branches of trade unions, are affiliated 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, in which the industrial grouping used on page 402 has been followed, 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.	Total Membership of Trade Unions (000's omitted). 1937.	1936.	Net Federated Membership of Trade Unions affiliated to Federations (000's omitted). 1937.	1936.	Percentage Proportion of Federated Membership to Total Membership. 1937.	1936.
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc.	41	34	...	...	...	...
Mining and Quarrying ...	709	679	676	649	95	96
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc.	800	685	183	234	23	34
Textile	435	429	404	407	93	95
Clothing (including Boot and Shoe)	195	176	20	19	10	11
Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture ...	65	59	41	37	63	63
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	214	203	210	194	98	96
Building	321	298	256	264	80	89
Railway Service	483	452	69	61	14	13
Other Transport and General Labour ...	1,224	1,052	159	120	13	11
Commerce, Finance, etc.	357	324	99	95	28	29
National and Local Government...	580	516	99	125	17	24
Teaching	249	247	5	4	2	2
Miscellaneous	178	151	62	34	35	23
Totals	5,851	5,305	2,283	2,243	39	42

* *See* * note in the first column on page 382.

† Excluding certain affiliated unions (of relatively small membership) which have their head offices in Eire or overseas.

MINES AND QUARRIES, 1937.

THE Seventeenth Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines and the Thirtieth Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines* have been published. The Reports are in one volume† and relate to the year 1937. A Report of the Petroleum Department (which is attached to the Mines Department) is also included in the volume.

The average number of persons employed in and about mines and quarries‡ in 1937 was approximately 895,000, as compared with 866,000 in 1936. About 792,000 were employed at coal mines and 103,000 at other mines and quarries in 1937, the corresponding figures for 1936 being 767,000 and 99,000 respectively.

The figures for 1937 are analysed in the following Table :—

	Coal Mines.	Other Mines and Quarries.‡	Total.
Wage earners :—			
Below ground at mines and inside at quarries	616,677	65,861	682,538
Above ground at mines and outside at quarries	159,462	32,772	192,234
Total	776,139	98,633	874,772
Clerks and salaried persons	15,599	4,668	20,267
Total { Mines	791,738	24,353	895,039
Total { Quarries ...	—	78,948	

Of the persons employed at "other mines and quarries" about 68,000 were at mines and quarries producing minerals used mainly for building, road-making, lime, cement, concrete, etc., while iron ore and ironstone and non-ferrous ores accounted for 13,600 persons.

Employment at coal mines steadily increased during 1937, and showed an improvement on the previous year, particularly in North Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire and in South Wales and Monmouthshire. The average number of manshifts worked per person employed was 270 as against 262 in 1936, and the average number of days on which coal was wound at the pits was 266, or 13½ more than in 1936, the total volume of employment, taking into account the numbers of persons employed and the number of days on which coal was wound, being 9 per cent. greater than in 1936.

Proceeds, wages, and credit balances increased in all districts (or group of districts) in 1937, and cash earnings per manshift worked for the country as a whole averaged 10s. 8d., compared with 10s. 0¼d. in 1936. The average annual cash earnings per wage-earner increased from £131 in 1936 to £144 in 1937. These figures are exclusive of the value of allowances in kind, which averaged £5 6s. 10d. per annum in 1937, as compared with £5 1s. 4d. per annum in 1936. The average annual cash earnings, including the value of allowances in kind, ranged from about £140 in Northumberland and Durham to over £162 in North Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire.

The use of machinery for getting and conveying coal continued to expand. The proportion of the total saleable output cut by machines in 1937 was 57 per cent. and the proportion mechanically conveyed was 51 per cent., as compared with 55 per cent. and 48 per cent. respectively in 1936. The progress made in the use of machinery during the last ten years may be measured by the fact that in 1928 the proportion of saleable output cut by machine was 26 per cent., and the corresponding proportion mechanically conveyed 12 per cent. The use of pneumatic picks has also increased considerably, the quantity of coal dealt with by these picks having risen from little more than one million tons in 1928 to 11¾ million tons in 1936 and 13¾ million tons in 1937.

Among other matters regarding which the Report of the Secretary for Mines contains a large amount of information are the following: world output of coal and international trade in coal; output, costs of production, prices, and export values of British coal; the operation of selling schemes and regulation of output and supply under the Coal Mines Act, 1930; fuel treatment and utilisation; plant and equipment; the general administration of health and safety; the Miners' Welfare Fund; the output and selling values of mining and quarrying products other than coal. The Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines is concerned mainly with accidents, some particulars of which are given below.§

Accidents at Mines and Quarries.—At mines under the Coal Mines Act the number of persons killed in 1937 was 859, and the number injured (disabled for more than three days) 140,645, as compared with 790 and 135,968 respectively in 1936. The number killed in underground accidents was 789, while 70 were killed in accidents at the surface. There was one accident in 1937 which involved the loss of 10 or more lives (viz., 30 by an explosion at Holditch Colliery, Staffordshire). Over one-half of the underground workers involved (436 out of 789) were killed by falls of ground, while underground haulage accidents caused 178 deaths, and explosions of firedamp, 63 deaths. In relation to the average number of persons employed above and below ground the fatal accident rate was 1·07 per 1,000 compared with 1·02 in 1936.

At other mines and quarries 102 persons were killed in 1937 and 7,749 were injured (disabled for more than three days), the corresponding figures for 1936 being 88 and 7,351 respectively. The death rates in 1937 per 1,000 persons employed were 1·42 at mines under the Metalliferous Mines Regulations Acts and 1·11 at quarries under the Quarries Act, 1894.

* As regards mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911. H.M. Chief Inspector's Report under the Metalliferous Mines Regulations Acts and the Quarries Act is to be published separately.

† H.M. Stationery Office; price 4s. net (4s. 4d. post free).

‡ In this article the figures relating to quarries are exclusive of quarries 20 feet or less in depth, except those producing metalliferous ores and certain other minerals of special importance.

§ A Report by H.M. Electrical Inspector of Mines, which deals in particular with accidents due to the use of electricity, has been published separately (H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net or 1s. 2d. post free).

TRADE BOARDS ACTS: APPLICATION TO RUBBER MANUFACTURING.

The Minister of Labour has made a Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the rubber manufacturing trade. The text of the Order is reproduced on page 410 of this issue.

POOR RELIEF: ENGLAND AND WALES.

ANALYSIS FOR 1st JANUARY, 1938.

A RETURN* has been issued by the Ministry of Health showing the number of persons in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales on the night of 1st January, 1938.

The total number of persons in receipt of poor relief on 1st January, 1938 (excluding rate-aided patients in mental hospitals) was 1,089,557, equivalent to 266 per 10,000 of the estimated population. This total was 15·4 per cent. less than the corresponding total for 1st January, 1937, which was 1,287,616, or 315 per 10,000.

Most of the difference of 198,059 between the above totals was accounted for by the reduction in the number of persons receiving domiciliary relief on account of unemployment. This number was 56,285 on 1st January, 1938, as compared with 241,229 on 1st January, 1937, a reduction of nearly 77 per cent., which was mainly due to the transfer to the Unemployment Assistance Board, as from 1st April, 1937, of large numbers of persons previously in receipt of relief from the Public Assistance Authorities. The total number of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief, from all causes, on 1st January, 1938, was 925,294, a reduction of about 17 per cent. on the number for 1st January, 1937.

The total number of persons in receipt of institutional relief (excluding rate-aided patients in mental hospitals and casuals) on 1st January, 1938, was 154,030. This number, which is about 4 per cent. less than the corresponding number for 1st January, 1937, is the lowest recorded on 1st January in any year since 1876.

Of the total number of 1,089,557 who were in receipt of either domiciliary or institutional relief on 1st January, 1938, 334,974 were men, 450,465 women, and 304,118 children under 16 years.

The following Table shows the numbers of persons in receipt of relief† on 1st January, 1938 and 1937, distinguishing causes :—

Classes of Persons† and Causes of Relief.	1st January, 1938.	1st January, 1937.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1938, as compared with 1937.
Persons in receipt of institutional relief‡ :—			
Suffering from sickness, accident or bodily or mental infirmity...	81,670	83,938	− 2,268
Casuals	10,233	10,361	− 128
Other persons	72,360	76,430	− 4,070
Total, institutional relief ...	164,263	170,729	− 6,466
Persons in receipt of domiciliary relief :—			
On account of unemployment ...	56,285	241,229	− 184,944
On account of causes other than unemployment :—			
Suffering from sickness, accident or bodily or mental infirmity	448,969	440,477	+ 8,492
Sickness, etc., of a dependant	8,202	7,870	+ 332
Casuals	2	3	− 1
Other persons	411,836	427,308	− 15,472
Total, domiciliary relief ...	925,294	1,116,887	− 191,593
Total, institutional and domiciliary relief	1,089,557	1,287,616	− 198,059

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN THE RAILWAY SERVICE.

THE annual Return§ prepared by the Ministry of Transport relating to numbers employed and wages in the railway service in Great Britain has recently been published. The Return shows, for the week ended 12th March, 1938, the total number of persons employed by the railway companies (including the London Passenger Transport Board in respect of their railways), and the numbers employed in each of the principal grades, and gives corresponding figures for the week ended 13th March, 1937. Particulars are also given of the average wages of selected grades at the same dates.

Numbers employed.—The total numbers of persons employed‖ in one week of each of the past 10 years were as shown below :—

March, 1929 ...	642,137	March, 1934 ...	575,048
,, 1930 ...	656,530	,, 1935 ...	580,766
,, 1931 ...	615,592	,, 1936 ...	585,611
,, 1932 ...	597,971	,, 1937 ...	599,652
,, 1933 ...	566,300	,, 1938 ...	607,278

These totals include all persons in the service of the undertakings in the specified weeks, except staff not directly employed (*e.g.*, staff employed by contractors). The figures comprise the number of staff receiving salaries or wages for the full week, combined with the equivalent number of full-time workers in cases where employees were paid for less than the complete week.

* H.C. 162. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10d. post free).
† Excluding rate-aided patients in mental hospitals.
‡ The number of persons receiving institutional relief on account of unemployment was not ascertained.
§ *Railways (Staff).* H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net. (1s.1d. post free).
‖ Excluding railway employees of the Manchester Ship Canal, who numbered 1,441 in March, 1938.

Of the total number of persons employed in March, 1938, there were 542,232 adult males, 39,658 junior males, 23,039 adult females, and 2,349 junior females.

Wages.—The average payments made to certain sections of the male adult staff are shown by the Return to have been as follows. In the case of salaried workers the average weekly payments are calculated on the basis of 6/313ths of the annual amounts.

—	Week ended 12th March, 1938.	Week ended 13th March, 1937.
	s. d.	s. d.
Staff entered at salaried rates :—		
Clerical, supervisory, etc., staff (excluding officers and staff entered under ancillary businesses)	93 10	93 0
Staff entered at wages rates (excluding staff entered under ancillary businesses) :—		
Conciliation staff*	68 7	66 1
Shop and artisan staff	71 11	70 10

The total salaries and wages paid in 1937 amounted to £108,255,125, compared with £104,012,591 in 1936.

The average weekly wage and the average weekly payments made to adult males, in some of the principal grades at March, 1938, and March, 1937, are shown in the Table below. The average wage, in the case of staff embraced by conciliation agreements, is computed from the basic rate, plus bonus additions, if any, under sliding scale; and in the case of other staff (*e.g.*, mechanics and artisans) from the basic rate, plus the war wage. The average payments represent salaries or wages, residual bonus (if any), war wage, piecework payments, tonnage bonus, payments for overtime, Sunday duty and night duty, commuted allowances, and any other payments for work performed; but exclude compensation allowance, travelling and out-of-pocket expenses, meal and lodging allowances.

Following an award of the National Wages Board, modifications were made in certain conditions of service and in the remuneration of staffs, other than shopmen, with effect from the beginning of the first full pay following 28th March, 1931. It was also agreed between the companies and the trade unions that deductions should be made from the earnings of the shop staffs, to operate from the same date. At intervals during the years 1934 to 1936 the deductions from earnings were partially restored and the standard rate for overtime (*i.e.*, time-and-a-quarter) was re-introduced. The remaining deduction of 1¼ per cent. from earnings ceased in August, 1937 (July, 1937 in the case of shop staffs), and from the same date the standard rates for night duty and Sunday duty were re-introduced, and other concessions were given. The average weekly wages shown below for the week ended 13th March, 1937, are the gross amounts before the deduction is made, but the effect of the deduction is reflected in the average weekly payments for that week.

Class.	Week ended 12th March, 1938. Average weekly wage.†	Week ended 12th March, 1938. Average weekly payments.†	Week ended 13th March, 1937. Average weekly wage.†	Week ended 13th March, 1937. Average weekly payments.†
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Traffic department :				
Guards (goods and passenger)	64 7	76 4	64 8	75 3
Porters (grade 2)	44 3	50 0	40 11	45 2
Parcel porters (not leading) ...	50 0	56 3	50 0	53 10
Shunters (goods and passenger) (class 1)	65 0	72 5	65 0	70 3
Shunters (goods and passenger) (class 3)	55 0	61 8	55 0	60 1
Signalmen	60 0	70 10	59 9	67 10
Ticket collectors (class 1) ...	58 1	67 5	58 1	64 8
Goods and cartage staff :				
Carters	50 8	59 1	50 8	59 2
Checkers	54 7	61 11	54 5	61 7
Loaders and sheeters	50 0	59 4	49 11	58 10
Porters	47 10	54 8	45 1	51 3
Permanent-way department :				
Gangers	52 10	62 0	52 1	60 6
Sub-gangers	49 6	58 6	47 3	54 7
Lengthmen	47 10	55 6	44 7	50 5
Relayers...	48 3	63 1	45 4	56 8
Labourers	48 2	58 7	45 3	52 10
Locomotive department :				
Engine cleaners	50 9	55 2	51 11	54 4
Engine drivers and motormen	86 7	102 2	86 9	100 10
Firemen and assistant motormen	67 7	79 3	68 2	78 11
Carriage and wagon department :				
Carriage cleaners	46 5	56 7	43 4	51 9
Carriage and wagon examiners	56 9	63 11	56 9	61 11
Locomotive shed staff :				
Labourers	48 7	52 0	45 2	48 0
Coalmen, fire-droppers, fire-lighters and gland packers ...	49 8	62 8	49 1	59 1
Signal and telegraph staff :				
Linemen	64 11	78 7	64 9	76 3
Mechanics and artisans :—				
Locomotive, carriage and wagon :				
Carriage and wagon builders and repairers	60 10	80 9	60 8	79 2
Erectors, fitters and turners	64 0	84 4	63 9	83 3
Erectors', fitters' and turners' assistants	51 6	61 8	51 6	61 6
Labourers	46 11	60 5	46 6	58 10
Machinists and machinemen	56 1	79 5	55 11	78 4
Painters	56 4	79 0	56 2	77 3
Smiths	65 3	84 9	65 0	83 5
Strikers	51 1	69 10	50 9	68 10
Civil engineering :				
Carpenters, joiners and shipwrights	62 2	68 9	61 10	67 3
Labourers	48 1	55 7	47 8	54 1
Painters	54 1	60 11	53 11	58 8

* Including grades covered by the Conciliation Scheme in operation before the war.
† *See* the two paragraphs preceding the Table.

COMPULSORY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN NORWAY.

UNDER an Act dated 24th June, 1938, a national scheme of compulsory unemployment insurance is to become operative in Norway as from a date to be fixed by the Crown. The principal features of the scheme, which, it is estimated, will cover about 630,000 persons, are summarised below.

Scope.—Insurance against unemployment is compulsory for all persons, with certain exceptions, who are compulsorily insurable under the sickness insurance scheme. This scheme covers persons aged 15 years or over who are employed in public or private service at a rate of remuneration not exceeding a specified limit (fixed at present at 6,000 kroner a year). Casual workers, persons employed merely temporarily or incidentally, persons in subsidiary employment for remuneration not exceeding 300 kroner a year, and certain other limited categories of persons are not liable to sickness insurance, and, therefore, are automatically excluded from unemployment insurance. In addition, exception from unemployment insurance is specifically prescribed for various classes of employed persons, including, in particular, persons employed in agriculture, forestry, lumbering and timber-floating (with certain exceptions), and fishing and whaling; persons employed in homework and in domestic service in private homes, institutions, and inns and restaurants not licensed as hotels; representatives, agents and salesmen paid on a commission basis; and persons belonging to the two lowest income classes for sickness insurance, *i.e.*, those earning not more than 600 kroner a year. Exception from unemployment insurance may also be authorised by the Crown for workers in undertakings which are normally carried on only for a short period in the year, and for workers who, not being otherwise insurable, perform insurable work only for a limited period fixed in advance.

Finance.—Contributions are to be levied on employers and workers at fixed rates, graduated according to the several wage classes to which the insured persons are allocated for sickness insurance.* The total contribution, paid half by the worker and half by the employer, ranges from 0·36 krone a week for persons in the lowest wage class (Class 2), up to 1 krone a week for persons in the highest wage class. For groups of insured persons with a high risk of unemployment, the Crown may increase the rates of contributions, or reduce the benefits.

The contributions are to be paid by the employers to the sickness insurance societies, for transmission to the respective unemployment funds to be established in the several localities. The local authorities must also pay to the appropriate local unemployment fund half-yearly subsidies equal to one-fourth of the contribution revenue of the fund in the half-year. However, responsibility for the subsidy in respect of the first three years after the Act becomes operative is to be assumed by the State, which may spread the total amount over a period of not more than six years. From the revenue of the local unemployment funds, 10 per cent. is to be paid over to a National Reserve Fund, and, in cases where the accumulated resources of a local unemployment fund exceed certain limits, the fund may be required to pay over the whole or part of the surplus to the National Reserve Fund.

Except as is provided above, State subsidies will be paid only in cases where, in the budget year of a local unemployment fund, the expenditure exceeds the revenue of the fund for the previous year from contributions and the communal subsidy. The State subsidy will be paid as a fixed proportion of the excess expenditure, the proportion varying according to a scale, ranging from 10 per cent. of that part of the excess which does not exceed 20 per cent. of the revenue of the previous year, up to 100 per cent. of that part of the excess which exceeds 180 per cent. of the revenue of the previous year. If a local unemployment fund has no resources other than its current revenue from contributions and the communal subsidy, and this is insufficient to meet that part of the expenditure which must be borne by the fund, the National Reserve Fund will make good the deficit. If the National Reserve Fund is exhausted, the State is to assume responsibility for the whole of the surplus expenditure.

Benefits.—Benefits under the scheme are to be granted in the form of cash payments, travelling and removal grants, and the payment of sickness insurance contributions during unemployment. Instead of benefit, grants may be made in suitable cases towards the vocational training of unemployed persons. The daily rates of cash benefit vary according to the several wage classes, and range from 1·40 kroner in the lowest class up to 4·00 kroner in the highest class. Dependants' allowances, at a uniform daily rate of not more than 0·30 krone, are payable only in respect of children under 15 years of age; dependants' benefit must not exceed 1·50 kroner a day, and principal and dependants' benefit together are limited to 80 per cent. of the daily wage which determines the allocation of the worker to his wage class. No benefit is payable for Sundays.

Travelling and removal grants are payable to workers proceeding to guaranteed employment outside their home locality. The amount of such grants may not exceed four weeks' benefit. Training grants are limited to an amount equivalent to three weeks' benefit.

Conditions of Benefit.—Applicants for benefit must be capable of work, unemployed through no fault of their own, and have registered as seeking work at the competent local employment exchange. The initial qualification for benefit is established after 45 weeks' insurable employment within the period of four years immediately preceding the claim. After benefit has been drawn for the prescribed maximum period, a new qualifying period of not less than 15 weeks' insurable employment within the period of two years immediately preceding the new claim must be served. Benefit is payable for 15 weeks in 12 months, but may not be drawn for more than (*a*) one-third of the number of weeks in respect of which contributions were paid during the year immediately preceding the claim, plus (*b*) one-third of the number of weeks in respect of which contributions were paid in the preceding three years, less the number of weeks of benefit received in the last four years.

The grant of benefit is subject to a waiting period of six days, exclusive of Sundays. Periods of temporary employment for not more than 12 days which occur during the currency of a claim do not interrupt the continuity of unemployment; but in any individual week the benefit plus the earnings from employment may not exceed one-and-a-half times the benefit that would have been payable for full unemployment. The same limitation applies to the grant of benefit to persons employed on short-time.

Supplementary Insurance.—For the payment of benefit beyond the normal maximum periods, organised groups of insured persons may set up supplementary unemployment insurance funds. Funds of the kind which fulfil prescribed conditions for official approval are entitled to the refund by the State of one-half of the amount of the supplementary benefit paid by them. The conditions of approval require, *inter alia*, that (i) at least one-half of the resources of the fund must be derived from the contributions of members, (ii) no claimant may receive benefit from the fund unless he has been a member of the fund for at least six months and has paid contributions for at least 26 weeks, (iii) benefit may not be drawn until after the right to benefit under the compulsory scheme is exhausted, nor be granted for more than 15 weeks in twelve months. The grant of supplementary benefit must also be subject to the general conditions governing regular benefit, and the rates may not be higher than those fixed for regular benefit. Existing unemployment funds functioning under the present system of voluntary unemployment insurance may continue to function as supplementary funds under the present Act.

Administration.—The Act is to be administered through the National Unemployment Board, to be established as the central authority under the control of the Department of Social Welfare, and through local unemployment committees (on which employers and workers are to have equal representation), to be set up in the several communes. The Board is to consist of five members appointed by the Crown for three years at a time, and is to include a representative of both employers and workers, nominated by their principal organisations. These representatives may not be either workers or employers or officials of a workers' or an employers' organisation.

The Director of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges is to assist the Board in an advisory capacity. The duties of the Board include, in addition to those concerning the administration of the unemployment insurance scheme, responsibility for studying the state of the labour market, promoting uniform working conditions, investigating the causes and extent of unemployment, and promoting measures for preventing and relieving unemployment.

* For sickness insurance, there are seven wage classes, of which the first two (Classes 0 and 1) cover persons earning up to 600 kroner a year, who, as above indicated, are not liable to unemployment insurance.

PAID HOLIDAYS IN BELGIUM: NEW LEGISLATION.

IMPORTANT changes in the legislative regulation of annual paid holidays of employed persons in Belgium have been made by an Act dated 20th August, 1938, amending the Paid Holidays Act, dated 8th July, 1936, of which an account was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1936 (page 282). The changes introduced by the new Act affect, in particular, the scope of the legislation, the conditions of qualification for holidays, and the arrangements for the grant of holiday pay. The right to holidays, which, hitherto, was limited, in principle at least, to workers in those undertakings in the various specified branches of economic activity in which at least five* persons were employed, is now extended to workers in all undertakings in the branches of economic activity concerned, without regard to the numbers employed. Moreover, in order to qualify for holidays, the worker need no longer serve the whole of the qualifying period of one year under one and the same employer, but may cumulate service under different employers. The foregoing changes bring the general legislation into line with similar provisions of various Royal Decrees applying the legislation to particular branches of economic activity in specified localities, in accordance with arrangements agreed upon by the joint committees of employers and workers concerned.

The new Act also provides that the duration of the annual holiday, *i.e.*, at least six days, is to be doubled for young workers under 18 years of age. By Royal Decree the length of the annual holiday may also be increased for workers generally, correspondingly with the possibilities afforded by the financial situation of the National Auxiliary Holiday Fund. This Fund, which is to be established in accordance with rules to be fixed by Royal Decree, is to serve as the agency for the grant of pay for the additional days of holiday. The necessary financial resources for this purpose are to be derived from contributions levied on the employers at the rate of one-half of one per cent. of the wages of the workers. For the regular holiday period, the grant of pay is, in general, to be made under arrangements whereby stamps equivalent in value to two per cent. of the worker's wage are to be affixed by the employer to a "holiday card" issued to the worker. Other arrangements may, however, be officially authorised for particular industries or groups of industries.

The provisions with regard to the grant of extended holidays for young persons and workers generally are to take effect as from a date to be fixed by Royal Decree. This date may not be later than 1st May, 1939; but in individual industries or branches of industry the introduction of the extended holidays for young persons may be deferred for one year on the recommendation of the joint committee concerned.

* Originally ten, but reduced to five by a Royal Decree, dated 2nd October, 1937.

EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER: GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT at 12th September showed a decline as compared with 15th August. There was a decline in employment in building, the distributive trades, hotel and boarding house service, the cotton industry, iron and steel manufacture, certain branches of engineering, the fishing industry, food manufacture, and the port transport industry. On the other hand, employment improved in the wool textile, carpet, hosiery, pottery, boot and shoe and clothing industries, and in coal mining.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

IT is estimated that at 12th September, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16–64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,380,000*. This was 22,000 less than at 15th August, 1938, and 326,000 less than at 13th September, 1937.

Among persons, aged 16–64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance (including the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 12th September, 1938, was 13·2 compared with 13·0 at 15th August, 1938, and 9·7 at 13th September, 1937. For persons aged 16–64 insured under the agricultural scheme the percentage was 4·2 at 12th September, 1938, as compared with 4·3 at 15th August, 1938, and 3·1 at 13th September, 1937. For both schemes combined the percentage unemployed at 12th September, 1938, was 12·8 as compared with 12·6 at 15th August, 1938, and 9·4 for 13th September, 1937.

At 12th September, 1938, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,324,151 wholly unemployed, 412,494 temporarily stopped, and 61,973 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,798,618; this was 39,376 more than at 15th August, 1938, and 459,414 more than at 13th September, 1937.

The total of 1,798,618 persons on the registers in Great Britain at 12th September, 1938, included 1,042,115 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 531,677 with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 54,656 persons with applications for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 170,170 other persons, of whom 49,881 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 12th September, 1938, was 1,880,575 as compared with 1,843,272 at 15th August, 1938, and 1,403,506 for 13th September, 1937.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment at 12th September showed a slight improvement on the whole, as compared with 15th August. There was a marked decrease in the numbers temporarily stopped in Durham, but this was partly offset by increases in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire and Wales. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 17th September 1938, showed little change as compared with 20th August, 1938, but a decrease of 1·4 per cent. as compared with 18th September, 1937. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 17th September, 1938, was 4·56, a decrease of 0·14 of a day as compared with 20th August, 1938, and of 0·54 of a day as compared with 18th September, 1937.

In the iron mining industry employment showed little change and was very slack on the whole; at shale mines it continued fair. Employment at slate quarries showed an improvement and was good; it continued fairly good at chalk quarries. There was little change at limestone quarries; employment remained good in the Buxton area, but was very slack in the Cleveland area. Employment at china clay quarries showed an improvement, but remained moderate; at tin mines it continued slack. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries there was a further decline and employment was very slack on the whole.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment showed a further decline; the number of furnaces in blast at the end of September, 1938, was 77, as compared with 81 at the end of August, 1938, and with 132 at the end of September, 1937. There was also a further decline in employment in iron and steel manufacture. In the tinplate industry employment in September showed an improvement, but continued bad; in steel sheet manufacture there was a slight decline.

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Other Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment showed a further slight decline between 15th August and 12th September, but was fair on the whole. In electrical engineering there was little change and employment continued good; it declined in other sections, and was fair in motor vehicle manufacture and in general and marine engineering, and moderate to slack in constructional and textile engineering.

In the shipbuilding industry employment at 12th September showed a slight decline as compared with 15th August. The decline affected most of the principal areas except the South of England and Northern Ireland, where there was some improvement.

Employment in the other metal trades was fair on the whole. It was good in the chain and anchor trade; fairly good in the hollow-ware and jewellery and plated ware trades; fair in the sheet metal, brasswork, edge tool, file, and needle and fishing tackle trades; and moderate in the ironfounding, tube, wire manufacturing, nut, bolt, nail, rivet, etc., and cutlery trades; there was, however, a marked decline in employment in the light castings trade in Scotland.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment showed a further decline between 15th August and 12th September.

In the wool textile industry employment showed some seasonal improvement between 15th August and 12th September, but was still slack generally and was much worse than a year ago. In the carpet section also employment showed an improvement on the whole, but remained slack.

In the silk manufacturing industry and in artificial silk yarn manufacture employment showed a decline and was very slack; short-time working was again reported from many areas. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades employment showed little change and continued bad with much short-time working. In the other textile trades employment improved: it was fairly good in the hosiery trade, slack in the lace trade, and very bad in the linen and jute trades.

Clothing Trades.—In the tailoring trades there was little change on the whole, and employment continued to be affected by seasonal slackness in many districts. In the dressmaking and millinery trades there was an improvement, especially in the London area, and employment continued fairly good. It also showed an improvement in the shirt and collar trade, but remained moderate generally. Slackness continued in the glove trade, but in the corset trade there was a slight improvement and employment remained fairly good. Employment in the hat and cap trade continued to improve, and was fair.

In the boot and shoe industry employment in September showed a further improvement.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the leather trades as a whole showed a further slight improvement; it was fair in the tanning, currying and leather-dressing sections, and fair to moderate, on the whole, in other sections.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry employment showed a decline during September, principally in the decorating section, but remained fair on the whole. In individual occupations employment was moderate with slaters and tilers and with painters, while with other classes of skilled operatives it continued fair. In brick manufacture employment again declined slightly in some areas, but continued fairly good on the whole.

Employment in the furnishing trades and with millsawyers showed some improvement and was fair; with coachbuilders there was little change and employment continued moderate.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper-making industry showed a decline in September and was moderate generally. With printers also it declined slightly, but continued good on the whole. There was little change in employment in the bookbinding industry.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment, although still slack on the whole, showed a considerable improvement, due to the resumption of work after extended holidays in August. In the glass trades there was a slight improvement at some centres, but employment remained slack in the bottle-making section and moderate in other sections.

Fishing.—Employment with fishermen showed a marked decline in September, mainly owing to the termination of the Scottish herring fishing season.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—With dock labourers employment declined at some ports in September and was slack generally. Employment among seamen showed a slight decline.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS AT 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1938.

IN the Table below an analysis is given of the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 12th September, 1938:—

—	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.		
Great Britain.				
Men	997,987	263,066	60,198	1,321,251
Boys	48,500	9,750	142	58,392
Women	231,413	129,687	1,618	362,718
Girls	46,251	9,991	15	56,257
Total	1,324,151	412,494	61,973	1,798,618
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.				
Men	1,041,740	265,596	62,969	1,370,305
Boys	51,207	9,844	142	61,193
Women	253,338	134,847	1,642	389,827
Girls	48,700	10,535	15	59,250
Total	1,394,985	420,822	64,768	1,880,575

* These estimates have been compiled on the basis adopted throughout the past year. It appears probable, however, in the light of information now becoming available from the exchange of unemployment books beginning in July, 1938, that some increase will be necessary in the estimates of the numbers of insured persons in employment month by month since the summer of 1937. The statistics have not yet been completed, but revised estimates for the whole period will be published in next month's issue of this GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS

The following Table shows the percentages* unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, at 12th September, 1938, classified by districts:—

Division.	General Scheme (including Special Schemes)				Agricultural Scheme.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Comparison with a month before (totals).	Males.	Females.	Total.	Comparison with a month before (totals).
London	8·4	5·9	7·6	+0·2	3·8	9·0	4·5	+0·3
South-Eastern ...	7·8	5·5	7·2	+0·4	2·5	8·7	2·9	+0·3
South-Western ...	8·0	5·3	7·4	+0·5	2·3	8·1	2·4	+0·3
Midlands	11·0	10·9	11·0	−0·7	4·1	9·5	4·3	−0·1
North-Eastern ...	15·3	13·1	14·7	+0·1	3·2	6·1	3·5	−0·3
North-Western ...	18·7	19·7	19·0	+0·8	7·2	10·2	7·3	+0·9
Northern	20·2	10·5	18·7	−0·5	7·1	8·8	7·2	+0·3
Scotland ...	17·5	12·5	16·2	+0·7	4·7	12·2	5·2	−1·0
Wales	26·1	14·9	24·8	+0·6	8·3	4·1	8·2	+0·4
Special Schemes ...	2·2	0·5	1·6	...	—	—	—	—
Great Britain ...	13·6	11·0	12·9	+0·2	3·7	8·9	4·0	...
N. Ireland ...	26·3	27·4	26·7	−1·0	8·8	16·6	9·0	−3·0
Great Britain and North Ireland ..	13·8	11·5	13·2	+0·2	3·9	9·0	4·2	−0·1

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows the numbers of unemployed persons insured and uninsured) on the registers of Employment Exchanges at one date in each month since September, 1937:—

Date.	Great Britain.					Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
	Men 18 and over.	Boys 14–17.	Women 18 and over.	Girls 14–17.	Total 14 and over.	Total 14 and over.
1937.						
13 Sept.	1,034,809	39,793	222,905	41,697	1,339,204	1,403,506
18 October	1,074,482	36,641	239,177	39,949	1,390,249	1,460,080
15 November	1,133,418	37,276	284,938	43,571	1,499,203	1,579,914
13 December	1,277,454	37,125	309,858	40,970	1,665,407	1,755,491
1938.						
17 January	1,331,306	52,856	379,396	64,049	1,827,607	1,927,005
14 February	1,312,317	49,241	387,515	61,348	1,810,421	1,907,795
14 March ...	1,269,286	42,490	382,389	54,816	1,748,981	1,844,583
4 April ...	1,275,081	41,177	379,709	51,797	1,747,764	1,842,115
16 May ...	1,295,652	48,072	379,943	55,138	1,778,805	1,868,760
13 June ...	1,326,859	44,074	383,105	48,874	1,802,912	1,894,548
18 July ...	1,322,129	46,629	356,982	47,376	1,773,116	1,875,083
15 August	1,280,618	58,629	363,535	56,460	1,759,242	1,843,272
12 Sept.	1,321,251	58,392	362,718	56,257	1,798,618	1,880,575

The following Table shows the percentages† unemployed among insured persons, aged 16–64, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at one date in each month since September, 1937:—

Date.	General Scheme (including Special Schemes)					Agricultural Scheme.		
	Males.	Females	Males and Females.			Males.	Females.	Total.
			Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily Stopped.	Total.			
1937.								
13th September ...	10·8	7·0	8·3	1·4	9·7	2·9	5·4	3·1
18th October ...	11·2	7·6	8·9	1·3	10·2	3·2	6·4	3·4
15th November ...	11·8	8·9	9·4	1·6	11·0	4·2	19·3	5·0
13th December ...	13·2	9·5	9·8	2·4	12·2	6·5	37·5	8·3
1938.								
17th January ...	13·8	11·8	10·7	2·6	13·3	7·2	39·5	9·0
14th February ...	13·7	12·0	10·7	2·5	13·2	6·7	37·2	8·4
14th March ...	13·2	12·0	10·4	2·5	12·9	5·6	19·8	6·4
4th April ...	13·3	11·8	10·2	2·7	12·9	5·3	13·9	5·7
16th May ...	13·4	11·8	10·0	3·0	13·0	5·8	20·5	6·6
13th June ...	13·8	12·1	9·9	3·5	13·4	5·0	10·2	5·3
18th July... ...	13·9	11·7	9·8	3·5	13·3	4·3	7·1	4·5
15th August ...	13·5	11·7	9·7	3·3	13·0	4·0	9·0	4·3
12th September ...	13·8	11·5	10·1	3·1	13·2	3·9	9·0	4·2

* The percentages for September, 1938, are subject to revision in the light of the information regarding the number insured in that month, which will be derived from the recent exchange of unemployment books. The figures are exclusive of insured persons previously in domestic employments which first became insurable on 4th April, 1938 (*see* page 130 of the April, 1938, issue of this GAZETTE).

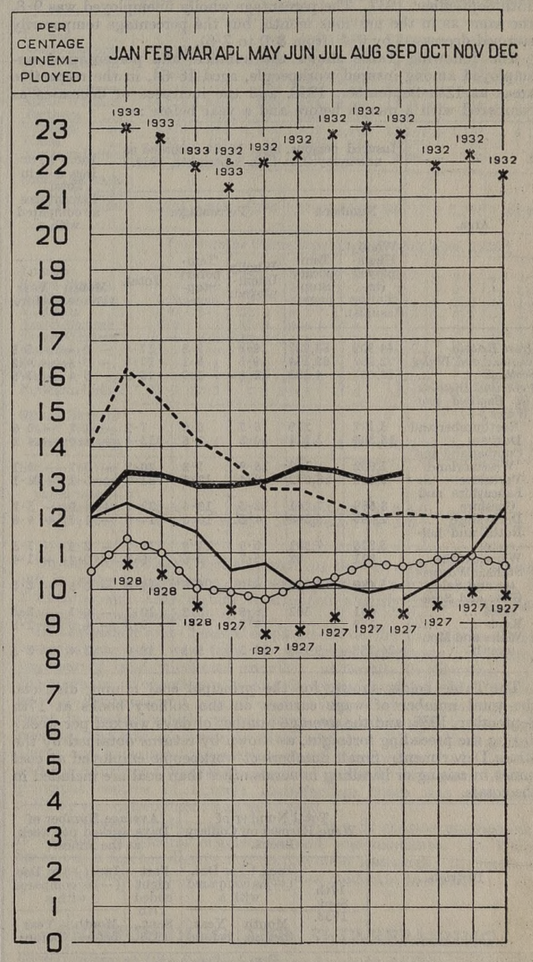
† The percentages for September, 1937, and subsequent months are based on the estimated number insured at the beginning of July, 1937, and are subject to revision when information becomes available as to changes since that date in the numbers insured. Revised figures will be published in the November issue of this GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED* AMONG INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16–64, IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (EXCLUDING THE AGRICULTURAL SCHEME).

1938. ——— 1936. - - - - - -
1937.† ——— *Mean for* 1924–29.‡ o–o–o–o–o–o

X The crosses indicate the minimum and maximum monthly percentage unemployed during the years 1924–1936.‡



VACANCIES NOTIFIED TO, AND FILLED BY, EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

—	Four weeks ended 19th Sept., 1938.		Period 21st September, 1937, to 19th September, 1938.			
			Vacancies Notified.		Vacancies Filled.§	
	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.§	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a year before.	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a year before.
Men ...	116,100	105,387	1,650,830	− 84,138	1,518,690	− 63,796
Boys	25,547	20,311	336,531	− 33,593	258,493	− 18,786
Women	58,265	44,662	746,916	− 8,310	567,863	+ 9,627
Girls...	25,427	19,963	320,130	− 10,479	246,429	− 3,512
Total	225,339	190,323	3,054,407	− 136,520	2,591,475	− 76,467

* *See* footnote † in previous column.

† The method of counting the unemployed was altered in September, 1937 (*see* article on page 379 of the October, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE). The effect of the change is shown by the two points for that month.

‡ Excluding the period April, 1926, to March, 1927.

§ "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B engagements) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 19th September, 1938, the average number of such placings of men and women was 7,988 per week.

EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT at 12th September showed a slight improvement, on the whole, as compared with 15th August. There was a marked decrease in the numbers temporarily stopped in Durham, but this was partly offset by increases in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire and Wales.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64 was 17·4* at 12th September, 1938, as compared with 17·8* at 15th August, 1938 and 13·5 at 13th September, 1937. The percentage wholly unemployed was 9·8, the same as in the previous month, but the percentage temporarily stopped decreased by 0·4 (from 8·0 to 7·6).

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages* unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, in the respective areas at 12th September, 1938, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before :—

Area.	Insured persons, aged 16–64, recorded as unemployed at 12th September, 1938.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.		Percentages.*				
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).	Temporary Stoppages.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporary Stoppages.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
Great Britain ...	84,909	66,237	9·8	7·6	17·4	− 0·4	+ 3·9
England and Wales	72,252	62,134	9·5	8·1	17·6	− 0·4	+ 4·2
Scotland	12,657	4,103	12·0	3·9	15·9	− 0·4	+ 1·5
Principal Districts in England and Wales :—							
Northumberland	3,197	219	6·7	0·5	7·2	− 1·2	− 0·6
Durham ...	13,300	3,174	10·8	2·6	13·4	− 8·0	+ 4·2
Cumberland and Westmorland	1,602	152	18·9	1·8	20·7	− 0·7	− 2·1
Yorkshire ...	9,306	25,032	6·4	17·3	23·7	+ 3·1	+12·1
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	8,589	7,241	12·3	10·4	22·7	+ 4·9	− 3·7
Derbyshire ...	2,095	5,348	4·0	10·0	14·0	− 1·7	+ 4·8
Notts. and Leicester	3,216	7,581	5·9	13·8	19·7	− 2·2	+ 7·3
Warwickshire...	811	88	5·7	0·6	6·3	+ 0·2	+ 1·4
Staffs., Worcester and Salop	3,489	3,813	6·0	6·6	12·6	− 0·3	+ 2·5
Glos. and Somerset	661	302	6·9	3·2	10·1	− 6·1	+ 2·3
Kent	379	—	5·3	—	5·3	− 4·0	+ 2·5
Wales and Monmouth ...	24,755	9,179	14·3	5·3	19·6	+ 1·4	+ 2·3

The Table below shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 17th September, 1938, 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.

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books.			Average Number of Days worked per week at the Mines.†		
	17th Sept., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a		Fortnight ended 17th Sept., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.
ENGLAND AND WALES :						
Northumberland ...	44,658	− 0·0	− 1·0	5·19	+0·19	−0·22
Durham	111,375	− 1·2	− 4·0	4·87	+0·33	−0·58
Cumberland and Westmorland	6,548	+ 1·0	− 1·1	5·31	−0·01	−0·25
South Yorkshire ...	96,326	− 0·1	− 1·8	3·31	−0·99	−0·88
West Yorkshire ...	43,476	− 0·1	+ 3·7	3·98	−0·19	−0·86
Lancs. and Cheshire...	57,785	− 0·1	− 2·6	4·56	−0·12	−0·09
Derbyshire	44,400	+ 0·4	+ 0·7	3·62	−0·06	−0·45
Notts. and Leicester...	53,979	+ 0·0	+ 1·7	3·62	−0·52	−0·93
Warwick	16,574	+ 0·3	− 1·4	5·20	−0·13	−0·25
North Staffordshire...	23,034	+ 0·3	− 1·7	4·99	+0·50	−0·25
South Staffs.‡, Worcs. and Salop	26,540	− 0·2	− 1·0	4·49	+0·10	−0·11
Glos. and Somerset ...	8,368	− 1·3	− 2·9	5·48	+0·31	+0·17
Kent	6,386	+ 1·2	− 9·2	5·31	−0·09	−0·19
North Wales... ...	9,652	+ 0·3	− 0·7	5·23	−0·19	−0·21
South Wales and Mon.	132,985	+ 0·1	− 1·8	5·11	−0·09	−0·71
England and Wales	682,086	− 0·2	− 1·4	4·47	−0·14	−0·57
SCOTLAND :						
Mid and East Lothians	13,119	+ 0·6	− 1·0	5·05	+0·09	−0·22
Fife and Clackmannan	23,297	+ 0·8	+ 0·1	5·38	−0·02	−0·22
Rest of Scotland ...	52,336	+ 0·9	− 1·6	5·28	−0·16	−0·34
Scotland	88,752	+ 0·8	− 1·1	5·27	−0·09	−0·30
GREAT BRITAIN ...	770,838	− 0·0	− 1·4	4·56	−0·14	−0·54

* The percentages unemployed among insured workpeople at 15th August, and 12th September, 1938, quoted in this issue, have been computed on the basis of the numbers insured at July, 1937. Revised percentages, based on the numbers insured at July, 1938, will be published in next month's issue of this GAZETTE, when information will be available as to the number of unemployment books exchanged in July of this year.

† 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.

‡ Including Cannock Chase.

The average number of coal winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 17th September, 1938, was 1·21 days per week, of which 0·97 of a day was due to want of trade. The corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 20th August, 1938, were 1·07 days and 0·90 of a day per week, respectively, and for the fortnight ended 18th September, 1937, 0·68 and 0·43 of a day per week, respectively.

The *output* of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 17th September, 1938, as reported to the Mines Department, was 16,919,900 tons, as compared with 15,092,000 tons in the four weeks ended 20th August, 1938, and 18,881,200 tons in the four weeks ended 18th September, 1937.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during September showed little change and was very slack on the whole. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry, was 29·4* at 12th September, 1938, as compared with 29·2* at 15th August, 1938, and with 7·4 at 13th September, 1937.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.			Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines.†		
	Fortnight ended 17th Sept., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a		Fortnight ended 17th Sept., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days	Days	Days
Cleveland ...	2,218	− 1·7	− 29·1	3·41	+ 0·40	−2·48
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	1,655	− 10·1	− 9·9	5·69	− 0·29	−0·31
Other Districts ...	1,808	− 0·6	− 5·8	4·66	− 0·09	−1·01
ALL DISTRICTS ...	5,681	− 4·0	− 17·5	4·47	...	−1·39

SHALE MINING.

THE number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 17th September, 1938, by firms making returns was 2,053, an increase of 0·5 per cent. as compared with August, 1938, but a decrease of 0·9 per cent. as compared with September, 1937.

The average number of days worked per week† at the mines making returns was 6·06 in September, 1938, as compared with 6·00 in August, 1938, and in September, 1937.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further decline in September. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 22·3* at 12th September, 1938, as compared with 20·7* at 15th August, 1938, and 8·3 at 13th September, 1937.

Returns received by the British Iron and Steel Federation from firms engaged in the production of pig iron, employing 12,985 workpeople at the end of September, 1938, showed a decrease of 2·5 per cent. in the numbers employed, compared with August, 1938, and of 21·2 per cent. compared with September, 1937.

The number of furnaces in operation at the end of September, 1938, was 77, compared with 81 at the end of August, 1938, and 132 at the end of September, 1937. The figures are analysed below :—

Districts.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a	
	Sept., 1938.	August, 1938.	Sept., 1937.	Month before.	Year. before.
Durham and Cleveland ...	18	18	37	...	−19
Cumberland & W. Lancs.	5	6	10	− 1	− 5
Parts of Lancs. & Yorks. (including Sheffield), N. Wales and Cheshire...	5	6	9	− 1	− 4
Derby, Leicester, Notts., and Northants	19	22	28	− 3	− 9
Lincolnshire	11	11	15	...	− 4
Staffs., Shrops., Worcs., and Warwick	4	4	11	...	− 7
South Wales and Mon. ...	4	4	6	...	− 2
England and Wales ...	66	71	116	− 5	−50
Scotland	11	10	16	+ 1	− 5
Great Britain	77	81	132	− 4	−55

The production of pig iron in September, 1938, amounted to 429,800 tons, compared with 443,000 tons in August, 1938, and 726,600 tons in September, 1937.

* *See* footnote * in previous column.
† *See* footnote † in previous column.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT in September showed a further decline. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 27·5* at 12th September, 1938, as compared with 25·9* at 15th August, 1938, and 9·8 at 13th September, 1937.

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

——	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.			Aggregate number of shifts.†		
	Week ended 17th Sept. 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a		Week ended 17th Sept. 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
DEPARTMENTS.		Per Cent.	Per Cent.		Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	6,471	− 0·1	−29·7	37,843	− 0·6	−30·5
Puddling Forges ...	509	−30·8	−48·1	1,997	− 9·4	−58·4
Rolling Mills ...	20,834	− 4·2	−18·3	103,996	− 4·0	−25·4
Forging and Pressing	1,492	+ 0·6	− 7·5	7,947	− 0·6	−10·2
Founding	9,485	+ 0·6	− 3·1	53,509	+ 2·6	− 5·4
Other Departments	9,968	+ 2·9	−15·9	55,455	+ 0·8	−17·9
Mechanics, Labourers ...	15,104	− 2·2	−10·7	87,433	− 2·4	−11·2
TOTAL ...	63,863	− 1·8	−15·8	348,180	− 1·5	−19·0
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland ...	10,764	− 2·0	−19·6	61,083	+ 2·9	−21·6
Sheffield, Rotherham	22,539	− 1·3	− 4·4	124,765	− 1·0	− 6·6
Leeds, Bradford, etc.	355	− 0·8	−19·9	1,629	+ 1·6	−35·0
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	3,825	−18·5	−32·5	19,651	−20·8	−35·2
Staffordshire ...	5,083	+ 9·5	−18·3	27,086	+ 7·1	−21·4
Other Midland Counties ...	5,710	− 2·9	− 7·7	30,461	− 4·4	−14·5
Wales and Mon. ...	6,868	+ 7·5	−30·1	37,666	+ 7·9	−32·6
Total, Eng. & Wales	55,144	− 1·2	−15·6	302,341	− 0·5	−18·4
Scotland	8,719	− 5·4	−17·2	45,839	− 7·3	−23·2
TOTAL ...	63,863	− 1·8	−15·8	348,180	− 1·5	−19·0

The average number of shifts† during which the works were open was 5·5 in the week ended 17th September, 1938, as compared with 5·4 in August, 1938, and with 5·7 in September, 1937.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 754,700 tons in September, 1938, as compared with 658,900 tons in August, 1938, and with 1,163,000 tons in September, 1937.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

IN the tinplate industry employment in September showed an improvement, but continued bad; it was considerably worse than a year ago. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 37·1* at 12th September, 1938, as compared with 41·7* at 15th August, 1938, and 9·4 at 13th September, 1937.

In steel sheet manufacture employment showed a slight decline.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 17th September, 1938, and comparisons with a month before and a year before :—

Works.	Number of Works Open.			Number of Mills in Operation.		
	Week ended 17th Sept., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a		Week ended 17th Sept., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate ...	45	...	−24	258	− 2	−144
Steel Sheet	6	− 1	− 6	58	− 2	− 48
TOTAL ...	51	− 1	−30	316	− 4	−192

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further slight decline between 15th August and 12th September, but was fair on the whole. In electrical engineering there was little change and employment continued good; it declined in the other sections, and was fair in motor vehicle manufacture and in general and marine engineering, and moderate to slack in constructional and textile engineering.

Compared with a year ago there was a decline in employment, on the whole, in all administrative divisions.

* *See* footnote * in first column on page 388.
† 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.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages* unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, at 12th September, 1938, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before :—

Division.	Numbers of Insured Workpeople, aged 16–64, Unemployed at 12th September, 1938.							
	General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) as compared with a	
							Month before.	Year before.
London ...	4,520	811	86	408	5,366	11,191	+ 552	+ 5,628
South-Eastern	1,913	328	128	112	1,816	4,297	+ 49	+ 1,607
South-Western	1,020	120	278	99	2,691	4,208	+ 243	+ 1,552
Midlands ...	5,874	1,979	32	1,050	12,959	21,894	− 770	+ 10,909
North-Eastern	8,588	334	205	386	861	10,374	+ 825	+ 5,454
North-Western	14,978	1,668	157	652	2,456	19,911	+ 819	+ 8,763
Northern ...	4,407	508	2,007	1,041	609	8,572	+ 871	+ 2,542
Scotland ...	8,876	242	1,403	1,429	1,199	13,149	+ 1,187	+ 4,136
Wales ...	1,421	155	42	323	614	2,555	+ 188	+ 1,297
Northern Ireland	1,161	98	461	79	462	2,261	− 30	+ 524
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	52,758	6,243	4,799	5,579	29,033	98,412	+ 3,934	+ 42,412
	Percentages Unemployed at 12th September, 1938.*							
London ...	3·8	4·3	24·6	6·9	7·5	5·2	+ 0·2	+ 2·6
South-Eastern	4·2	2·9	3·4	12·3	4·2	4·1	+ 0·1	+ 1·5
South-Western	2·9	3·6	3·6	8·8	5·5	4·4	+ 0·3	+ 1·6
Midlands ...	6·0	5·4	32·0	10·3	11·1	8·3	− 0·3	+ 4·1
North-Eastern	9·9	6·2	13·8	16·6	5·4	9·3	+ 0·8	+ 4·9
North-Western	13·4	6·5	18·0	13·8	8·3	11·6	+ 0·5	+ 5·1
Northern ...	12·2	6·0	13·1	17·3	13·2	12·1	+ 1·2	+ 3·6
Scotland ...	12·5	6·5	7·9	20·1	8·3	11·6	+ 1·1	+ 3·7
Wales ...	25·7	19·9	12·0	20·8	18·7	22·2	+ 1·6	+ 11·3
Northern Ireland	18·6	22·3	7·6	52·7	14·0	13·9	− 0·2	+ 3·2
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	8·6	5·4	8·9	13·9	8·3	8·4	+ 0·4	+ 3·6
Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with :—								
Aug., 1938	+ 0·5	...	+0·8	+0·7	+0·1	+ 0·4	—	—
Sept, 1937	+ 4·0	+2·7	+0·5	+4·6	+3·7	+ 3·6	—	—

On the North-East Coast employment showed a decline in marine and in general engineering, and was moderate in both sections. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire it declined slightly in general engineering and was moderate to fair.

In Lancashire and Cheshire employment declined in motor vehicle manufacture and was fair; it continued moderate in general engineering, and moderate to slack in textile engineering. In Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry employment continued good in electrical and general engineering; it showed an improvement in motor vehicle manufacture and in constructional engineering, and was moderate in these sections. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment remained good. In London and the Southern Counties it continued generally very good. At the principal centres of aircraft manufacture there was continued activity and employment was very good.

In Scotland employment continued fair in marine engineering; it declined in general engineering and was moderate. In Wales there was a further decline and employment was slack; in Northern Ireland it showed little change and was moderate to slack.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT at 12th September showed a slight decline as compared with 15th August. The decline affected most of the principal areas except the South of England and Northern Ireland, where there was some improvement.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages* unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, at 12th September, 1938, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before :—

Division.	Insured Workpeople aged 16–64, Unemployed at 12th Sept., 1938.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentages* Unemployed at 12th Sept., 1938.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Percentages Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	1,420	− 1	− 15	14·1	...	− 0·2
South-Eastern	416	− 47	+ 43	7·3	− 0·8	+ 0·8
South-Western	2,599	− 9	− 96	9·1	− 0·1	− 0·4
Midlands ...	88	− 6	+ 9	30·3	− 2·1	+ 3·1
North-Eastern	1,482	+ 382	+ 172	27·3	+ 7·0	+ 3·2
North-Western	6,043	+ 51	+ 98	23·3	+ 0·2	+ 0·4
Northern ...	10,383	+ 319	− 1,542	28·0	+ 0·9	− 4·2
Scotland ...	10,701	+ 441	+ 31	23·6	+ 0·9	...
Wales ...	1,959	+ 331	+ 367	39·7	+ 6·7	+ 7·5
Northern Ireland	1,795	− 281	− 279	18·7	− 2·9	− 2·9
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	36,886	+1,180	− 1,212	21·3	+ 0·6	− 0·7

Statistics of shipbuilding in the third quarter of 1938 are given on page 408.

* *See* footnote * in first column on page 388.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further decline between 15th August and 12th September.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 30·5* at 12th September, 1938, as compared with 29·1* at 15th August, 1938, and with 12·6 at 13th September, 1937. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were 26·8*, 28·4*, and 11·0; in the manufacturing department they were 34·4*, 29·9*, and 14·3.

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

—	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 17th Sept., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month before.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Year before.	Week ended 17th Sept., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month before.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
DEPARTMENTS.						
Preparing ...	7,907	− 0·2	−18·9	13,380	− 2·1	−22·8
Spinning ...	15,864	− 1·0	−25·1	25,340	− 2·0	−28·8
Weaving ...	16,880	+ 3·0	−21·1	28,107	+ 2·0	−27·9
Other	5,497	+ 1·3	−15·7	12,190	+ 0·9	−17·4
Total	46,148	+ 0·8	−21·6	79,017	− 0·1	−25·9
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton	2,581	− 7·3	−33·2	4,060	−10·3	−39·5
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	4,185	+ 9·3	−26·0	6,908	+10·9	−30·0
Oldham	9,610	− 5·2	−11·1	17,974	− 6·3	−15·4
Bolton and Leigh	6,360	− 1·5	−20·6	9,802	− 6·2	−27·7
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden ...	5,337	+17·6	−14·1	9,620	+14·3	−19·1
Manchester ...	3,191	+12·3	−16·4	5,405	+14·2	−18·3
Preston and Chorley	3,090	− 2·8	−15·4	4,862	+ 9·5	−24·9
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	2,335	− 6·6	−36·1	4,350	− 4·5	−35·2
Burnley and Padiham	2,299	+ 2·0	−33·2	4,360	− 3·6	−38·4
Colne and Nelson	2,174	− 3·5	−15·6	4,507	− 6·4	−22·5
Other Lancashire Towns ...	1,733	+ 6·6	−40·5	2,442	+ 1·2	−39·6
Yorkshire Towns	1,638	− 1·1	−25·5	2,414	+ 1·8	−29·1
Other Districts ...	1,615	− 5·6	−20·2	2,313	− 7·1	−27·5
Total	46,148	+ 0·8	−21·6	79,017	− 0·1	−25·9

Returns from firms employing about 45,600 workpeople in the week ended 17th September, 1938, showed that about 17½ per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 15 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, Stalybridge, Glossop and Hyde employment showed little general change and was bad on the whole; at Stockport, however, some improvement was reported.

In the Oldham district employment was bad in the spinning and manufacturing departments; extended stoppages and short-time working were reported, and a large amount of machinery remained idle. Employment was very bad with weavers of velvets, fustians and calicoes. It was fair, however, with weavers of sheeting and fancy and heavy goods.

At Bolton employment continued bad with spinners and weavers and slack with cardroom workers, with a good deal of short-time working. At Leigh employment was bad; extended stoppages and short-time working were general. At Rochdale and Bury there was some improvement in the manufacturing department, but employment was bad in the spinning department.

At Preston, Great Harwood and Padiham employment showed little change; at Accrington, however, a slight improvement was reported; at Darwen, Blackburn, Burnley, Chorley, Nelson and Colne employment showed a further decline. In the Rossendale Valley employment was bad.

In Yorkshire employment remained bad at most centres.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres of Lancashire and Cheshire at 12th September, 1938 :—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 12th September, 1938.					
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a month before.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Card and Blowing Room	964	3,214	1,169	6,999	12,346	− 1,088
Spinning	5,841	3,085	8,433	5,664	23,023	− 1,974
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	1,142	4,833	2,567	9,829	18,371	+ 875
Weaving	4,764	17,239	7,387	16,430	45,820	+ 8,584
Other Processes ...	758	278	756	505	2,297	+ 401
Total	13,469	28,649	20,312	39,427	101,857	+ 6,798

* *See* footnote * in first column on page 388.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed some seasonal improvement between 15th August and 12th September, and short-time working decreased in most sections. Employment, however, was still slack generally, and much worse than a year ago. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople aged 16–64 at 12th September was 18·2* as compared with 22·4* at 15th August, 1938, and with 9·8 at 13th September, 1937.

Worsted Section.—Employment continued slack generally. Returns from employers for the week ended 17th September, 1938, showed that in the worsted section as a whole 34½ per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time† in that week, losing 11½ hours each on the average, and 7 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6 hours each. In the *sorting, combing and preparing* departments 29½ per cent. were on short time losing 16½ hours each on the average, and 11½ per cent. were on overtime averaging 8 hours each. In the *spinning* department, 32½ per cent. were on short time losing 9½ hours each on the average, and 8½ per cent. were on overtime, averaging 5 hours each. In the *weaving* department, the corresponding figures were : short time† 47½ per cent. and 13 hours; overtime, 1 per cent. and 4 hours.

Among woolsorters employment was better than in the previous month but was very slack; in the woolcombing department it continued very slack for the time of year, though an improvement was reported by some firms. In the spinning and weaving departments employment improved on the whole, but much short time was still being worked, particularly in the weaving department.

At Bradford employment showed an improvement, but remained poor on the whole. At Shipley there was little change, but short-time working was less prevalent, except in the woolcombing department. At Halifax an improvement occurred and there was less short-time working. At Keighley employment remained very poor, but some improvement occurred in the spinning department. At Huddersfield employment was slightly better than in the previous month but remained very poor generally.

Woollen Section.—Employment showed a further slight improvement in most districts and departments. Returns from employers for the week ended 17th September, 1938, showed that in the woollen section as a whole 27½ per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time† in that week, losing 11 hours each on the average, and 13 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7 hours each. In the *spinning* department, 21 per cent. were on short time, losing 9½ hours each on the average, and 25 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 8 hours each. In the *weaving* department the corresponding figures were; short time† 32½ per cent. and 10½ hours; overtime, 5 per cent. and 5 hours.

Employment at Huddersfield and in the Colne Valley district again improved slightly but continued very slack. At Leeds and at Morley employment was better than in the previous month but was slack generally. Employment in the Heavy Woollen district declined slightly on the whole and was poor. The rag and shoddy trade continued poor. In the blanket trade in Yorkshire, employment remained fair on the whole; at Witney it continued to improve. Among flannel workers at Saddleworth a slight improvement was reported but employment remained poor. At Rochdale employment was fair. In the West of England employment improved in some districts and was fairly good on the whole. In some parts of the South of Scotland employment was slightly better than in August; the woollen cloth trade showed little change and was still slack on the whole.

Carpet Section.—Employment showed an improvement on the whole, but remained slack generally. The percentage unemployed at 12th September, 1938, was 11·8* as compared with 18·1* at 15th August, 1938, and with 5·6 at 13th September, 1937.

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

—	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 17th Sept., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Index Figure. (*Jan., 1926 = 100*).	Week ended 17th Sept., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Index Figure. (*Jan., 1926‡ = 100*).
Departments:		Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.	
WORSTED SECTION :						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	8,695	+ 5·3	87·0	20,300	+ 4·0	69·9
Spinning	34,075	+ 1·8	81·4	52,157	+ 3·1	78·6
Weaving	14,487	+ 4·2	73·7	26,104	+ 5·9	63·8
Other Depts. ...	10,041	+ 1·5	93·9	21,693	+ 3·2	78·5
Not Specified ...	1,361	+ 5·2	78·8	2,377	+ 10·9	52·6
Total—Worsted	68,659	+ 2·7	81·2	122,631	+ 4·0	72·7
WOOLLEN SECTION :						
Wool Sorting ...	877	− 1·9	72·6	1,943	+ 1·1	76·5
Spinning	11,870	+ 1·5	84·6	26,891	+ 5·6	97·6
Weaving	20,663	+ 1·6	88·1	37,812	+ 5·2	91·5
Other Depts. ...	14,191	+ 2·1	84·3	32,216	+ 2·5	87·6
Not Specified ...	1,729	+ 8·9	69·8	3,392	+ 12·9	67·9
Total—Woollen	49,330	+ 1·9	85·1	102,254	+ 4·6	90·2
CARPET SECTION ...	11,745	+ 2·1	124·9	22,540	+ 10·3	130·3
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	129,734	+ 2·4	85·0	247,425	+ 4·8	82·8

* *See* footnote * in first column on page 388.
† The figures given in the article do not take into account, in the case of weaving departments, other forms of under-employment such as "playing for warps," or tending one loom instead of two.
‡ Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

—	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 17th Sept., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Index Figure. (*Jan., 1926 = 100*).	Week ended 17th Sept., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Index Figure. (*Jan., 1926* = 100*).
Districts: †		Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.	
WORSTED SECTION :						
Bradford ...	28,889	+ 3·2	79·1	53,465	+ 3·4	66·1
Huddersfield ...	6,966	+ 3·3	81·3	12,389	+ 5·9	66·3
Halifax	7,521	+ 2·5	73·1	12,535	+ 4·3	68·1
Leeds	7,284	+ 3·1	84·1	13,437	+ 5·1	86·0
Keighley ...	6,583	+ 2·2	83·1	11,550	+ 3·7	83·2
Dewsbury, Batley, etc. ...	3,209	+ 3·3	97·3	4,845	+ 7·4	95·9
Total — West Riding ...	60,452	+ 3·0	80·1	108,221	+ 4·2	70·8
West of England and Midlands	4,276	− 0·9	85·1	7,799	− 0·6	79·8
Lancashire ...	346	+ 1·2	120·3	618	− 3·7	118·4
Scotland and N. of England ...	3,585	+ 3·1	98·4	5,993	+ 8·2	131·6
Total—Worsted	68,659	+ 2·7	81·2	122,631	+ 4·0	72·7
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Huddersfield ...	12,764	+ 2·9	93·2	29,090	+ 8·4	92·9
Dewsbury Batley, etc., ...	9,211	− 0·6	77·9	18,368	+ 0·6	89·4
Leeds	7,527	+ 2·7	90·8	16,621	+ 3·0	102·0
Halifax and Calder Vale	2,480	− 3·4	100·9	5,572	− 2·3	95·4
Bradford ...	1,183	+ 6·3	93·9	2,450	+ 9·5	81·0
Total — West Riding ...	33,165	+ 1·5	89·5	72,101	+ 4·2	96·5
Lancashire ...	4,197	+ 0·7	85·7	8,685	+ 2·9	88·4
West of England, Midlands and Wales ...	3,436	+ 0·7	80·0	6,538	+ 1·9	95·5
Scotland and N. of England ...	8,532	+ 4·8	75·5	14,930	+ 8·6	72·4
Total—Woollen	49,330	+ 1·9	85·1	102,254	+ 4·6	90·2
CARPET SECTION ...	11,745	+ 2·1	124·9	22,540	+ 10·3	130·3
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	129,734	+ 2·4	85·0	247,425	+ 4·8	82·8

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 17th September, 1938, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 20th August, 1938 :—

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in numbers employed as compared with previous month (— *without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned."*)				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION :					
Bradford	+ 6·2	+ 1·3	+ 5·5	− 0·3	+ 3·2
Rest of W. Riding ...	+ 3·5	+ 2·3	+ 3·8	+ 2·0	+ 2·8
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	+ 0·3	+ 0·7	− 1·0	+ 1·7	+ 0·9
TOTAL	+ 5·3	+ 1·8	+ 4·2	+ 1·5	+ 2·7
WOOLLEN SECTION :					
Huddersfield	—	+ 2·2	+ 2·5	+ 4·5	+ 2·9
Dewsbury, Batley, etc.	—	− 1·5	− 1·0	+ 0·3	− 0·6
Leeds	—	+ 2·4	+ 3·6	+ 1·2	+ 2·7
Rest of W. Riding ...	—	− 1·4	− 2·3	+ 3·3	− 0·5
Rest of Gt. Britain ...	—	+ 3·1	+ 2·2	+ 1·7	+ 2·8
TOTAL	—	+ 1·5	+ 1·6	+ 2·1	+ 1·9

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 12th September, 1938 :—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 12th September, 1938.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a month before.
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Wool Sorting	101	12	324	3	440	− 164
Wool Washing and Preparing	380	214	368	191	1,153	− 306
Wool Combing	314	301	749	632	1,996	− 424
Wool Carding	435	91	496	110	1,132	− 320
Woollen Spinning ...	263	128	368	256	1,015	− 433
Worsted Drawing and Spinning	325	1,804	372	2,758	5,259	− 1,754
Woollen Winding and Warping	107	61	177	150	495	− 109
Worsted Winding and Warping	102	434	298	943	1,777	− 907
Woollen Weaving ...	187	842	337	1,960	3,326	− 773
Worsted Weaving ...	154	1,437	353	3,261	5,205	− 1,241
Other Processes	667	132	823	233	1,855	− 203
TOTAL	3,035	5,456	4,665	10,497	23,653	− 6,634

* Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.
† Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns, but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in September showed a further improvement. There was still, however, a considerable amount of short-time working, and employment was worse than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 11·2* at 12th September, 1938, as compared with 13·5* at 15th August, 1938, and with 9·1 at 13th September, 1937.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who made returns :—

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 17th Sept., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month before.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Year before.	Week ended 17th Sept., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month before.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Year before.†
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
England and Wales :—						
London	2,347	+ 3·9	+ 1·2	5,562	+ 7·7	+12·5
Leicester	9,427	+ 1·9	− 1·0	23,293	+ 6·5	+ 2·5
Leicester Country District...	5,629	+ 2·4	− 1·4	12,871	+ 6·8	− 0·8
Northampton... ...	5,299	− 0·7	− 1·8	12,073	− 1·7	+ 2·7
Higham, Rushden and District	6,891	+ 0·4	− 3·8	17,779	− 0·6	+ 1·2
Kettering and District	4,795	+ 1·1	− 2·1	12,263	+ 5·3	+ 4·2
Rest of Northants ...	1,721	+ 1·8	+ 1·5	4,228	+ 4·3	+ 8·5
Stafford and District...	2,526	+ 0·3	− 8·2	5,383	− 0·7	− 8·1
Norwich and District	6,279	+ 5·2	− 4·9	13,331	+ 8·1	+ 3·2
Bristol, Kingswood and District	1,417	...	− 0·6	2,905	+ 0·6	+ 5·1
Leeds and District ...	1,481	+ 2·6	− 5·2	3,587	+ 0·5	− 1·6
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	7,487	+ 2·2	− 0·7	15,732	+ 4·6	+ 0·4
Birmingham and District...	525	+ 0·6	+ 1·4	1,074	+ 7·1	+12·9
Other parts of England and Wales	4,822	+ 1·5	+ 2·6	10,024	+ 5·0	+ 3·6
England and Wales ...	60,646	+ 1·8	− 1·9	140,105	+ 4·0	+ 2·2
Scotland	1,931	+ 1·3	− 2·1	4,422	+ 3·3	+ 3·3
Great Britain	62,577	+ 1·8	− 1·9	144,527	+ 3·9	+ 2·2

Returns from firms employing about 62,150 workpeople in the week ended 17th September, 1938, showed that 27 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 7 hours each on the average, while nearly 12½ per cent. were on overtime to the extent of 3 hours each on the average. Short-time working continued at Leicester, at Northampton, in the Stafford district and at Bristol and Kingswood. There was, however, considerable overtime working at Higham and Rushden, and at Norwich.

Employment in London showed a further improvement; it was moderate in both North and East London.

At Leicester employment showed a further slight improvement, and was fair. In the Leicester Country district the improvement in employment continued.

Employment at Northampton was fair, but there was much short-time working. In the Higham and Rushden district there was little change; at Kettering employment improved and overtime working increased. At Raunds employment remained good.

At Stafford employment showed a slight improvement, but much short-time working continued. At Norwich the improvement in employment continued.

Employment in the Bristol and Kingswood district showed little change and was fair. At Leeds there was a slight improvement and employment, was fair. In the Lancashire slipper trade employment improved at most places and was good at Bacup. Employment at Kendal was very good.

Employment was fairly good at Kilmarnock and showed a slight improvement at Maybole.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 12th September, 1938 :—

Department.	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 12th September, 1938.					
	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a month before.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Boot and Shoe M'f're :						
Preparing Dept. ...	149	34	84	25	292	− 33
Rough Stuff Dept.	298	23	221	8	550	− 122
Clicking Dept. ...	617	30	741	7	1,395	− 105
Closing Dept. ...	14	888	7	578	1,487	− 775
Making Dept. ...	1,574	41	1,142	33	2,790	− 292
Finishing Dept. ...	1,034	630	527	371	2,562	− 726
Slipper Making ...	144	134	447	265	990	− 173
Clog Making	13	—	5	1	19	− 95
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	655	2	46	2	705	+ 46
Total	4,498	1,782	3,220	1,290	10,790	− 2,275

* *See* footnote * in first column on page 388.
† Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline in some areas during September, but continued fairly good on the whole.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 9·9* at 12th September, 1938, as compared with 9·0* at 15th August, 1938, and 7·1 at 13th September, 1937.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 17th Sept., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month before.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Year before.	Week ended 17th Sept., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month before.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	11,519	+ 0·5	+ 3·4	32,966	+ 1·0	+ 4·1
Rest of Great Britain	9,191	+ 0·4	− 2·2	25,427	+ 1·0	+ 0·1
Total	20,710	+ 0·4	+ 0·8	58,393	+ 1·0	+ 2·3

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 20,656 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about 3½ per cent. were working on an average nearly 10 hours less than full time in the week ended 17th September, 1938. On the other hand, 4½ per cent. were working overtime to the extent of 6 hours each on the average.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a decline during September, principally in the decorating section, but remained fair on the whole. Compared with a year ago there was an increase in the numbers unemployed among all classes of workers.

As regards individual occupations, employment was moderate with slaters and tilers and with painters, but with other classes of skilled operatives it continued fair. With labourers to skilled occupations and builders' labourers employment was moderate; there was, however, a considerable amount of unemployment among navvies and general labourers and certain other occupations.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages* unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, at 12th September, 1938, and the increases or decreases compared with a month before and a year before :—

—	Estimated Numbers aged 16–64 Insured at July, 1937.	Numbers aged 16–64 Unemployed at 12th Sept., 1938.	Numbers included in previous column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage* Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Percentages as compared with a Month before.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Percentages as compared with a Year before.
OCCUPATIONS.						
Carpenters ...	146,150	10,557	297	7·2	+ 0·5	+ 2·2
Bricklayers ...	102,300	8,288	315	8·1	+ 1·2	+ 3·5
Masons... ...	21,700	1,540	79	7·1	+ 0·2	+ 1·6
Slaters and Tilers	9,060	1,060	91	11·7	+ 0·9	+ 3·0
Plasterers ...	36,100	3,511	156	9·7	+ 0·8	+ 4·7
Painters ...	138,940	21,232	620	15·3	+ 4·3	+ 3·7
Plumbers ...	42,930	3,559	174	8·3	+ 0·1	+ 1·1
Labourers to above and Builders' Labourers ...	299,580	37,459	1,121	12·5	+ 1·0	+ 2·4
Navvies, etc., and General Labourers ...	106,520	32,878	654	30·9	+ 1·7	+ 6·4
All other occupations ...	132,010	28,325	1,272	21·5	+ 0·3	+ 1·9
Total ...	1,035,290	148,409	4,779	14·3	+ 1·3	+ 3·0
DIVISIONS.						
London ...	240,230	35,324	81	14·7	+ 2·4	+ 4·6
South-Eastern	139,500	16,200	102	11·6	+ 1·4	+ 4·4
South-Western	114,030	10,817	151	9·5	+ 1·0	+ 2·0
Midlands ...	128,290	14,722	1,186	11·5	+ 0·5	+ 3·9
North-Eastern	86,760	10,477	925	12·1	+ 1·0	+ 2·7
North-Western	124,540	23,106	1,039	18·6	+ 1·2	+ 2·5
Northern ...	50,370	9,110	426	18·1	+ 1·3	+ 0·4
Scotland ...	96,190	12,857	689	13·4	+ 0·9	− 0·2
Wales	34,010	8,411	168	24·7	+ 0·8	+ 2·1
Northern Ireland	21,370	7,385	12	34·6	− 0·8	+ 3·7
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	1,035,290	148,409	4,779	14·3	+ 1·3	+ 3·0

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED

Returns as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during September have been received from 144 Local Authorities (representing towns with a population of 17,637,000 in 1931). The returns show that, in September, 1938, plans were passed for buildings with an estimated cost of £6,876,700, compared with £9,183,800 in September, 1937.

An analysis of the figures for September, 1938, by districts and by classes of buildings, is given on page 409 of this issue.

* *See* footnote * in first column on page 388.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire, although still slack on the whole, showed a considerable improvement, due to resumption of work after extended holidays in August. At Bristol employment continued good. At Derby it showed a slight improvement.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, was 17·2* at 12th September, 1938, as compared with 26·5* at 15th August, 1938, and 13·0 at 13th September, 1937.

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

—	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 17th Sept., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month before.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Year before.	Week ended 17th Sept., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month before.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
BRANCHES.						
China	1,861	+ 4·2	−12·3	3,277	+11·8	−13·6
Earthenware ...	6,447	+ 1·3	− 2·5	12,917	+ 5·0	− 4·2
Other Branches (including unspecified)	2,170	− 0·7	− 8·7	4,070	− 0·2	−13·8
Total	10,478	+ 1·4	− 5·7	20,264	+ 5·0	− 7·9
DISTRICTS.						
North Staffordshire	8,164	+ 1·7	− 5·5	14,451	+ 5·8	− 9·2
Other Districts ...	2,314	+ 0·3	− 6·3	5,813	+ 2·8	− 4·4
Total	10,478	+ 1·4	− 5·7	20,264	+ 5·0	− 7·9

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 10,389 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 2,054, or nearly 20 per cent., were working on an average nearly 9 hours less than full time in the week ended 17th September, 1938; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry showed a decline in September and was moderate generally; short-time working was reported in many districts.

In the letterpress printing industry employment showed a slight decline as compared with August but was good on the whole. At Bradford, however, it was reported as slack, while at Liverpool and Belfast, it was described as moderate. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers continued good generally.

In the lithographic printing industry employment declined, but remained fairly good on the whole. With lithographic artists it was fair generally.

In the bookbinding industry employment showed little change as compared with the previous month or with a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, in the paper and paper-board industries was 11·5* at 12th September, 1938, as compared with 11·0* at 15th August, 1938, and with 4·0 at 13th September, 1937. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were 6·3,* 6·3* and 5·4; in the cardboard-box, paper-bag and stationery industries they were 5·3,* 5·7* and 3·4.

The following Table summarises the returns from various trade unions which furnished information.

—	No. of Members of Unions at end of Sept., 1938.	Percentage Unemployed at end of Sept., 1938.	Aug., 1938.	Sept., 1937.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) on a Month before.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) on a Year before.
Letterpress Printing :						
London	36,681	2·8	2·5	2·4	+ 0·3	+ 0·4
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	14,595	3·9	3·8	4·4	+ 0·1	− 0·5
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	7,993	2·0	2·1	2·5	− 0·1	− 0·5
Scotland	5,360	2·3	1·7	2·2	+ 0·6	+ 0·1
Other Districts ...	11,515	1·8	1·8	2·5	...	− 0·7
Total	76,144	2·8	2·5	2·8	+ 0·3	...
Lithographic Printing	12,138	4·6	3·9	4·5	+ 0·7	+ 0·1
Bookbinding	8,297	4·9	4·7	4·9	+ 0·2	...
Printing and Bookbinding (branches not distinguished) ...	35,720	1·9	1·4	1·2	+ 0·5	+ 0·7

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT declined at some ports in September, and was slack generally; it was worse 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 26·4* at 12th September, 1938, as compared with 25·2* at 15th August, 1938, and 22·6 at 13th September, 1937. In harbour, river and canal service, the corresponding percentages were 9·8,* 9·5* and 10·2; in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, they were 29·3,* 28·0* and 24·8.

* *See* footnote * in first column on page 388.

London.—Employment showed a slight improvement compared with August, 1938, but was rather worse than in September, 1937. The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of which returns were received :—

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors	By Shipowners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
3rd Sept. 1938...	3,328	1,872	5,200	5,587	10,787
10th ,, ,, ...	3,407	1,700	5,107	5,509	10,616
17th ,, ,, ...	3,310	1,882	5,192	5,525	10,717
24th ,, ,, ...	4,427	2,139	6,566	5,702	12,268
Average for 4 weeks ended 24th Sept., 1938	3,618	1,898	5,516	5,581	11,097
Average for August, 1938	*3,526*	*1,637*	*5,163*	*5,581*	*10,744*
Average for Sept., 1937	*4,093*	*2,130*	*6,223*	*5,648*	*11,871*

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during September was 974, as compared with 973 in August, 1938, and with 963 in September, 1937.

North-East Coast.—Employment was moderate on the whole, with a tendency to improve at some ports.

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool showed a slight decline, but was moderate generally; at Garston it improved, and was fair. Employment at Salford continued to decline, and was poor.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 30th September, 1938, was 11,629, compared with 11,284 in August, 1938, and with 12,129 in September, 1937. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £31,317 in the five weeks ended 30th September, 1938, compared with £29,553 in August, 1938, and with £33,707 in September, 1937.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Cardiff improved slightly in the last week of the month, and was fair; at Swansea there was little change, and employment was moderate with dock workers, and fair with coal trimmers. At Bristol and Avonmouth employment was fairly good. Employment at Plymouth and Southampton showed little change, and was fair and good respectively.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow declined slightly, but was still fair; at Leith it fluctuated somewhat but remained moderate. Employment at Dundee showed a slight improvement, and was moderate; at Grangemouth it declined slightly, but was moderate. Employment at Belfast showed some decline, but was fair on the whole.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen in September showed a slight decline. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16–64, in shipping service, was 23·0* at 12th September, 1938, compared with 22·5* at 15th August, 1938, and 19·5 at 13th September, 1937.

The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped† in British foreign-going vessels at the undermentioned ports of Great Britain and Northern Ireland :—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen† shipped in				
	Sept., 1938.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month before.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Year before.	Nine Months ended Sept., 1938.	Nine Months ended Sept., 1937.
ENGLAND AND WALES :					
Liverpool‡	9,013	+ 36	+ 98	78,128	80,303
Manchester	699	− 203	...	6,204	5,528
London	9,877	− 164	+ 410	77,696	78,697
Southampton ...	4,027	+ 149	− 344	42,369	46,943
Tyne Ports	1,989	+ 209	+ 354	16,366	15,399
Sunderland	371	+ 150	+ 126	2,250	2,167
Middlesbrough ...	275	+ 92	+ 39	2,223	2,441
Hull	890	− 121	+ 77	8,569	7,902
Bristol§	533	− 74	− 124	6,301	6,720
Newport, Mon. ...	540	+ 32	− 13	4,455	4,310
Cardiff‖	2,363	+ 455	+ 478	18,439	17,044
Swansea	777	− 205	+ 11	7,694	7,834
SCOTLAND :					
Leith...	355	+ 41	+ 40	2,748	2,323
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth	371	+ 80	+ 87	2,587	2,984
Glasgow	3,494	− 867	− 754	27,432	28,750
NORTHERN IRELAND :					
Belfast	309	+ 119	+ 102	1,986	2,001
Total for above Ports	35,883	− 271	+ 587	305,447	311,346

* *See* footnote * in first column on page 388.
† It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.
‡ Including Birkenhead and Garston.
§ Including Avonmouth and Portishead
‖ Including Barry and Penarth.

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 12th September, 1938.

Area.	Number of persons on Register at 12th September, 1938.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in totals as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	15th Aug., 1938.	13th Sept. 1937.
London Division ...	*157,827*	*43,620*	*9,227*	*210,674*	+ 7,752	+ *65,978*
South-Eastern Division	*64,998*	*13,018*	*5,742*	*83,758*	+ *6,699*	+ *23,353*
Brighton ...	3,783	963	350	5,096	+ 355	+ 1,420
Chatham ...	1,936	399	295	2,630	+ 94	+ 192
Ipswich... ...	2,382	342	176	2,900	+ 76	+ 849
Norwich ...	5,429	1,202	284	6,915	− 217	+ 1,020
Reading ...	1,731	473	158	2,362	+ 219	+ 255
Rest of Division	49,737	9,639	4,479	63,855	+ 6,172	+ 19,617
South-Western Division ...	*59,850*	*10,530*	*5,226*	*75,606*	+ *5,506*	+ *11,959*
Bristol	10,189	1,830	867	12,886	− 199	+ 1,235
Plymouth ...	4,258	921	224	5,403	+ 208	− 521
Portsmouth ...	4,081	696	469	5,246	+ 788	+ 74
Southampton ...	5,597	625	404	6,626	+ 1,028	+ 1,205
Swindon ...	1,037	118	150	1,305	− 101	+ 547
Rest of Division	34,688	6,340	3,112	44,140	+ 3,782	+ 9,419
Midlands Division	*158,087*	*55,378*	*10,599*	*224,064*	− *14,771*	+ *86,301*
Birmingham ...	24,894	11,593	1,500	37,987	− 876	+ 19,997
Coventry ...	4,529	1,655	462	6,646	− 257	+ 3,364
Cradley Heath & Halesowen ...	2,772	1,031	101	3,904	− 452	+ 2,323
Derby	3,105	1,066	364	4,535	− 127	+ 2,193
Leicester ...	6,565	4,093	183	10,841	− 1,663	+ 2,723
Northampton ...	2,853	1,068	126	4,047	+ 116	+ 669
Nottingham ...	10,556	3,312	567	14,435	+ 166	+ 3,847
Smethwick ...	1,915	1,164	90	3,169	− 81	+ 1,875
Stoke-on-Trent	13,745	6,810	540	21,095	− 6,699	+ 4,676
Walsall	5,784	1,474	360	7,618	− 53	+ 3,599
West Bromwich	2,177	410	115	2,702	− 74	+ 1,582
Wolverhampton	4,507	1,584	383	6,474	+ 352	+ 2,844
Rest of Division	74,685	20,118	5,808	100,611	− 4,523	+ 36,609
North-Eastern Division ...	*158,978*	*46,055*	*11,698*	*216,731*	+ *1,710*	+ *77,637*
Barnsley ...	8,324	648	781	9,753	+ 542	+ 2,951
Bradford ...	10,766	8,355	761	19,882	− 3,578	+ 8,587
Dewsbury ...	2,454	1,361	170	3,985	+ 461	+ 1,962
Doncaster ...	4,569	443	715	5,727	− 703	+ 807
Grimsby ...	5,339	546	520	6,405	+ 840	+ 1,174
Halifax ...	2,355	1,474	122	3,951	− 1,210	+ 1,822
Huddersfield ...	3,385	2,863	390	6,638	− 640	+ 3,690
Hull	11,667	1,436	1,009	14,112	+ 659	+ 1,717
Leeds	16,335	7,735	600	24,670	+ 1,773	+ 6,888
Lincoln	1,774	375	176	2,325	+ 83	+ 228
Rotherham ...	5,842	331	518	6,691	+ 236	+ 2,428
Sheffield ...	20,969	3,827	980	25,776	+ 1,249	+ 10,671
Wakefield ...	5,145	706	370	6,221	+ 1,438	+ 3,273
York	2,123	246	48	2,417	+ 112	+ 3
Rest of Division	57,931	15,709	4,538	78,178	+ 448	+ 31,436
North-Western Division ...	*264,837*	*128,707*	*22,498*	*416,042*	+ *20,178*	+ *115,964*
Accrington ...	2,918	2,634	286	5,838	− 399	+ 3,399
Ashton-u-Lyne...	3,333	2,200	254	5,787	− 585	+ 2,271
Barrow	2,737	391	206	3,334	+ 1,090	+ 1,762
Birkenhead ...	6,605	665	416	7,686	+ 451	− 555
Blackburn ...	7,360	9,156	689	17,205	+ 131	+ 7,314
Blackpool ...	3,238	693	178	4,109	+ 874	+ 602
Bolton	8,571	6,259	692	15,522	− 381	+ 6,971
Burnley... ...	6,375	5,629	513	12,517	+ 1,447	+ 5,769
Bury	2,722	2,160	235	5,117	− 515	+ 2,795
Chorley	1,894	2,983	274	5,151	+ 1,279	+ 1,196
Liverpool ...	60,979	9,528	4,750	75,257	+ 633	+ 2,764
Manchester ...	28,985	12,304	1,989	43,278	+ 34	+ 7,734
Nelson	5,551	4,774	564	10,889	+ 5,281	+ 5,171
Oldham ...	12,077	5,408	508	17,993	− 541	+ 8,707
Preston... ...	4,662	4,364	428	9,454	+ 121	+ 3,948
Rochdale ...	4,634	2,681	326	7,641	+ 70	+ 3,850
St. Helens ...	5,869	524	681	7,074	+ 151	+ 1,283
Salford	10,016	4,468	491	14,975	+ 40	+ 4,390
Stockport ...	4,716	3,634	279	8,629	− 865	+ 2,839
Warrington ...	4,298	1,721	611	6,630	+ 896	+ 3,091
Wigan	8,341	3,208	635	12,184	+ 523	+ 2,192
Rest of Division	68,956	43,323	7,493	119,772	+ 10,443	+ 38,471
Northern Division...	*134,719*	*10,860*	*15,357*	*160,936*	− *2,229*	+ *22,472*
Darlington ...	2,106	248	295	2,649	− 118	+ 197
Gateshead ...	6,402	984	738	8,124	+ 279	+ 439
Hartlepools ...	5,655	369	817	6,841	+ 1,040	+ 1,650
Middlesbrough...	12,099	637	1,389	14,125	+ 862	+ 5,508
Newcastle - on - Tyne	13,684	2,388	1,045	17,117	+ 552	− 359
South Shields ...	7,928	482	736	9,146	+ 300	+ 578
Stockton-on-Tees	5,533	396	849	6,778	− 125	+ 1,300
Sunderland ...	14,175	1,319	1,457	16,951	+ 1,078	+ 1,705
Rest of Division	67,137	4,037	8,031	79,205	− 6,097	+ 11,454
Scotland Division...	*182,708*	*45,377*	*19,613*	*247,698*	+ *8,931*	+ *24,218*
Aberdeen ...	5,999	1,277	485	7,761	+ 159	+ 475
Clydebank ...	2,157	835	481	3,473	+ 415	+ 840
Dundee... ...	8,406	5,972	591	14,969	− 1,295	+ 1,452
Edinburgh ...	14,945	3,260	1,006	19,211	+ 623	+ 2,058
Glasgow* ...	58,314	13,631	5,051	76,996	+ 3,107	+ 2,000
Greenock ...	5,010	889	741	6,640	+ 340	− 54
Motherwell ...	4,911	571	669	6,151	+ 271	+ 1,313
Paisley	3,353	1,177	466	4,996	− 255	+ 780
Port Glasgow ...	1,815	332	244	2,391	+ 299	+ 590
Rest of Division	77,798	17,433	9,879	105,110	+ 5,267	+ 14,764
Wales Division ...	*139,247*	*9,173*	*14,689*	*163,109*	+ *5,000*	+ *31,532*
Cardiff	10,132	1,542	1,034	12,708	+ 141	+ 1,025
Llanelly... ...	5,219	311	538	6,068	+ 99	+ 3,481
Newport ...	6,895	388	810	8,093	− 397	+ 2,998
Swansea ...	10,957	994	1,362	13,313	+ 335	+ 3,341
Rest of Division	106,044	5,938	10,945	122,927	+ 4,822	+ 20,687
Northern Ireland ...	*49,054*	*27,109*	*5,794*	*81,957*	− *2,073*	+ *17,655*
Belfast	25,244	15,045	3,375	43,664	− 644	+ 10,232
Londonderry ...	3,364	1,449	476	5,289	− 290	+ 479
Lurgan	1,500	1,400	216	3,116	+ 113	+ 513
Lisburn... ...	1,153	976	102	2,231	+ 176	+ 902
Newry	1,668	585	109	2,362	− 1,351	+ 419
Rest of Northern Ireland ...	16,125	7,654	1,516	25,295	− 77	+ 5,110
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	*1,370,305*	*389,827*	*120,443*	*1,880,575*	+ *37,303*	+ *477,069*

* The figures for Rutherglen are included.
[Percentage rates of unemployment for about 760 Towns in Great Britain are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index".]

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 12th SEPTEMBER, 1938.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons, aged 16–64, insured against unemployment at July, 1937, and the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 12th September, 1938, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (*i.e.*, out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (*i.e.*, suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of excepted employments are indoor private domestic service, employment otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 a year, employment as female professional nurse, and, subject to certain qualifications, employment in the teaching profession and in the police forces. Employment under public or local authorities, railways and public utility companies may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. Persons aged 65 and over, and certain other classes, are excluded from insurance. The Unemployment Insurance Acts do not apply to persons serving in an established capacity in the permanent service of the Crown. Prior to September, 1934, juveniles under 16 years of age were also excepted, and they are excluded from the statistics in these Tables; particulars of the numbers of these juveniles recorded as unemployed at 12th September, 1938, are, however, given on page 399.

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 386 and 387 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 398.

Insured persons who are disqualified for the receipt of unemployment benefit under the trade dispute disqualification are not included in the numbers unemployed, unless they are definitely maintaining registration for other employment.

The estimated numbers of insured persons in each industry are computed once a year, in November, on the basis of information obtained at the annual exchange of unemployment books. The figures relate to the beginning of July, and similar statistics are not available for other dates in the year. In considering the figures on pages 396 and 397 it should be borne in mind that, in the case of individual industries, the percentage rates of unemployment at August and September, 1938, and those for September, 1937, used for the purpose of comparison, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1937.

Revised percentages for August and September, 1938, based on the numbers insured at the beginning of July, 1938, will be published in next month's issue of this GAZETTE, when information will be available as to the number of unemployment books exchanged in July of this year.

INDUSTRY.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.									Great Britain only.		
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).			Temporary Stoppages.			Total.			Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages and Casuals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. PERSONS, AGED 16–64, INSURED UNDER THE GENERAL SCHEME.*												
Fishing	10,149	52	10,201	195	8	203	**10,344**	**60**	**10,404**	10,301	59	10,360
Mining :—												
Coal Mining	84,610	336	84,946	65,996	243	66,239	**150,606**	**579**	**151,185**	150,568	578	151,146
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	1,511	—	1,511	1,805	—	1,805	**3,316**	**—**	**3,316**	3,312	—	3,312
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	821	4	825	43	—	43	**864**	**4**	**868**	862	4	866
Stone Quarrying and Mining	4,804	10	4,814	1,614	—	1,614	**6,418**	**10**	**6,428**	5,453	10	5,463
Slate Quarrying and Mining	481	1	482	11	—	11	**492**	**1**	**493**	492	1	493
Other Mining and Quarrying	602	126	728	503	7	510	**1,105**	**133**	**1,238**	1,065	132	1,197
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,675	9	1,684	502	4	506	**2,177**	**13**	**2,190**	2,029	13	2,042
Total, Mining	*94,504*	*486*	*94,990*	*70,474*	*254*	*70,728*	*164,978*	*740*	*165,718*	*163,781*	*738*	*164,519*
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1,860	27	1,887	579	1	580	**2,439**	**28**	**2,467**	2,433	28	2,461
Artificial Stone and Concrete	2,777	172	2,949	786	15	801	**3,563**	**187**	**3,750**	3,512	185	3,697
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	888	21	909	171	5	176	**1,059**	**26**	**1,085**	1,000	26	1,026
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	*5,525*	*220*	*5,745*	*1,536*	*21*	*1,557*	*7,061*	*241*	*7,302*	*6,945*	*239*	*7,184*
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	7,501	644	8,145	2,256	161	2,417	**9,757**	**805**	**10,562**	9,477	805	10,282
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	3,061	3,211	6,272	2,370	4,245	6,615	**5,431**	**7,456**	**12,887**	5,404	7,451	12,855
Glass :—												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	2,190	451	2,641	891	117	1,008	**3,081**	**568**	**3,649**	3,059	568	3,627
Glass Bottles	2,151	195	2,346	1,060	35	1,095	**3,211**	**230**	**3,441**	3,210	230	3,440
Total, Glass	*4,341*	*646*	*4,987*	*1,951*	*152*	*2,103*	*6,292*	*798*	*7,090*	*6,269*	*798*	*7,067*
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :—												
Chemicals	6,045	1,103	7,148	714	98	812	**6,759**	**1,201**	**7,960**	6,612	1,198	7,810
Explosives	751	303	1,054	41	79	120	**792**	**382**	**1,174**	787	381	1,168
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.	1,064	225	1,289	107	12	119	**1,171**	**237**	**1,408**	1,156	236	1,392
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	3,586	878	4,464	811	136	947	**4,397**	**1,014**	**5,411**	4,374	994	5,368
Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	*11,446*	*2,509*	*13,955*	*1,673*	*325*	*1,998*	*13,119*	*2,834*	*15,953*	*12,929*	*2,809*	*15,738*
Metal Manufacture :—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	2,881	12	2,893	961	—	961	**3,842**	**12**	**3,854**	3,832	12	3,844
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc.	15,689	140	15,829	34,204	64	34,268	**49,893**	**204**	**50,097**	49,868	204	50,072
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	2,967	231	3,198	1,380	69	1,449	**4,347**	**300**	**4,647**	4,276	297	4,573
Tin Plates	4,135	388	4,523	5,412	495	5,907	**9,547**	**883**	**10,430**	9,546	881	10,427
Iron and Steel Tubes	2,525	126	2,651	3,002	37	3,039	**5,527**	**163**	**5,690**	5,490	163	5,653
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	1,487	296	1,783	2,439	115	2,554	**3,926**	**411**	**4,337**	3,892	411	4,303
Total, Metal Manufacture	*29,684*	*1,193*	*30,877*	*47,398*	*780*	*48,178*	*77,082*	*1,973*	*79,055*	*76,904*	*1,968*	*78,872*
Engineering, etc. :—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	33,082	2,498	35,580	15,556	1,622	17,178	**48,638**	**4,120**	**52,758**	47,497	4,100	51,597
Electrical Engineering	3,963	1,163	5,126	776	341	1,117	**4,739**	**1,504**	**6,243**	4,654	1,491	6,145
Marine Engineering, etc.	4,222	23	4,245	552	2	554	**4,774**	**25**	**4,799**	4,313	25	4,338
Constructional Engineering	4,499	50	4,549	1,022	8	1,030	**5,521**	**58**	**5,579**	5,443	57	5,500
Total, Engineering	*45,766*	*3,734*	*49,500*	*17,906*	*1,973*	*19,879*	*63,672*	*5,707*	*69,379*	*61,907*	*5,673*	*67,580*
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	17,381	2,004	19,385	8,777	871	9,648	**26,158**	**2,875**	**29,033**	25,705	2,866	28,571
Carriages, Carts, etc.	1,324	131	1,455	155	75	230	**1,479**	**206**	**1,685**	1,380	206	1,586
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	2,531	28	2,559	953	23	976	**3,484**	**51**	**3,535**	3,462	50	3,512
Total, Vehicles	*21,236*	*2,163*	*23,399*	*9,885*	*969*	*10,854*	*31,121*	*3,132*	*34,253*	*30,547*	*3,122*	*33,669*
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	33,901	218	34,119	2.721	46	2.767	**36.622**	**264**	**36.886**	34.833	258	35,091

* Persons insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries have been included in the figures. The figures are exclusive of insured persons previously in domestic employments which first became insurable on 4th April, 1938 (*see* page 130 of the April, 1938, issue of this GAZETTE). Estimates of the total numbers of persons in these categories are not yet available, but the numbers aged 16–64 insured under the general scheme, recorded as unemployed at 12th September, 1938, were 1,613 males and 2,785 females in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and 1,570 males and 2,697 females in Great Britain.

INDUSTRY.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.									Great Britain only.		
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).			Temporary Stoppages.			Total.			Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages and Casuals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Other Metal Industries :—												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	7,660	713	8,373	7,031	383	7,414	**14,691**	**1,096**	**15,787**	14,631	1,096	15,727
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	4,055	87	4,142	275	4	279	**4,330**	**91**	**4,421**	4,103	86	4,189
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	5,614	5,094	10,708	809	643	1,452	**6,423**	**5,737**	**12,160**	6,346	5,733	12,079
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files	1,844	959	2,803	2,468	466	2,934	**4,312**	**1,425**	**5,737**	4,296	1,423	5,719
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	952	1,335	2,287	1,325	838	2,163	**2,277**	**2,173**	**4,450**	2,270	2,173	4,443
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	1,216	1,118	2,334	531	248	779	**1,747**	**1,366**	**3,113**	1,730	1,366	3,096
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	1,129	44	1,173	85	5	90	**1,214**	**49**	**1,263**	1,178	49	1,227
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	1,218	1,070	2,288	473	465	938	**1,691**	**1,535**	**3,226**	1,668	1,530	3,198
Metal Industries not separately specified	12,868	8,757	21,625	5,294	2,585	7,879	**18,162**	**11,342**	**29,504**	17,847	11,325	29,172
Total, Other Metals	*36,556*	*19,177*	*55,733*	*18,291*	*5,637*	*23,928*	*54,847*	*24,814*	*79,661*	*54,069*	*24,781*	*78,850*
Textiles :—												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc.	8,866	13,164	22,030	12,300	21,629	33,929	**21,166**	**34,793**	**55,959**	21,156	34,791	55,947
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	7,410	24,550	31,960	12,147	24,457	36,604	**19,557**	**49,007**	**68,564**	19,556	48,985	68,541
Total, Cotton	*16,276*	*37,714*	*53,990*	*24,447*	*46,086*	*70,533*	*40,723*	*83,800*	*124,523*	*40,712*	*83,776*	*124,488*
Woollen and Worsted	5,649	9,752	15,401	8,413	16,740	25,153	**14,062**	**26,492**	**40,554**	13,936	26,347	40,283
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving, etc.	1,497	2,583	4,080	1,435	4,439	5,874	**2,932**	**7,022**	**9,954**	2,894	6,991	9,885
Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture	1,039	693	1,732	2,436	1,548	3,984	**3,475**	**2,241**	**5,716**	3,473	2,225	5,698
Linen	5,141	13,539	18,680	1,103	3,464	4,567	**6,244**	**17,003**	**23,247**	559	2,312	2,871
Jute	2,364	4,454	6,818	237	492	729	**2,601**	**4,946**	**7,547**	2,600	4,946	7,546
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	797	1,499	2,296	269	1,034	1,303	**1,066**	**2,533**	**3,599**	860	2,141	3,001
Hosiery	972	4,608	5,580	1,256	5,135	6,391	**2,228**	**9,743**	**11,971**	2,206	9,654	11,860
Lace	387	525	912	808	739	1,547	**1,195**	**1,264**	**2,459**	1,194	1,263	2,457
Carpets	371	733	1,104	948	1,658	2,606	**1,319**	**2,391**	**3,710**	1,319	2,390	3,709
Other Textiles	1,375	3,096	4,471	351	1,784	2,135	**1,726**	**4,880**	**6,606**	1,549	3,939	5,488
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	5,374	2,458	7,832	12,730	4,041	16,771	**18,104**	**6,499**	**24,603**	16,544	6,018	22,562
Total, Textiles	*41,242*	*81,654*	*122,896*	*54,433*	*87,160*	*141,593*	*95,675*	*168,814*	*264,489*	*87,846*	*152,002*	*239,848*
Leather and Leather Goods :—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing	2,511	753	3,264	1,312	305	1,618	**3,823**	**1,059**	**4,882**	3,813	1,059	4,872
Leather Goods	875	825	1,700	303	371	674	**1,178**	**1,196**	**2,374**	1,143	1,190	2,333
Total, Leather	*3,386*	*1,578*	*4,964*	*1,615*	*677*	*2,292*	*5,001*	*2,255*	*7,256*	*4,956*	*2,249*	*7,205*
Clothing :—												
Tailoring	9,452	8,531	17,983	3,217	13,747	16,964	**12,669**	**22,278**	**34,947**	11,932	20,129	32,061
Dress Making and Millinery	745	4,652	5,397	40	2,633	2,673	**785**	**7,285**	**8,070**	780	7,157	7,937
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	770	1,664	2,434	565	1,124	1,689	**1,335**	**2,788**	**4,123**	1,333	2,778	4,111
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	636	8,296	8,932	138	5,530	5,668	**774**	**13,826**	**14,600**	546	8,019	8,565
Other Dress Industries	448	767	1,215	568	522	1,090	**1,016**	**1,289**	**2,305**	1,014	1,277	2,291
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	6,360	2,974	9,334	4,042	1,769	5,811	**10,402**	**4,743**	**15,145**	10,141	4,726	14,867
Total, Clothing	*18,411*	*26,884*	*45,295*	*8,570*	*25,325*	*33,895*	*26,981*	*52,209*	*79,190*	*25,746*	*44,086*	*69,832*
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	8,969	4,230	13,199	610	405	1,015	**9,579**	**4,635**	**14,214**	8,914	4,459	13,373
Grain Milling	1,639	186	1,825	185	22	207	**1,824**	**208**	**2,032**	1,584	195	1,779
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	1,934	3,240	5,174	245	677	922	**2,179**	**3,917**	**6,096**	2,156	3,896	6,052
Other Food Industries	7,129	9,304	16,433	421	974	1,395	**7,550**	**10,278**	**17,828**	7,313	10,155	17,468
Drink Industries	5,608	2,197	7,805	371	436	807	**5,979**	**2,633**	**8,612**	5,613	2,587	8,200
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	576	1,042	1,618	23	159	182	**599**	**1,201**	**1,800**	553	1,020	1,573
Total, Food, Drink, etc.	*25,855*	*20,199*	*46,054*	*1,855*	*2,673*	*4,528*	*27,710*	*22,872*	*50,582*	*26,133*	*22,312*	*48,445*
Woodworking, etc. :—												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	6,135	125	6,260	609	20	629	**6,744**	**145**	**6,889**	6,344	144	6,488
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases	1,263	187	1,450	218	31	249	**1,481**	**218**	**1,699**	1,373	214	1,587
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	12,479	1,770	14,249	1,498	376	1,874	**13,977**	**2,146**	**16,123**	13,609	2,106	15,715
Other Woodworking	1,869	623	2,492	551	399	950	**2,420**	**1,022**	**3,442**	2,298	1,012	3,310
Total, Woodworking, etc.	*21,746*	*2,705*	*24,451*	*2,876*	*826*	*3,702*	*24,622*	*3,531*	*28,153*	*23,624*	*3,476*	*27,100*
Paper, Printing, etc. :—												
Paper and Paper Board	1,838	681	2,519	3,161	1,821	4,982	**4,999**	**2,502**	**7,501**	4,752	2,364	7,116
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	926	2,181	3,107	108	595	703	**1,034**	**2,776**	**3,810**	992	2,641	3,633
Wall Paper Making	227	174	401	100	18	118	**327**	**192**	**519**	327	190	517
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	184	295	479	24	96	120	**208**	**391**	**599**	204	391	595
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	11,794	4,717	16,511	665	782	1,447	**12,459**	**5,499**	**17,958**	12,094	5,367	17,461
Total, Paper, Printing, etc.	*14,969*	*8,048*	*23,017*	*4,058*	*3,312*	*7,370*	*19,027*	*11,360*	*30,387*	*18,369*	*10,953*	*29,322*
Building and Contracting :—												
Building	143,352	278	143,630	4,750	29	4,779	**148,102**	**307**	**148,409**	140,728	296	141,024
Public Works Contracting, etc.	110,930	43	110,973	2,444	2	2,446	**113,374**	**45**	**113,419**	110,218	43	110,261
Total, Building and Contracting	*254,282*	*321*	*254,603*	*7,194*	*31*	*7,225*	*261,476*	*352*	*261,828*	*250,946*	*339*	*251,285*
Other Manufacturing Industries :—												
Rubber	2,924	2,442	5,366	808	696	1,504	**3,732**	**3,138**	**6,870**	3,719	3,132	6,851
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	937	105	1,042	205	40	245	**1,142**	**145**	**1,287**	1,132	130	1,262
Brushes and Brooms	930	332	1,262	215	190	405	**1,145**	**522**	**1,667**	1,096	520	1,616
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	809	411	1,220	94	64	158	**903**	**475**	**1,378**	889	470	1,359
Musical Instruments	882	268	1,150	127	34	161	**1,009**	**302**	**1,311**	1,006	301	1,307
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	566	663	1,229	192	116	308	**758**	**779**	**1,537**	755	779	1,534
Total, Other Manufacturing	*7,048*	*4,221*	*11,269*	*1,641*	*1,140*	*2,781*	*8,689*	*5,361*	*14,050*	*8,597*	*5,332*	*13,929*
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	16,941	184	17,125	594	15	609	**17,535**	**199**	**17,734**	16,999	188	17,187
Transport and Communication :—												
Railway Service	11,655	248	11,903	640	23	663	**12,295**	**271**	**12,566**	11,953	263	12,216
Tramway and Omnibus Service	4,172	491	4,663	325	45	370	**4,497**	**536**	**5,033**	4,326	530	4,856
Other Road Passenger Transport	4,321	129	4,450	295	5	300	**4,616**	**134**	**4,750**	4,402	122	4,524
Goods Transport by Road	18,940	86	19,026	1,399	6	1,405	**20,339**	**92**	**20,431**	19,296	88	19,384
Shipping Service	30,151	391	30,542	319	35	354	**30,470**	**426**	**30,896**	29,620	422	30,042
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service :—												
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.)	40,312	111	40,423	871	3	874	**41,183**	**114**	**41,297**	39,350	113	39,463
Harbour, River and Canal Service	2,163	20	2,183	255	17	272	**2,418**	**37**	**2,455**	2,219	36	2,255
Total, Docks, Harbours, etc.	*42,475*	*131*	*42,606*	*1,126*	*20*	*1,146*	*43,601*	*151*	*43,752*	*41,569*	*149*	*41,718*
Other Transport, Communication, etc.	2,693	245	2,938	126	77	203	**2,819**	**322**	**3,141**	2,767	321	3,088
Total, Transport, etc.	*114,407*	*1,721*	*116,128*	*4,230*	*211*	*4,441*	*118,637*	*1,932*	*120,569*	*113,933*	*1,895*	*115,828*
Distributive Trades	125,606	47,978	173,584	6,152	4,465	10,617	**131,758**	**52,443**	**184,201**	124,755	50,248	175,003
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	8,701	1,184	9,885	232	25	257	**8,933**	**1,209**	**10,142**	8,485	1,187	9,672
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—												
National Government Service	15,905	1,093	16,998	298	45	343	**16,203**	**1,138**	**17,341**	15,295	1,117	16,412
Local Government Service	57,462	1,169	58,631	1,398	54	1,452	**58,860**	**1,223**	**60,083**	56,784	1,145	57,929
Professional Services	4,773	2,284	7,057	212	90	302	**4,985**	**2,374**	**7,359**	4,786	2,310	7,096
Entertainments, Sport, etc.	15,654	5,678	21,332	481	299	780	**16,135**	**5,977**	**22,112**	15,612	5,889	21,501
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service	25,979	33,281	59,260	438	1,234	1,672	**26,417**	**34,515**	**60,932**	25,330	33,262	58,592
Laundry Service	1,721	5,980	7,701	64	2,036	2,100	**1,785**	**8,016**	**9,801**	1,709	7,707	9,416
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc.	792	889	1,681	58	131	189	**850**	**1,020**	**1,870**	817	999	1,816
Other Industries and Services	23,422	3,811	27,233	1,623	697	2,320	**25,045**	**4,508**	**29,553**	23,654	4,405	28,059
Total, Miscellaneous	*145,708*	*54,185*	*199,893*	*4,572*	*4,586*	*9,158*	*150,280*	*58,771*	*209,051*	*143,987*	*56,834*	*200,821*
TOTAL (Aged 16–64)*	1,101,972	285,115	1,387,087†	274,678	145,017	419,695	**1,376,650**	**430,132**	**1,806,782**	1,327,742	399,802	1,727,544
II. PERSONS, AGED 16–64, INSURED UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.‡												
Farming, Forestry, etc.	17,420	2,045	19,465	396	107	503	**17,816**	**2,152**	**19,968**	15,789	2,009	17,798
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	3,002	1,218	4,220	110	76	186	**3,112**	**1,294**	**4,406**	3,010	1,290	4,300
Private Gardening	3,124	30	3,154	138	1	139	**3,262**	**31**	**3,293**	3,137	30	3,167
Other Gardening	1,437	35	1,472	37	—	37	**1,474**	**35**	**1,509**	1,435	34	1,469
TOTAL (Aged 16–64)‡	24,983	3,328	28,311	681	184	865	**25,664**	**3,512**	**29,176**	23,371	3,363	26,734

* *See* footnote * on page 394. † Including 64,422 casuals (males, 62,825; females, 1,597).

‡ Excluding persons previously in domestic employments which first became insurable on 4th April, 1938 (*see* page 130 of the April, 1938, issue of this GAZETTE). Estimates of the total numbers of persons in these categories are not yet available but the numbers aged 16–64, insured under the agricultural scheme, recorded as unemployed at 12th September, 1938, were 220 males and 9 females in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and 213 males and 8 females in Great Britain.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

INDUSTRY.	Estimated Number of Insured Persons, Aged 16–64, at July, 1937.			Percentages at 12th September, 1938.* Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).			Temporary Stoppages.			Total.			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Total Percentages as compared with		Great Britain only. Total Percentages at 12th Sept., 1938.*
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.	15th August, 1938.	13th Sept., 1937.	
I. PERSONS INSURED UNDER THE GENERAL SCHEME.†															
Fishing ...	33,380	870	34,250	30·4	6·0	29·8	0·6	0·9	0·6	31·0	6·9	30·4	+13·1	+ 4·9	30·4
Mining :—															
Coal Mining ...	864,510	3,850	868,360	9·8	8·7	9·8	7·6	6·3	7·6	17·4	15·0	17·4	− 0·4	+ 3·9	17·4
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	11,260	—	11,260	13·4	—	13·4	16·0	—	16·0	29·4	—	29·4	+ 0·2	+22·0	29·4
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	4,450	10	4,460	18·4	40·0	18·5	1·0	—	1·0	19·4	40·0	19·5	− 0·1	+ 5·9	19·4
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	48,560	420	48,980	9·9	2·4	9·8	3·3	—	3·3	13·2	2·4	13·1	+ 0·8	+ 3·9	12·1
Slate Quarrying and Mining... ...	9,730	10	9,740	4·9	10·0	4·9	0·2	—	0·2	5·1	10·0	5·1	− 3·2	− 1·0	5·1
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	9,820	1,200	11,020	6·1	10·5	6·6	5·2	0·6	4·6	11·3	11·1	11·2	+ 1·8	+ 1·1	11·0
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	18,650	210	18,860	9·0	4·3	8·9	2·7	1·9	2·7	11·7	6·2	11·6	− 2·4	+ 5·7	11·0
Total, Mining ...	*966,980*	*5,700*	*972,680*	*9·8*	*8·5*	*9·8*	*7·3*	*4·5*	*7·2*	*17·1*	*13·0*	*17·0*	*− 0·4*	*+ 4·0*	*17·0*
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—															
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	14,660	90	14,750	12·7	30·0	12·8	3·9	1·1	3·9	16·6	31·1	16·7	+ 1·0	+ 7·0	16·7
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	26,410	2,230	28,640	10·5	7·7	10·3	3·0	0·7	2·8	13·5	8·4	13·1	− 0·7	+ 3·7	13·0
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	16,210	550	16,760	5·5	3·8	5·4	1·0	0·9	1·1	6·5	4·7	6·5	+ 0·8	+ 2·0	6·2
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	*57,280*	*2,870*	*60,150*	*9·6*	*7·7*	*9·6*	*2·7*	*0·7*	*2·5*	*12·3*	*8·4*	*12·1*	*+ 0·1*	*+ 4·0*	*12·0*
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	100,060	6,400	106,460	7·5	10·1	7·7	2·3	2·5	2·2	9·8	12·6	9·9	+ 0·9	+ 2·8	9·8
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	33,580	41,310	74,890	9·1	7·8	8·4	7·1	10·2	8·8	16·2	18·0	17·2	− 9·3	+ 4·2	17·2
Glass :—															
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ...	23,830	7,420	31,250	9·2	6·1	8·5	3·7	1·6	3·2	12·9	7·7	11·7	− 0·4	+ 3·9	11·6
Glass Bottles ...	17,480	2,470	19,950	12·3	7·9	11·8	6·1	1·4	5·4	18·4	9·3	17·2	− 0·6	+ 3·3	17·2
Total, Glass ...	*41,310*	*9,890*	*51,200*	*10·5*	*6·5*	*9·7*	*4·7*	*1·6*	*4·1*	*15·2*	*8·1*	*13·8*	*− 0·5*	*+ 3·6*	*13·8*
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :—															
Chemicals ...	79,650	29,890	109,540	7·6	3·7	6·5	0·9	0·3	0·8	8·5	4·0	7·3	...	+ 1·2	7·2
Explosives ...	16,170	6,110	22,280	4·6	5·0	4·7	0·3	1·3	0·6	4·9	6·3	5·3	+ 0·7	+ 2·6	5·2
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ...	18,440	5,800	24,240	5·8	3·9	5·3	0·6	0·2	0·5	6·4	4·1	5·8	+ 0·2	+ 1·2	5·7
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	55,240	20,430	75,670	6·5	4·3	5·9	1·5	0·7	1·3	8·0	5·0	7·2	+ 0·4	+ 0·5	7·1
Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	*169,500*	*62,230*	*231,730*	*6·8*	*4·0*	*6·0*	*0·9*	*0·6*	*0·9*	*7·7*	*4·6*	*6·9*	*+ 0·2*	*+ 1·1*	*6·8*
Metal Manufacture :—															
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ...	17,190	110	17,300	16·8	10·9	16·7	5·6	—	5·6	22·4	10·9	22·3	+ 1·6	+14·0	22·2
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	177,250	4,650	181,900	8·9	3·0	8·7	19·2	1·4	18·8	28·1	4·4	27·5	+ 1·6	+17·7	27·5
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	46,180	4,050	50,230	6·4	5·7	6·4	3·0	1·7	2·9	9·4	7·4	9·3	+ 0·7	+ 4·2	9·2
Tin Plates ...	25,500	2,630	28,130	16·2	14·8	16·1	21·2	18·8	21·0	37·4	33·6	37·1	− 4·6	+27·7	37·1
Iron and Steel Tubes... ...	30,370	2,340	32,710	8·3	5·4	8·1	9·9	1·6	9·3	18·2	7·0	17·4	+ 0·6	+ 7·3	17·3
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	21,550	4,120	25,670	6·9	7·2	6·9	11·3	2·8	10·0	18·2	10·0	16·9	...	+ 9·5	16·8
Total, Metal Manufacture ...	*318,040*	*17,900*	*335,940*	*9·3*	*6·7*	*9·2*	*14·9*	*4·3*	*14·3*	*24·2*	*11·0*	*23·5*	*+ 0·7*	*+14·7*	*23·5*
Engineering, etc. :—															
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	560,080	53,830	613,910	5·9	4·6	5·8	2·8	3·1	2·8	8·7	7·7	8·6	+ 0·5	+ 4·0	8·5
Electrical Engineering ...	89,570	25,060	114,630	4·4	4·6	4·5	0·9	1·4	0·9	5·3	6·0	5·4	...	+ 2·7	5·4
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	52,870	910	53,780	8·0	2·5	7·9	1·0	0·2	1·0	9·0	2·7	8·9	+ 0·8	+ 0·5	9·1
Constructional Engineering ...	38,480	1,580	40,060	11·7	3·2	11·4	2·6	0·5	2·5	14·3	3·7	13·9	+ 0·7	+ 4·6	13·8
Total, Engineering ...	*741,000*	*81,380*	*822,380*	*6·2*	*4·6*	*6·0*	*2·4*	*2·4*	*2·4*	*8·6*	*7·0*	*8·4*	*+ 0·4*	*+ 3·6*	*8·3*
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—															
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	319,330	32,300	351,630	5·4	6·2	5·5	2·8	2·7	2·8	8·2	8·9	8·3	+ 0·1	+ 3·7	8·2
Carriages, Carts, etc.... ...	11,340	1,770	13,110	11·7	7·4	11·1	1·3	4·2	1·8	13·0	11·6	12·9	+ 0·3	+ 3·3	12·3
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	49,010	1,600	50,610	5·2	1·8	5·1	1·9	1·4	1·9	7·1	3·2	7·0	+ 0·6	+ 3·7	7·0
Total, Vehicles ...	*379,680*	*35,670*	*415,350*	*5·6*	*6·1*	*5·6*	*2·6*	*2·7*	*2·6*	*8·2*	*8·8*	*8·2*	*+ 0·1*	*+ 3·6*	*8·2*
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	169,930	2,880	172,810	20·0	7·6	19·7	1·6	1·6	1·6	21·6	9·2	21·3	+ 0·6	− 0·7	21·5
Other Metal Industries :—															
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ...	95,030	9,560	104,590	8·1	7·5	8·0	7·4	4·0	7·1	15·5	11·5	15·1	+ 1·4	+ 7·0	15·1
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	38,710	2,510	41,220	10·5	3·5	10·0	0·7	0·1	0·7	11·2	3·6	10·7	− 0·4	+ 1·6	10·4
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	100,890	76,780	177,670	5·6	6·6	6·0	0·8	0·9	0·8	6·4	7·5	6·8	− 0·4	+ 3·1	6·8
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	23,090	11,000	34,090	8·0	8·7	8·2	10·7	4·3	8·6	18·7	13·0	16·8	...	+ 9·7	16·8
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	15,930	12,280	28,210	6·0	10·9	8·1	8·3	6·8	7·7	14·3	17·7	15·8	+ 2·8	+11·4	15·7
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	18,270	12,070	30,340	6·7	9·3	7·7	2·9	2·0	2·6	9·6	11·3	10·3	+ 0·1	+ 6·2	10·2
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	17,410	1,310	18,720	6·5	3·4	6·3	0·5	0·3	0·4	7·0	3·7	6·7	− 0·2	+ 2·8	6·9
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	21,750	17,210	38,960	5·6	6·2	5·9	2·2	2·7	2·4	7·8	8·9	8·3	− 0·3	+ 4·4	8·2
Metal Industries not separately specified ...	172,030	93,990	266,020	7·5	9·3	8·1	3·1	2·8	3·0	10·6	12·1	11·1	− 0·3	+ 5·7	11·0
Total, Other Metals ...	*503,110*	*236,710*	*739,820*	*7·3*	*8·1*	*7·5*	*3·6*	*2·4*	*3·3*	*10·9*	*10·5*	*10·8*	*+ 0·1*	*+ 5·3*	*10·7*
Textiles :—															
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	80,250	128,930	209,180	11·0	10·2	10·5	15·4	16·8	16·3	26·4	27·0	26·8	− 1·6	+15·8	26·8
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	63,930	135,470	199,400	11·6	18·1	16·0	19·0	18·1	18·4	30·6	36·2	34·4	+ 4·5	+20·1	34·4
Total, Cotton ...	*144,180*	*264,400*	*408,580*	*11·3*	*14·3*	*13·2*	*16·9*	*17·4*	*17·3*	*28·2*	*31·7*	*30·5*	*+ 1·4*	*+17·9*	*30·5*
Woollen and Worsted ...	92,670	130,590	223,260	6·1	7·5	6·9	9·1	12·8	11·3	15·2	20·3	18·2	− 4·2	+ 8·4	18·1
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving, etc. ...	20,160	31,680	51,840	7·4	8·2	7·9	7·1	14·0	11·3	14·5	22·2	19·2	+ 0·9	+10·7	19·1
Artificial Silk Yarn Manufacture ...	18,260	10,640	28,900	5·7	6·5	6·0	13·3	14·6	13·8	19·0	21·1	19·8	+ 2·2	+14·4	19·7
Linen ...	23,010	53,310	76,320	22·3	25·4	24·5	4·8	6·5	6·0	27·1	31·9	30·5	− 1·8	+13·1	22·0
Jute ...	11,580	18,450	30,030	20·4	24·1	22·7	2·1	2·7	2·4	22·5	26·8	25·1	− 2·7	+ 3·3	25·1
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	7,320	12,450	19,770	10·9	12·0	11·6	3·7	8·3	6·6	14·6	20·3	18·2	+ 1·4	+ 4·9	17·4
Hosiery ...	27,150	92,720	119,870	3·6	5·0	4·7	4·6	5·5	5·3	8·2	10·5	10·0	− 1·3	+ 2·6	9·9
Lace ...	5,930	9,090	15,020	6·5	5·8	6·1	13·7	8·1	10·3	20·2	13·9	16·4	− 4·1	+ 7·2	16·4
Carpets ...	12,950	18,520	31,470	2·9	4·0	3·5	7·3	8·9	8·3	10·2	12·9	11·8	− 6·3	+ 6·2	11·8
Other Textiles ...	18,420	39,630	58,050	7·5	7·8	7·7	1·9	4·5	3·7	9·4	12·3	11·4	− 0·6	+ 3·1	10·1
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	72,310	30,140	102,450	7·4	8·2	7·6	17·6	13·4	16·4	25·0	21·6	24·0	− 0·8	+ 7·5	24·0
Total, Textiles ...	*453,940*	*711,620*	*1,165,560*	*9·1*	*11·5*	*10·5*	*12·0*	*12·2*	*12·2*	*21·1*	*23·7*	*22·7*	*− 0·9*	*+11·1*	*22·1*
Leather and Leather Goods :—															
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	36,370	11,990	48,360	6·9	6·3	6·8	3·6	2·5	3·3	10·5	8·8	10·1	− 2·3	+ 2·2	10·1
Leather Goods ...	11,860	15,040	26,900	7·4	5·5	6·3	2·5	2·5	2·5	9·9	8·0	8·8	− 0·7	+ 4·3	8·7
Total, Leather ...	*48,230*	*27,030*	*75,260*	*7·0*	*5·8*	*6·6*	*3·4*	*2·5*	*3·0*	*10·4*	*8·3*	*9·6*	*− 1·8*	*+ 2·9*	*9·6*
Clothing :—															
Tailoring ...	66,650	148,470	215,120	14·2	5·7	8·4	4·8	9·3	7·8	19·0	15·0	16·2	+ 0·1	+ 2·7	15·3
Dress Making and Millinery... ...	10,150	92,300	102,450	7·3	5·0	5·3	0·4	2·9	2·6	7·7	7·9	7·9	− 2·1	+ 2·6	7·8
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	12,330	20,130	32,460	6·2	8·3	7·5	4·6	5·5	5·2	10·8	13·8	12·7	− 2·6	+ 1·8	12·7
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc....	10,170	92,750	102,920	6·3	8·9	8·7	1·3	6·0	5·5	7·6	14·9	14·2	− 1·8	+ 4·4	10·2
Other Dress Industries ...	8,170	21,200	29,370	5·5	3·6	4·1	6·9	2·5	3·7	12·4	6·1	7·8	...	+ 3·2	7·8
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	80,330	54,780	135,110	7·9	5·4	6·9	5·0	3·3	4·3	12·9	8·7	11·2	− 2·3	+ 2·1	11·1
Total, Clothing ...	*187,800*	*429,630*	*617,430*	*9·8*	*6·3*	*7·3*	*4·6*	*5·9*	*5·5*	*14·4*	*12·2*	*12·8*	*− 1·3*	*+ 2·8*	*11·8*
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—															
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.... ...	108,260	68,230	176,490	8·3	6·2	7·5	0·5	0·6	0·6	8·8	6·8	8·1	+ 0·7	+ 1·0	7·8
Grain Milling ...	29,660	3,850	33,510	5·5	4·8	5·4	0·6	0·6	0·7	6·1	5·4	6·1	+ 0·1	...	5·6
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	27,370	50,350	77,720	7·1	6·4	6·7	0·9	1·4	1·1	8·0	7·8	7·8	− 1·2	+ 1·3	7·8
Other Food Industries ...	70,740	63,780	134,520	10·1	14·6	12·2	0·6	1·5	1·1	10·7	16·1	13·3	+ 2·2	+ 1·6	13·2
Drink Industries ...	89,780	24,250	114,030	6·2	9·1	6·8	0·5	1·8	0·8	6·7	10·9	7·6	+ 0·3	+ 0·9	7·3
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	15,030	27,350	42,380	3·8	3·8	3·8	0·2	0·6	0·4	4·0	4·4	4·2	− 1·0	+ 0·4	4·0
Total, Food, Drink, etc. ...	*340,840*	*237,810*	*578,650*	*7·6*	*8·5*	*8·0*	*0·5*	*1·1*	*0·7*	*8·1*	*9·6*	*8·7*	*+ 0·5*	*+ 1·0*	*8·6*

* See last two paragraphs of text on page 394.
† See footnote * on page 394.

INDUSTRY.	Estimated Number of Insured Persons, Aged 16–64, at July, 1937.			Percentages at 12th September, 1938.* Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).			Temporary Stoppages.			Total.			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Total Percentages as compared with		Great Britain only. Total Percentages at 12th Sept., 1938.*
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.	15th August, 1938.	13th Sept., 1937.	
Woodworking, etc. :—															
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	60,040	3,130	63,170	10·2	4·0	9·9	1·0	0·6	1·0	11·2	4·6	10·9	− 0·2	+ 2·0	10·4
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	9,530	2,240	11,770	13·3	8·3	12·3	2·2	1·4	2·1	15·5	9·7	14·4	− 0·8	+ 2·3	13·8
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	124,290	25,620	149,910	10·0	6·9	9·5	1·2	1·5	1·3	11·2	8·4	10·8	− 0·7	+ 3·1	10·6
Other Woodworking ...	18,280	5,550	23,830	10·2	11·2	10·5	3·0	7·2	3·9	13·2	18·4	14·4	− 0·2	+ 4·0	14·2
Total, Woodworking, etc. ...	*212,140*	*36,540*	*248,680*	*10·3*	*7·4*	*9·8*	*1·3*	*2·3*	*1·5*	*11·6*	*9·7*	*11·3*	*− 0·6*	*+ 2·8*	*11·1*
Paper, Printing, etc. :—															
Paper and Paper Board ...	49,030	16,390	65,420	3·7	4·2	3·9	6·5	11·1	7·6	10·2	15·3	11·5	+ 0·5	+ 7·5	11·0
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	25,740	46,410	72,150	3·6	4·7	4·3	0·4	1·3	1·0	4·0	6·0	5·3	− 0·4	+ 1·9	5·1
Wall Paper Making ...	5,120	2,430	7,550	4·4	7·2	5·3	2·0	0·7	1·6	6·4	7·9	6·9	− 1·5	+ 1·2	6·8
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	3,830	5,190	9,020	4·8	5·7	5·3	0·6	1·8	1·3	5·4	7·5	6·6	− 0·5	+ 3·4	6·6
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	190,320	94,230	284,550	6·2	5·0	5·8	0·3	0·8	0·5	6·5	5·8	6·3	...	+ 0·9	6·2
Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ...	*274,040*	*164,650*	*438,690*	*5·5*	*4·9*	*5·2*	*1·4*	*2·0*	*1·7*	*6·9*	*6·9*	*6·9*	*− 0·1*	*+ 2·1*	*6·8*
Building and Contracting :—															
Building ...	1,022,950	12,340	1,035,290	14·0	2·3	13·9	0·5	0·2	0·4	14·5	2·5	14·3	+ 1·3	+ 3·0	13·9
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	292,660	1,450	294,110	37·9	3·0	37·7	0·8	0·1	0·9	38·7	3·1	38·6	+ 0·3	+ 3·1	38·4
Total, Building and Contracting	*1,315,610*	*13,790*	*1,329,400*	*19·3*	*2·3*	*19·2*	*0·6*	*0·3*	*0·5*	*19·9*	*2·6*	*19·7*	*+ 1·1*	*+ 3·0*	*19·3*
Other Manufacturing Industries :—															
Rubber ...	38,580	26,230	64,810	7·6	9·3	8·3	2·1	2·7	2·3	9·7	12·0	10·6	− 0·2	+ 3·4	10·6
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	11,400	1,670	13,070	8·2	6·3	8·0	1·8	2·4	1·8	10·0	8·7	9·8	+ 1·5	+ 3·1	9·7
Brushes and Brooms ...	5,880	5,430	11,310	15·8	6·1	11·2	3·7	3·5	3·5	19·5	9·6	14·7	− 0·6	+ 5·0	14·4
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	25,020	12,110	37,130	3·2	3·4	3·3	0·4	0·5	0·4	3·6	3·9	3·7	− 0·2	+ 1·3	3·7
Musical Instruments ...	11,000	4,090	15,090	8·0	6·6	7·6	1·2	0·8	1·1	9·2	7·4	8·7	− 2·4	+ 1·7	8·7
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	8,210	9,580	17,790	6·9	6·9	6·9	2·3	1·2	1·7	9·2	8·1	8·6	− 0·4	+ 2·8	8·6
Total, Other Manufacturing ...	*100,090*	*59,110*	*159,200*	*7·0*	*7·1*	*7·1*	*1·7*	*2·0*	*1·7*	*8·7*	*9·1*	*8·8*	*− 0·4*	*+ 2·7*	*8·8*
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	208,510	9,970	218,480	8·1	1·8	7·8	0·3	0·2	0·3	8·4	2·0	8·1	+ 0·1	+ 0·6	8·0
Transport and Communication :—															
Railway Service ...	166,080	10,920	177,000	7·0	2·3	6·7	0·4	0·2	0·4	7·4	2·5	7·1	+ 0·5	+ 1·9	7·0
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	192,570	11,280	203,850	2·2	4·4	2·3	0·1	0·4	0·2	2·3	4·8	2·5	+ 0·2	...	2·4
Other Road Passenger Transport ...	46,400	3,650	50,050	9·3	3·5	8·9	0·6	0·2	0·6	9·9	3·7	9·5	+ 0·3	− 0·4	9·2
Goods Transport by Road ...	152,520	4,600	157,120	12·4	1·9	12·1	0·9	0·1	0·9	13·3	2·0	13·0	+ 0·2	+ 2·4	12·6
Shipping Service ...	127,240	6,840	134,080	23·7	5·7	22·8	0·2	0·5	0·2	23·9	6·2	23·0	+ 0·5	+ 3·5	22·9
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service :—															
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) ...	139,580	1,450	141,030	28·9	7·7	28·7	0·6	0·2	0·6	29·5	7·9	29·3	+ 1·3	+ 4·5	28·7
Harbour, River and Canal Service	24,480	520	25,000	8·8	3·8	8·7	1·1	3·3	1·1	9·9	7·1	9·8	+ 0·3	− 0·4	9·5
Total Docks, Harbours, etc. ...	*164,060*	*1,970*	*166,030*	*25·9*	*6·7*	*25·7*	*0·7*	*1·0*	*0·7*	*26·6*	*7·7*	*26·4*	*+ 1·2*	*+ 3·8*	*25·9*
Other Transport, Communication, etc.	19,470	3,080	22,550	13·8	8·0	13·0	0·7	2·5	0·9	14·5	10·5	13·9	+ 1·2	+ 1·5	13·8
Total, Transport, etc. ...	*868,340*	*42,340*	*910,680*	*13·2*	*4·1*	*12·8*	*0·5*	*0·5*	*0·4*	*13·7*	*4·6*	*13·2*	*+ 0·5*	*+ 2·0*	*13·0*
Distributive Trades ...	1,278,520	782,870	2,061,390	9·8	6·1	8·4	0·5	0·6	0·5	10·3	6·7	8·9	+ 0·3	+ 1·2	8·7
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ...	181,320	88,060	269,380	4·8	1·3	3·7	0·1	0·1	0·1	4·9	1·4	3·8	+ 0·2	+ 0·5	3·7
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—															
National Government Service ...	122,390	21,790	144,180	13·0	5·0	11·8	0·2	0·2	0·2	13·2	5·2	12·0	+ 0·6	+ 1·6	11·7
Local Government Service ...	347,860	24,930	372,790	16·5	4·7	15·7	0·4	0·2	0·4	16·9	4·9	16·1	+ 0·9	+ 0·4	15·9
Professional Services ...	93,850	71,950	165,800	5·1	3·2	4·3	0·2	0·1	0·1	5·3	3·3	4·4	+ 0·2	+ 0·4	4·4
Entertainments, Sport, etc.... ...	85,000	54,620	139,620	18·4	10·4	15·3	0·6	0·5	0·5	19·0	10·9	15·8	+ 0·5	+ 1·8	15·7
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service	172,010	272,100	444,110	15·1	12·2	13·3	0·3	0·5	0·4	15·4	12·7	13·7	+ 1·5	+ 2·3	13·4
Laundry Service ...	28,510	117,410	145,920	6·0	5·1	5·3	0·3	1·7	1·4	6·3	6·8	6·7	+ 0·4	+ 1·3	6·6
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	9,910	18,060	27,970	8·0	4·9	6·0	0·6	0·7	0·7	8·6	5·6	6·7	+ 0·6	+ 1·7	6·5
Other Industries and Services ...	104,540	61,610	166,150	22·4	6·2	16·4	1·6	1·1	1·4	24·0	7·3	17·8	+ 0·5	+ 2·9	17·2
Total, Miscellaneous ...	*964,070*	*642,470*	*1,606,540*	*15·1*	*8·4*	*12·4*	*0·5*	*0·7*	*0·6*	*15·6*	*9·1*	*13·0*	*+ 0·8*	*+ 1·6*	*12·7*
TOTAL (Aged 16–64)† ...	9,947,300	3,749,700	13,697,000	11·1	7·6	10·1	2·7	3·9	3·1	13·8	11·5	13·2	+ 0·2	+ 3·5‡	12·9
II. PERSONS INSURED UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.§															
Farming, Forestry, etc.... ...	455,060	25,610	480,670	3·8	8·0	4·0	0·1	0·4	0·2	3·9	8·4	4·2	− 0·2	+ 1·0	3·9
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc. ...	62,490	12,400	74,890	4·8	9·8	5·6	0·2	0·6	0·3	5·0	10·4	5·9	+ 0·5	+ 1·7	5·8
Private Gardening ...	103,820	410	104,230	3·0	7·3	3·0	0·1	0·3	0·2	3·1	7·6	3·2	+ 0·1	+ 1·4	3·1
Other Gardening ...	29,730	480	30,210	4·8	7·3	4·9	0·2	—	0·1	5·0	7·3	5·0	+ 0·3	+ 1·5	4·9
TOTAL (Aged 16–64)§ ...	651,100	38,900	690,000	3·8	8·6	4·1	0·1	0·4	0·1	3·9	9·0	4·2	− 0·1	+ 1·1	4·0

* See last two paragraphs of text on page 394.
† See footnote * on page 394.
‡ The percentages for all industries and services combined for September, 1937, and for August and September, 1938, used for this comparison, are based on the numbers insured at July, 1937.
§ See footnote ‡ on page 395.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Industries.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in the numbers insured, aged 16–64, recorded as unemployed at 12th September, 1938, compared with 15th August, 1938. Males.	Females.	Total.
Building... ...	+13,528	+ 7	+13,535
Distributive Trades ...	+ 4,666	+ 2,903	+ 7,569
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Club, etc. Service ...	+ 2,371	+ 4,535	+ 6,906
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc.	− 1,658	− 1,752	− 3,410
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	+ 3,589	+ 5,373	+ 8,962
Total Cotton ...	*+ 1,931*	*+ 3,621*	*+ 5,552*
Fishing ...	+ 4,544	− 78	+ 4,466
Local Government Service ...	+ 3,038	+ 226	+ 3,264
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	+ 3,053	+ 18	+ 3,071
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	+ 2,671	+ 342	+ 3,013
"Other" Food Industries ...	+ 1,093	+ 1,737	+ 2,830
Dress Making and Millinery ...	+ 45	− 2,180	− 2,135
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	− 1,466	− 1,566	− 3,032
Coal Mining ...	− 3,623	+ 164	− 3,459
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	− 3,238	− 3,723	− 6,961
Woollen and Worsted ...	− 3,593	− 5,927	− 9,520

NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

SEPTEMBER, 1938.

Division	Men aged 18–64.	Boys. Aged 16 & 17	Boys. Aged 14 & 15	Women Aged 18–64.	Girls. Aged 16 & 17	Girls. Aged 14 & 15	Total.
London ...	2,732	1,355	4,827	3,982	1,323	4,582	18,801
South-Eastern ...	944	496	3,194	1,283	562	2,203	8,682
South-Western...	724	482	2,572	984	486	1,812	7,060
Midlands ...	868	721	4,070	935	548	3,366	10,508
North-Eastern ...	583	528	2,661	1,092	539	2,241	7,644
North-Western...	882	568	3,817	1,124	632	3,305	10,328
Northern ...	312	236	2,121	606	379	1,400	5,054
Scotland ...	820	518	5,568	947	473	4,869	13,195
Wales ...	430	308	1,642	483	313	656	3,832
Total ...	8,295	5,212	30,472	11,436	5,255	24,434	85,104
General Scheme	*7,238*	*4,892*	*28,588*	*11,064*	*5,178*	*24,220*	*81,180*
Agricultural Scheme	*1,057*	*320*	*1,884*	*372*	*77*	*214*	*3,924*

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYSIS FOR 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1938.

—	Men (18 years and over).	Boys (under 18 years)	Women (18 years and over)	Girls (under 18 years)	Total.
A. Insured on Register :—					
1. Claims admitted for insurance benefit :					
(a) General scheme ...	728,899	23,745	261,266	17,639	1,031,549
(b) Agricultural scheme	8,775	434	1,248	109	10,566
2. Unemployment allowances authorised :					
(a) Excluding insurance benefit claimants*...	467,445	1,932	36,564	1,742	507,683
(b) Insurance benefit claims disallowed ...	2,270	96	546	45	2,957
3. Claims under consideration	35,214	2,485	14,474	1,929	54,102
4. Others not in receipt of benefit or allowances :					
(a) Aged 16–64 ...	42,392	2,295	27,365	2,872	74,924
(b) Aged 14 and 15 ...	—	9,170	—	8,729	17,899
B. Others on Register :—					
5. Unemployment allowances authorised ...	14,263	493	5,398	883	21,037
6. Applications under consideration... ...	290	35	162	67	554
7. Not in receipt of allowances :					
(a) aged 16 and over...	21,703	3,666	15,695	4,301	45,365
(b) Aged 14 and 15 ...	—	14,041	—	17,941	31,982
C. Total on Register ...	1,321,251	58,392	362,718	56,257	1,798,618
D. Insured Unemployed :— Aged 16–64 :					
8. Number on Register (Items 1–3 and 4 (a)) ...	1,284,995	30,987	341,463	24,336	1,681,781
9. Two Months file † ...	32,723	1,925	37,791	2,011	74,450
10. Special Schemes — claimants to benefit ...	2,258	8	263	6	2,535
Total aged 16–64 ...	1,319,976	32,920	379,517	26,353	1,758,766
11. Aged 14 and 15 :					
(a) Item 4 (b) ...	—	9,170	—	8,729	17,899
(b) Two months file ...	—	2,240	—	2,724	4,964
Total aged 14–64 ...	1,319,976	44,330	379,517	37,806	1,781,629

The figures relating to insured persons include workers previously in domestic employments which first became insurable on 4th April, 1938. The numbers of these on the register were 1,555 men, 55 boys (16–17), 24 boys (14–15), 1,674 women, 214 girls (16–17) and 117 girls (14–15); the corresponding figures for the two months file were 170 men, 3 boys (16–17), 11 boys (14–15), 759 women, 58 girls (16–17) and 37 girls (14–15) respectively.

APPLICANTS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS—12TH SEPTEMBER, 1938.

Division.	Men 18–64.	Boys 16 & 17.	Women 18–64.	Girls 16 & 17.	Total 16–64.
CLAIMS ADMITTED FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT.‡					
	General Scheme.				
London ...	106,497	1,773	31,504	817	140,591
South-Eastern...	41,780	1,076	7,885	770	51,511
South-Western...	37,704	690	6,627	680	45,701
Midlands ...	105,835	2,803	46,344	2,454	157,436
North-Eastern	99,988	3,189	38,238	2,339	143,754
North-Western	138,562	5,086	94,349	5,068	243,065
Northern ...	56,912	2,496	5,995	1,290	66,693
Scotland ...	78,027	3,988	25,146	3,111	110,272
Wales	63,594	2,644	5,178	1,110	72,526
Great Britain ...	728,899	23,745	261,266	17,639	1,031,549
	Agricultural Scheme.				
London... ...	491	6	164	1	662
South-Eastern...	2,257	88	441	14	2,800
South-Western...	1,080	53	73	11	1,217
Midlands ...	948	43	61	2	1,054
North-Eastern...	720	18	161	19	918
North-Western...	753	28	47	3	831
Northern ...	489	47	63	13	612
Scotland ...	1,206	98	231	43	1,578
Wales	831	53	7	3	894
Great Britain ...	8,775	434	1,248	109	10,566
APPLICATIONS AUTHORISED FOR UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.§					
London ...	34,561	11	3,455	10	38,037
South-Eastern...	14,848	27	1,070	35	15,980
South-Western...	14,429	17	885	27	15,358
Midlands ...	41,422	38	2,717	39	44,216
North-Eastern...	47,898	63	2,454	133	50,548
North-Western...	103,404	594	15,828	321	120,147
Northern ...	69,341	440	1,975	539	72,295
Scotland ...	90,438	838	12,021	976	104,273
Wales	67,637	493	2,103	590	70,823
Great Britain ...	483,978	2,521	42,508	2,670	531,677

* These exclusions represent (a) insurance benefit claimants in receipt of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit (numbering 7,163 at 12th September, 1938); and (b) persons disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, who are shown in line 2 (b) of the Table.

† *See* explanation on page 394.

‡ Including 7,163 persons for whom payment of unemployment allowances in supplementation of benefit had been authorised.

§ Including 2,957 persons, disqualified for short periods from receiving benefit, who had applications authorised for unemployment allowances.

PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

ANALYSIS IN RESPECT OF PERSONS APPLYING FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT OR UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

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 12th September, 1938. Corresponding particulars are not 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.					
	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.
NUMBERS.						
Men, 18–64	753,491	125,062	80,903	53,402	260,297	1,273,155
Boys 16–17	25,844	2,297	783	367	393	29,684
Women 18–64	240,004	35,168	19,484	8,647	21,366	324,669
Girls 16–17	20,138	1,590	533	242	225	22,728
Total ...	1,039,477	164,117	101,703	62,658	282,281	1,650,236
PERCENTAGES.						
Men 18–64	59·2	9·8	6·4	4·2	20·4	100·0
Boys 16–17	87·1	7·8	2·6	1·2	1·3	100·0
Women 18–64	73·9	10·8	6·0	2·7	6·6	100·0
Girls 16–17	88·6	7·0	2·3	1·1	1·0	100·0
Total ...	63·0	9·9	6·2	3·8	17·1	100·0

Of the 1,039,477 applicants who had been on the register for less than three months, approximately 852,000 or 51·7 per cent. of the total number of applicants had been on the register for less than six weeks.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table shows, *approximately*, the income and expenditure of the Unemployment Fund* for the periods stated :—

—	Four weeks ended 24th Sept., 1938.	Four weeks ended 27th Aug., 1938.	Four weeks ended 25th Sept., 1937.
	£	£	£
(1) *General Account.*			
Contributions received from :—			
Employers	1,577,000	1,553,000	1,602,000
Employed persons	1,549,000	1,518,000	1,578,000
Exchequer	1,562,000	1,532,000	1,590,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	5,000	102,000	1,000
Total Income	4,693,000	4,705,000	4,771,000
Benefit	4,049,000	3,948,000	2,263,000
Cost of Administration	412,000	409,000	356,000
Accrued Charge for Debt Service† ...	297,000	297,000	385,000
Miscellaneous Payments	40,000	40,000	36,000
Total Expenditure	4,798,000	4,694,000	3,040,000
Debt Outstanding†	82,246,000	82,246,000	103,980,000
(2) *Agricultural Account.*			
Contributions received from :—			
Employers	24,000	28,000	36,000
Employed persons	24,000	28,000	35,000
Exchequer	23,000	28,000	31,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	—	4,000	—
Total Income	71,000	88,000	102,000
Benefit	36,000	33,000	16,000
Cost of Administration	8,000	11,000	12,000
Miscellaneous Payments	7,000	—	8,000
Total Expenditure	51,000	44,000	36,000

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 24th September, 1938, expenditure on these allowances (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £2,595,000 as compared with £2,528,000 during the four weeks ended 27th August, 1938, and £2,665,000 during the four weeks ended 25th September, 1937.

* A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (*see* H.C. 49 of 1938 for the period ended 31st March, 1937).

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

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1938.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London	2,217	3,061	5,278	2,246	1,703	3,949
South-Eastern ...	1,035	1,727	2,762	1,478	1,502	2,980
South-Western	1,092	1,201	2,293	1,577	1,356	2,933
Midlands	1,563	3,896	5,459	1,661	3,479	5,140
North-Eastern ...	1,790	4,214	6,004	2,246	3,448	5,694
North-Western ...	4,262	7,358	11,620	4,040	6,838	10,878
Northern	3,925	3,523	7,448	4,954	2,955	7,909
Scotland	3,937	5,799	9,736	4,687	5,190	9,877
Wales	3,390	4,402	7,792	3,781	3,116	6,897
Great Britain ...	23,211	35,181	58,392	26,670	29,587	56,257
N. Ireland ...	719	2,082	2,801	663	2,330	2,993
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	23,930	37,263	61,193	27,333	31,917	59,250

Note.—These figures include considerable numbers of boys and girls who, though registered at Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux as applicants for employment, are remaining whole time at school until employment is obtained. *See* article on page 48 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February 1938.

INSURED JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1938.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Total.
London	1,986	3,358	5,344	1,981	2,014	3,995
South-Eastern ...	675	1,653	2,328	781	1,355	2,136
South-Western ...	455	1,101	1,556	582	1,092	1,674
Midlands	844	3,488	4,332	915	3,212	4,127
North-Eastern ...	835	3,819	4,654	965	3,154	4,119
North-Western ...	2,097	6,768	8,865	2,252	6,370	8,622
Northern	1,470	3,283	4,753	1,316	2,334	3,650
Scotland	2,106	5,613	7,719	2,039	4,793	6,832
Wales	942	3,829	4,771	622	2,023	2,645
Special Schemes ...	—	8	8	—	6	6
Great Britain ...	11,410	32,920	44,330	11,453	26,353	37,806
N. Ireland ...	544	2,041	2,585	538	2,360	2,898
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland ...	11,954	34,961	46,915	11,991	28,713	40,704

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 those with books in the two months' file is specially marked in the London Division. The figures include juveniles previously in domestic employments which first became insurable on 4th April, 1938, numbering 35 boys and 154 girls aged 14–15, and 58 boys and 275 girls aged 16–17.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1938.

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London	6,597	5,602	12,199	1,673	1,858	3,531
South-Eastern ...	1,640	1,368	3,008	585	496	1,081
South-Western ...	1,418	1,414	2,832	459	476	935
Midlands	2,481	2,411	4,892	1,053	1,223	2,276
North-Eastern ...	1,633	2,167	3,800	545	505	1,050
North-Western ...	2,848	3,210	6,058	964	1,076	2,040
Northern	1,130	1,071	2,201	376	444	820
Scotland	1,968	2,224	4,192	483	629	1,112
Wales	525	451	976	203	222	425
Great Britain ...	20,240	19,918	40,158	6,341	6,929	13,270

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

Division.	Week ended 21st Sept., 1938.				Month ended 21st Sept., 1938.			Total number of individuals who have attended Junior Instruction Centres and Classes* since 1st April, 1938.
	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.				Other Educational Institutions.			
	No. of Centres.	No. of Classes	Average attendance.		No. of Institutions.	Average attendance.		
			Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	
London ...	2	—	185	90	—	—	—	1,294
S. Eastern ...	7	5	104	64	1	4	3	1,567
S. Western...	6	1	199	177	9	4	25	2,406
Midlands ...	3	1	379	131	—	—	—	2,106
N. Eastern...	11	6	1,139	880	27	61	43	7,648
N. Western	30	1	3,767	1,484	1	—	2	21,107
Northern ...	34	—	3,666	3,132	2	2	23	20,411
Scotland ...	35	3	4,003	3,460	12	35	59	23,612
Wales ...	27	3	2,518	1,664	—	—	—	12,047
Great Britain ...	155†	20†	15,960	11,082	52	106	155	92,198

* Comparable figures for other Educational Institutions are not available.

† Of these, nine Junior Instruction Centres and nine Classes were temporarily closed.

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

THE following Table 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 12th September, 1938.

Industry.	Great Britain.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
GENERAL SCHEME.*				
Fishing	34	1	34	1
Mining :—				
Coal Mining	582	5	582	5
All other Mining, etc.	37	4	39	4
Total, Mining	*619*	*9*	*621*	*9*
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products ...	37	9	37	9
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making... ...	173	4	173	4
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	30	40	30	40
Glass	31	34	31	34
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	82	222	87	224
Metal Manufacture	147	41	148	41
Engineering, etc. :—				
General Engineering; Engineer's Iron and Steel Founding	485	116	526	119
Other Engineering	149	44	151	44
Total, Engineering...	*634*	*160*	*677*	*163*
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—				
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	261	43	280	43
Other Vehicles	57	3	57	3
Total, Vehicles	*318*	*46*	*337*	*46*
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	250	1	253	1
Other Metal Industries :—				
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	207	211	207	211
All others	638	396	646	398
Total, Other Metal Industries ...	*845*	*607*	*853*	*609*
Textiles :—				
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	74	192	74	192
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	106	271	106	272
Total, Cotton	*180*	*463*	*180*	*464*
Woollen and Worsted	54	102	54	102
Hosiery	13	111	15	115
All other Textiles	142	438	205	632
Total, Textiles	*389*	*1,114*	*454*	*1,313*
Leather and Leather Goods	52	86	54	86
Clothing :—				
Tailoring	86	437	89	472
Dress Making and Millinery ...	16	324	16	327
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	12	345	17	484
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	99	93	99	105
Other Clothing	31	104	31	105
Total, Clothing	*244*	*1,303*	*252*	*1,493*
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—				
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	203	352	209	354
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	32	389	32	390
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	1	16	1	16
All other Food and Drink	162	540	167	552
Total, Food, Drink, etc.	*398*	*1,297*	*409*	*1,312*
Woodworking, etc. :—				
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	240	106	246	108
All other Woodworking	242	93	248	94
Total, Woodworking, etc.	*482*	*199*	*494*	*202*
Paper, Printing, etc. :—				
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	25	160	25	163
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	218	355	229	361
Other Paper, Printing, etc.... ...	36	93	36	94
Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ...	*279*	*608*	*290*	*618*
Building and Contracting :—				
Building	506	18	515	18
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	116	—	117	—
Total, Building and Contracting ...	*622*	*18*	*632*	*18*
Other Manufacturing Industries :—				
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	41	85	41	85
All Others	145	175	147	175
Total, Other Manufacturing ...	*186*	*260*	*188*	*260*
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	24	6	24	6
Transport and Communication ...	311	23	320	25
Distributive Trades	3,772	3,261	4,052	3,339
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	98	55	101	56
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—				
Professional Services	87	90	88	90
Entertainments, Sport, etc.... ...	137	120	143	122
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service	157	716	169	732
Laundry Service	125	444	129	454
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ...	76	77	76	77
All other Industries and Services ...	317	258	326	263
Total, Miscellaneous	*899*	*1,705*	*931*	*1,738*
Total	10,956	11,109	11,482	11,647
AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.				
Farming, Forestry, etc.	267	64	276	64
Market Gardening	108	123	111	123
Other Gardening (including Private Gardening)	44	3	50	3
Total	419	190	437	190

The figures above include those boys and girls whose unemployment books were in the "two-months file" of lodged books, *i.e.*, boys and girls who had registered as unemployed at some date within the previous two months and were not known to have found work, but were not maintaining registration as applicants for employment. The figures do not include unemployed juveniles previously in domestic employments which first became insurable on 4th April, 1938, numbering 35 boys and 154 girls in Great Britain and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: ADJUDICATIONS BY THE STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.

THE Table below analyses for Great Britain for the period 1st to 30th September, 1938, inclusive, the decisions of Insurance Officers, of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire on doubtful claims for insurance benefit:—

A.—DECISIONS OF INSURANCE OFFICERS*.

—	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
Claims allowed:—				
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow	5,484	1,852	224	7,560
Grounds on which Insurance Officers have not power to disallow ...	12,186	15,084	2,734	30,004
Claims disallowed:—				
Contributions conditions:—				
(a) General Scheme	72	31	117	220
(b) Agricultural Scheme	2	—	1	3
Not unemployed	4,445	1,197	381	6,023
Other grounds on which Insurance Officers have power to disallow ...	3,998	1,572	240	5,810
Total Claims disallowed ...	8,517	2,800	739	12,056

B.—DECISIONS OF COURTS OF REFEREES*.

(1) *Appeals against Disallowances by Insurance Officers.*

Claims allowed	352	44	4	400
Claims disallowed:—				
Contributions conditions:—				
(a) General Scheme	15	1	—	16
(b) Agricultural scheme	2	—	—	2
Not unemployed	735	359	14	1,108
Other grounds	729	190	28	947
Total Claims disallowed ...	1,481	550	42	2,073

(2) *Other Cases.*

Claims allowed	5,616	4,449	961	11,026
Claims disallowed:—				
Contributions conditions:—				
(a) General Scheme	4	1	—	5
(b) Agricultural Scheme	—	—	—	—
Anomalies Orders:—				
Class (b)—seasonal workers ...	300	166	10	476
Class (c)—normal employment not more than 2 days a week ...	55	72	7	134
Class (d)—married women ...	—	4,463	—	4,463
Employment left voluntarily without just cause	6,361	4,057	2,718	13,136
Employment lost through misconduct	3,124	1,212	1,366	5,702
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...	853	1,542	464	2,859
Not unemployed	371	59	11	441
Not capable of work, or not available for work	865	1,530	176	2,571
Other grounds	634	269	295	1,198
Total Claims disallowed ...	12,567	13,371	5,047	30,985

C.—TRADE DISPUTE CASES.

—		Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers		357	2,417	2,774
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees	Men ...	13	57	70
	Women	2	4	6
	Juveniles	1	—	1
Total Appeals		16	61	77

D.—DEPENDANTS BENEFIT CASES.

Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	8,722	3,979	12,701
Cases dealt with by Courts of Referees:—			
(1) Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers	105	399	504
(2) Other cases	51	129	180

E.—DECISIONS BY UMPIRE.

Appeals by the Chief Insurance Officer:—			
(1) Against allowances	11	134	145
(2) Against disallowances	31	20	51
Appeals by Associations	32	79	111
Appeals by Claimants	39	93	132
Total	113	326	439

* Except in "Trade Dispute" and "Dependants Benefit" cases, which are given separately in Parts C and D.

POOR RELIEF IN SEPTEMBER.

(*Data supplied by the Ministry of Health and by the Department of Health for Scotland.*)

THE number of persons* relieved on one day† in September in the forty-seven selected areas in Great Britain named below was 557,251, or 0·3 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 1·3 per cent. less than in September, 1937. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 339, 340, and 343 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number relieved in September was 441,564, a decrease of 0·3 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and of 0·5 per cent. as compared with September, 1937. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 115,687, or 0·3 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 3·9 per cent. less than in September, 1937.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in September numbered 67,224, being eight less than in the previous month, and 5·6 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 490,027, or 0·3 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 0·6 per cent. less than in September, 1937.

Of the forty-seven areas, thirty showed slight increases in the proportion of the population in receipt of relief in September, as compared with August, ten showed slight decreases, while in seven areas there was no change. Compared with September, 1937, thirty-three areas showed increases in the proportion of the population in receipt of relief, and twelve areas showed decreases; in the remaining two areas there was no change.

—	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in September, 1938.				Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
County of London	20,831	71,271	92,102	225	− 3	− 7
Birkenhead ...	813	5,320	6,133	422	− 5	− 9
Birmingham ...	4,390	14,080	18,470	179	...	+ 9
Blackburn ...	708	2,481	3,189	280	+ 9	+ 29
Bolton	780	3,628	4,408	259	+ 5	+ 13
Bradford	1,013	6,470	7,483	258	− 14	+ 18
Brighton	557	2,188	2,745	187	...	+ 5
Bristol	1,960	7,302	9,262	223	+ 1	+ 14
Burnley	322	2,475	2,797	312	+ 15	+ 33
Cardiff	1,097	8,230	9,327	424	...	− 5
Coventry	371	1,816	2,187	107	+ 1	+ 4
Croydon	778	4,378	5,156	213	+ 3	+ 13
Derby	597	2,932	3,529	253	+ 7	+ 31
East Ham ...	645	3,502	4,147	316	− 1	+ 13
Gateshead ...	539	5,780	6,319	537	+ 4	+ 19
Huddersfield ...	445	1,538	1,983	161	...	+ 2
Kingston-upon-Hull	1,442	17,567	19,009	595	+ 5	+ 50
Leeds	1,054	12,343	13,397	272	+ 2	+ 11
Leicester	788	4,061	4,849	184	− 6	+ 1
Liverpool	3,680	45,781	49,461	591	...	− 47
Manchester ...	2,713	28,993	31,706	430	+ 1	− 1
Middlesbrough ...	329	3,681	4,010	287	− 2	+ 8
Newcastle-on-Tyne	783	11,621	12,404	427	+ 4	...
Norwich	777	4,522	5,299	431	+ 2	+ 15
Nottingham ...	1,081	9,127	10,208	366	...	+ 4
Oldham	863	3,130	3,993	312	+ 3	+ 15
Plymouth	430	4,443	4,873	232	+ 2	− 17
Portsmouth ...	822	2,558	3,380	132	+ 1	− 4
Preston	396	1,910	2,306	203	+ 2	+ 8
St. Helens ...	342	5,199	5,541	516	+ 1	+ 32
Salford	489	6,025	6,514	323	+ 9	+ 2
Sheffield	1,324	19,810	21,134	408	+ 1	− 14
Southampton ...	1,242	4,200	5,442	305	+ 2	+ 2
Southend-on-Sea ...	320	2,406	2,726	198	+ 9	+ 18
South Shields ...	421	4,429	4,850	437	+ 2	+ 40
Stockport	484	1,704	2,188	164	+ 3	− 3
Stoke-on-Trent ...	1,668	8,499	10,167	373	− 31	+ 7
Sunderland ...	744	11,288	12,032	658	+ 1	+ 4
Swansea	440	6,258	6,698	414	+ 1	+ 16
Wallasey	270	1,948	2,218	234	+ 3	+ 18
Walsall	267	2,803	3,070	287	− 1	+ 34
West Ham ...	2,010	9,780	11,790	454	− 16	− 22
Wolverhampton ...	595	2,467	3,062	213	+ 4	+ 6
Totals for above 42 County Boroughs	40,789	308,673	349,462	337	...	+ 2
Totals, London and 42 Boroughs ...	61,620	379,944	441,564	305	− 1	− 1
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow	4,162	84,816	88,978	795	...	− 33
Edinburgh ...	690	12,685	13,375	285	− 8	− 36
Dundee	330	7,461	7,791	435	+ 1	+ 47
Aberdeen	422	5,121	5,543	311	+ 1	...
Totals for above 4 Scottish Burghs	5,604	110,083	115,687	594	− 2	− 25
Total for all 47 areas above ...	67,224	490,027	557,251	339	− 1	− 4

* The numbers stated include dependants of persons relieved. The figures include casuals, persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only, rate-aided patients in mental hospitals in England and Wales, and lunatics and mental defectives in Scotland.

† 17th September in London, 24th September in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th September in Scotland.

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. 386-387 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that in other countries.*]

GERMANY.‡

UNEMPLOYMENT continued to decline in September. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at the end of September, 1938, was 155,933,* as compared with 178,762† at the end of August, 1938, and 469,053 at the end of September, 1937.

In Austria the number of unemployed registered at the public Employment Exchanges at the end of September, 1938, was 99,865,* as compared with 113,655† at the end of August, 1938. At the end of September, 1937, the available statistics show that there were 262,508 persons registered as applicants for work.

FRANCE.§

Unemployment increased slightly during September. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 370,107 as compared with 364,875 at the end of August, 1938, and 333,900 at the end of September, 1937.

At the beginning of August, 1938, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the official monthly investigation showed an increase of 1·96 per cent., as compared with August, 1937. In 8,202 undertakings employing 2,338,876 persons, in which, at 1st August, 1938, legislation reducing hours, in principle, to 40 a week had been applied, the percentage of workpeople who were on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 40 was 19·72, as compared with 19 per cent. at 1st July, 1938, and 7·74 per cent. at 1st August, 1937.

BELGIUM.‖

Returns received by the National Employment and Unemployment Office from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 939,430 showed that 12·3 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in June, 1938, as compared with 13·1 per cent. in May, 1938, and 9·5 per cent. in June, 1937. In addition, 16·8 per cent. were employed intermittently in June, 1938, as compared with 18·4 per cent. in May, 1938, and 8·6 per cent. in June, 1937. In June, 1938, 15·9 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 16·9, and in June, 1937, 11·1.

NETHERLANDS.¶

Unemployment declined slightly during July. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 489,067 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 30th July, 1938, 21·4 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 3·1 per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 22·2 and 2·9, and in the last week of July, 1937, 22·8 and 2·9. At the end of July, 1938, 319,877 applicants for work were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 302,312 were unemployed; at the end of the previous month the corresponding totals were 328,406 and 311,032, and at the end of July, 1937, 328,685 and 312,907.

SWITZERLAND.**

Unemployment decreased slightly during August. At the end of that month 49,606 applications for employment (34·5 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1930) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 49,703 (34·6 per thousand) at the end of July, 1938, and 51,892 (36·1 per thousand) at the end of August, 1937. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,087, 2,090 and 2,293 respectively.

HUNGARY.††

Unemployment increased slightly during July. The number of applications for employment registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 45,454, as compared with 45,415 at the end of June, 1938, and 43,915 at the end of July, 1937.

POLAND.‡‡

There was a further considerable decline in unemployment during July. The number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 226,712, as compared with 259,016 at the end of June, 1938, and 276,781 at the end of July, 1937.

* Provisional figure. † Revised figure.
‡ *Der Arbeitseinsatz im Deutschen Reich*, 12th October, 1938. Berlin.
§ *Bulletin du Marché du Travail*, 16th September and 7th October, 1938. Paris.
‖ *Revue du Travail*, September, 1938. Brussels.
¶ *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*, 31st August, 1938. The Hague.
** *La Vie Economique*, September, 1938. Berne.
†† *Magyar Statisztikai Szemle*, August, 1938. Budapest.
‡‡ *Wiadomości Statystyczne*, 15th September, 1938. Warsaw.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment declined in Denmark during September and in Norway during July; it remained unchanged in Sweden during August.

Denmark.‡—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 455,000, 16·8* per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of September, 1938, as compared with 16·9† per cent. at the end of August, 1938, and 16·5 per cent. at the end of September, 1937.

Norway.§—Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 87,725, show that 16·9 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of July, 1938, as compared with 18·5 per cent. at the end of June, 1938, and 15·2 per cent. at the end of July, 1937.

Sweden.‖—Of a total of approximately 602,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 7·1* per cent. were unemployed at the end of August, 1938, as compared with 7·1 per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 6·2 per cent. at the end of August, 1937.

UNITED STATES.¶

According to returns received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics from employers, covering over one-half of the aggregate number of wage-earners in manufacturing industries, the number of workpeople employed at the middle of July, 1938, 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 0·4 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries for the three years 1923–1925 be taken as 100, the corresponding index for July, 1938, was 76·4 as compared with 75·9† for the previous month and 101·4 for July, 1937.

At the end of August, 1938, 8,121,410 applicants were registered at the Public Employment Exchanges comprised in, or affiliated to, the United States Employment Service, an increase of 0·4 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and of 67·2 per cent. as compared with August, 1937. The percentage increase between August, 1937, and August, 1938, is mainly due to the incentive to register provided in a number of States by the initiation in 1938 of unemployment compensation payments. Included among the registered applicants are a large number of persons provided with employment on public relief work schemes.

Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities showed that, in September, 1938, 16* per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed, as compared with 17 per cent. in August, 1938, and 12 per cent. in September, 1937.

ÉIRE.**

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges fell from 70,552 at 29th August, 1938, to 70,411 at 26th September. 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 27th September, 1937, when similar Orders were in force, the number of persons on the live registers was 68,928.

CANADA.‡‡

The employment situation showed an improvement at the beginning of September. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st September, 1938, by 10,915 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 1,106,989, as compared with 1,073,302 at the beginning of August. If the average number of workpeople employed by the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index of employment for 1st September, 1938, was 115·5, as compared with 112·1 at 1st August, 1938, and 123·2 at 1st September, 1937.

NEW ZEALAND.§§

The number of unemployed males remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux at 2nd July, 1938, was 6,823 as compared with 8,721 at 4th June, 1938, and 30,821 at 3rd July, 1937. All the foregoing figures exclude men in full-time employment subsidised by the Employment Promotion Fund. In addition, men in receipt of sustenance pay who are totally unfit for employment are excluded from the figures for June and July, 1938; at both these dates they numbered approximately 8,000.

* Provisional figure. † Revised figure.
‡ *Statistiske Efterretninger*, 6th October, 1938. Copenhagen.
§ Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.
‖ Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
¶ *Survey of Current Business*, September, 1938; information supplied by the Department of Labour; and *American Federationist*, September, 1938. Washington.
** Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin.
†† These Orders came into force on 2nd March, and 1st June, 1938, respectively, and are to expire simultaneously on 25th October, 1938.
‡‡ *The September Employment Situation.* Ottawa.
§§ *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*, July, 1938. Wellington.

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS.

(See *explanatory article on pages* 382–3.)

[NOTE.—*The figures given for* 1937 *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. The industrial classification used for the purpose of the analysis into groups of unions follows that adopted for the Ministry of Labour Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, etc., which is based, as far as possible, upon the standard industrial classification drawn up for the Population Census. Many trade unions, however, 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.*]

I.—NUMBER OF UNIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AT THE END OF 1937, AND MEMBERSHIP (MALE, FEMALE AND TOTAL) OF ALL UNIONS AT THE END OF 1937 AND 1936, WITH PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE IN MEMBERSHIP AT THE END OF 1937 COMPARED WITH 1936.

Group of Unions.*	No. of Trade Unions at end of 1937.	Membership of all Unions at end of— 1937. Males.	1937. Females.	1937. Total.	1936. Males.	1936. Females.	1936. Total.	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Membership at end of 1937 compared with end of 1936. Males.	Females.	Total.
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc.†	1	40,247	520	40,767	33,135	400	33,535	+21·5	+30·0	+21·6
Coal Mining	93	702,619	1,462	704,081	672,247	1,634	673,881	+ 4·5	−10·5	+ 4·5
Other Mining and Quarrying	7	4,776	421	5,197	4,814	279	5,093	− 0·8	+50·9	+ 2·0
Pottery and Glass	16	16,627	17,795	34,422	12,440	7,423	19,863	+33·7	+139·7	+73·3
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc.—										
Iron, Steel, Tinplate, etc., Manufacture...	3	104,202	1,425	105,627	86,846	1,342	88,188	+20·0	+ 6·2	+19·8
Engineering, Ironfounding, Shipbuilding, Other Metal Working and Vehicle Building	90	687,549	6,663	694,212	591,093	5,895	596,988	+16·3	+13·0	+16·3
Textile—										
Cotton	164	98,913	168,799	267,712	111,617	153,784	265,401	−11·4	+ 9·8	+ 0·9
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy	24	10,880	1,041	11,921	10,729	1,031	11,760	+ 1·4	+ 1·0	+ 1·4
Flax and Jute	19	4,921	15,731	20,652	4,888	16,012	20,900	+ 0·7	− 1·8	− 1·2
Hosiery	6	5,314	11,190	16,504	5,047	11,082	16,129	+ 5·3	+ 1·0	+ 2·3
Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc. ...	25	63,296	34,636	97,932	60,877	33,193	94,070	+ 4·0	+ 4·3	+ 4·1
Other Textile	27	9,723	10,515	20,238	9,906	10,872	20,778	− 1·8	− 3·3	− 2·6
Clothing—										
Boot and Shoe	6	64,805	32,263	97,068	64,193	31,079	95,272	+ 1·0	+ 3·8	+ 1·9
Tailoring and Other Clothing	14	31,817	66,008	97,825	27,540	52,810	80,350	+15·5	+25·0	+21·7
Food, Drink and Tobacco	8	28,395	5,321	33,716	26,037	5,283	31,320	+ 9·1	+ 0·7	+ 7·7
Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture‡—										
Furniture	8	28,665	3,801	32,466	25,025	3,311	28,336	+14·5	+14·8	+14·6
Other	20	30,257	2,029	32,286	28,348	2,077	30,425	+ 6·7	− 2·3	+ 6·1
Paper, Printing, etc....	26	165,127	48,992	214,119	158,964	44,404	203,368	+ 3·8	+10·3	+ 5·3
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.—										
Bricklayers and Masons	5	69,671	—	69,671	64,837	—	64,837	+ 7·5	...	+ 7·5
Carpenters and Joiners	1	129,214	—	129,214	120,823	—	120,823	+ 6·9	...	+ 6·9
Painters and Decorators	5	52,423	—	52,423	49,096	—	49,096	+ 6·8	...	+ 6·8
Builders' Labourers	4	11,584	—	11,584	10,690	—	10,690	+ 8·4	...	+ 8·4
Other	17	58,103	—	58,103	52,730	—	52,730	+10·2	...	+10·2
Other Manufacturing Industries§	24	18,053	3,499	21,552	15,237	3,401	18,638	+18·0	+ 2·9	+15·6
Transport and General Labour—										
Railway Service	8	476,215	7,035	483,250	445,876	5,921	451,797	+ 6·8	+18·8	+ 7·0
Water Transport	13	80,255	649	80,904	76,289	415	76,704	+ 5·2	+56·4	+ 5·5
Other Transport (Road, Dock, etc.) and General Labour	19	1,070,725	72,725	1,143,450	916,294	59,136	975,430	+16·9	+23·0	+17·2
Commerce, Distribution and Finance—										
Commerce and Distribution	13	189,469	74,257	263,726	170,876	64,329	235,205	+10·9	+15·4	+12·1
Banking, Insurance, etc.	21	82,864	10,440	93,304	79,920	8,737	88,657	+ 3·7	+19·5	+ 5·2
National and Local Government‖	275	462,533	117,525	580,058	415,557	100,694	516,251	+11·3	+16·7	+12·4
Teaching	25	86,831	162,259	249,090	85,972	161,348	247,320	+ 1·0	+ 0·6	+ 0·7
Entertainments and Sport	11	23,726	6,627	30,353	21,376	5,487	26,863	+11·0	+20·8	+13·0
Miscellaneous¶	35	46,237	11,084	57,321	44,648	9,893	54,541	+ 3·6	+12·0	+ 5·1
TOTALS**	1,033	4,956,036	894,712	5,850,748	4,503,967	801,272	5,305,239	+10·0	+11·7	+10·3

II.—MEMBERSHIP (MALE, FEMALE AND TOTAL) OF ALL UNIONS AT THE END OF 1913, 1920, 1935, 1936 AND 1937.

Group of Unions.*	Males. 1913.	1920.	1935.	1936.	1937.	Females. 1913.	1920.	1935.	1936.	1937.	Total. 1913.	1920.	1935.	1936.	1937.
	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc.†	20	208	31	34	40	1	3	...	...	1	21	211	31	34	41
Mining and Quarrying	919	1,150	627	677	707	1	8	2	2	2	920	1,158	629	679	709
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc.	559	1,154	586	678	792	1	17	6	7	8	560	1,171	592	685	800
Textile—															
Cotton	158	166	105	111	99	214	295	163	154	169	372	461	268	265	268
Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	58	86	41	61	63	9	32	11	33	35	67	118	52	94	98
Other Textile	48	81	54	31	31	36	174	58	39	38	84	255	112	70	69
Clothing	83	110	90	92	97	25	126	77	84	98	108	236	167	176	195
Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture‡ ...	45	81	50	53	59	1	6	5	6	6	46	87	55	59	65
Paper, Printing, etc.	84	155	153	158	165	7	72	42	45	49	91	227	195	203	214
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	243	563	275	298	321	...	...	...	...	...	243	563	275	298	321
Other Manufacturing Industries††	53	93	52	54	63	4	47	16	16	27	57	140	68	70	90
Transport and General Labour—															
Railway Service	327	606	411	446	476	...	12	6	6	7	327	618	417	452	483
Water Transport...	146	193	72	77	80	...	1	...	...	1	146	194	72	77	81
Other Transport (Road, Dock, etc.) and General Labour	542	1,512	794	916	1,071	24	173	45	59	72	566	1,685	839	975	1,143
Commerce, Distribution and Finance	100	279	230	251	272	20	121	66	73	85	120	400	296	324	357
National and Local Government‖	211	376	388	415	463	23	95	92	101	117	234	471	480	516	580
Teaching	49	64	84	86	87	64	136	159	161	162	113	200	243	247	249
Entertainments, Sport and Miscellaneous¶ ...	57	129	63	66	70	3	24	14	15	18	60	153	77	81	88
TOTALS**	3,702	7,006	4,106	4,504	4,956	433	1,342	762	801	895	4,135	8,348	4,868	5,305	5,851

* The figures for industrial 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."

† A considerable number of agricultural workers belong to a general labour union which is classified under "Other Transport and General Labour."

‡ Excluding carpenters and joiners, who are classified under "Building."

§ Chemicals, Leather, Rubber, Brushes, Musical Instruments, etc.

‖ The figures exclude members of teachers' and transport unions, for which *see* "Teaching" and "Transport and General Labour."

¶ Including unions of clerks, chemists, foremen, etc., when not classifiable by industry.

** The total membership shown for all trade unions includes the membership of branches in Eire and overseas (numbering about 76,000 in 1937, of whom 36,000 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 and Local Government" and the "Teaching" groups. While precise figures are not ascertainable, it is estimated that the duplication in the total figures does not exceed 25,000.

†† Comprising the "Pottery and Glass"; "Food, Drink and Tobacco"; and "Other Manufacturing Industries" groups, shown separately in Table I.

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

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 September in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £2,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 55,200 workpeople, and in a decrease of £12,600 in those of 288,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were increased were coal miners in Leicestershire, Cannock Chase, and Somerset; iron puddlers and millmen in the North-East Coast area; engineering and foundry labourers in the Manchester area; adult male labourers and women employed in the metal pen making industry in Birmingham and district; workpeople employed in the net trade in Great Britain, for whom there were increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts; timeworkers employed in the coir mat and matting industry in Great Britain; wood-cutting machinists employed in packing case shops in Scotland; and motor omnibus drivers and conductors in various districts in Scotland, for whom there was an increase of ½d. an hour.

The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were reduced were coal miners in Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, South Derbyshire, South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire, and Scotland, the decreases being due to fluctuations in the proceeds of the industry as shown by the district ascertainments. Other workpeople whose wages were reduced included cokemen and by-product workers in Durham and South Yorkshire; iron puddlers and millmen in the West of Scotland; and skip and basket makers in Lancashire and Cheshire.

Of the estimated total increase of £2,000 per week, about £250 took effect under arrangements made by joint standing bodies; £520 was due to sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry; and the remaining £1,230 was due to direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

Of the total decrease of £12,600, about £12,550 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry, and the remaining £50 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the cost of living.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY–SEPTEMBER, 1938.†

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople‡ affected by Net Increases.	Approximate Number of Workpeople‡ affected by Net Decreases.	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages. Increases. £	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages. Decreases. £
Coal Mining	246,500	232,200	13,100	22,930
Other Mining and Quarrying	47,650	—	9,850	—
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc.	90,750	100	9,650	5
Iron and Steel	111,000	17,700	25,400	8,470
Engineering	20,150	—	1,750	—
Shipbuilding	107,350	—	10,650	—
Other Metal	87,150	2,800	8,100	1,430
Textile	132,750	1,600	5,500	720
Clothing	95,600	—	8,200	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco	26,650	2,300	2,600	170
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	16,900	—	2,000	—
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	1,300	—	100	—
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	895,850	600	93,950	50
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	10,250	150	950	10
Transport	270,650	500	38,250	30
Public Administration Services	79,450	150	8,400	10
Other	124,050	6,550	19,200	725
TOTAL	2,364,000	264,650	257,650	34,550

In the corresponding nine months of 1937, there was a net increase of about £528,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 4,290,000 workpeople, and a net decrease of about £10 in those of 100 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes reported during the nine completed months of 1938 are estimated to have affected about 155,000 workpeople, of whom about 1,500 have had their hours increased by nearly ¾ hour per week, and 153,500 their hours reduced by just over 2 per week.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Agriculture	Gloucestershire ...	25 Sept.	Head carters, under carters, head shepherds, head stockmen, under shepherds and under stockmen.	Increases in minimum rates of 5½d. to 1s. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change at 21 years and over during summer and winter periods respectively: head carters, 39s. 6d., 41s.; under carters, 37s., 39s.; head shepherds or head stockmen, 41s., 41s.; under shepherds or under stockmen, 39s., 39s.§
			Other male workers	Increases in minimum rates of 5½d. to 1s. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change: 10s. 2d. at 14 and under 15 years increasing to 34s. at 21 years and over.§
	Monmouthshire ...	16 Sept.	Male workers 21 years of age and over.	Increase in minimum rate of 1s. per week (34s. to 35s.).§
	Zetland, Orkney, Caithness and Sutherland.	18 July	Male workers	Introduction of scales of minimum rates according to age and occupation. Minimum weekly rates for those 20 years and over include: shepherds—Caithness and Sutherland, 37s.; Orkney and Zetland, 36s.; grieves, 36s.; cattlemen, 34s. 6d. to 37s.; ploughmen, 34s. 6d.; others (except casual workers), 32s.‖
			Female workers:— Milkers	Introduction of scales of minimum rates of 5s. to 11s. 6d. per week according to number of cows milked.‖
			Others	Introduction of scales of minimum rates of 20s. at 14 and under 16 years increasing to 23s. at 18 years and over: cattlewomen, 27s.‖
	Ross and Cromarty (Part), Inverness (Part), Nairn and Moray.	19 Sept.	Male workers	Introduction of scales of minimum rates according to age and occupation. Minimum weekly rates for those 20 years and over include: shepherds, grieves and cattlemen, 36s. 6d.; tractormen and ploughmen, 35s. 6d.; others (except casual workers), 32s.‖
			Female workers:— Milkers	Introduction of scales of minimum rates of 4s. to 12s. per week according to number of cows milked.‖
			Others (except casual workers)	Introduction of scales of minimum rates of 15s. at 14 and under 16 years increasing to 22s. at 20 years and over.‖
	Banff, Aberdeen and Kincardine.	18 July	Male workers	Introduction of scales of minimum rates according to age and occupation. Minimum weekly rates for those 20 years and over include: grieves, shepherds, stockmen, horsemen and tractormen, 35s. 6d.; others (except casual workers), 33s.‖
			Female workers:— Milkers	Introduction of scales of minimum rates of £3 per annum per cow to 11s. 6d. per week according to number of cows milked‖.
			Others (except casual workers)	Introduction of scales of minimum rates of 5d. per hour at 14 and under 16 years increasing to 6½d. at 18 years and over.‖
	Argyll, Perth (Part), Inverness (Part), and Ross and Cromarty (Part).	19 Sept.	Male workers	Introduction of scales of minimum rates according to age and occupation. Minimum weekly rates according to district for those 20 years and over include: ploughmen, horsemen and cattlemen, 36s. to 39s.; shepherds, 35s. to 40s.; poultry workers, 35s.; others (except casual workers) 33s. to 35s.‖
			Female workers:— Milkers	Introduction of scales of minimum rates of 4s. to 9s. per week according to number of cows milked.‖
			Others (except milkers and poultry workers).	Introduction of scales of minimum rates of 5d. per hour at under 18 years increasing to 6d. at 18 years and over.‖
	Lanark, Renfrew, Dunbarton, Stirling, Clackmannan, Bute (except Arran and Cumbrae) and Perth (Western Area).	18 July	Male workers	Introduction of scales of minimum rates according to age and occupation. Minimum weekly rates include: shepherds, 21 years and over, 37s.; byremen and cattlemen, 18 years and over, 37s.; ploughmen, 20 years and over, 38s.; others (except casual workers) 20 years and over, 36s.‖
			Female workers:— Milkers	Introduction of scales of minimum rates of 6s. to 10s. per week according to number of cows milked.‖
			Others	Introduction of scales of minimum rates of 4½d. per hour at 14 and under 15 years increasing to 7d. per hour at 18 years and over.‖

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

† Of the 288,000 workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in September, over 100,000 had received increases of greater or equal amounts during the earlier months of 1938.

‡ In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 153,500 workpeople whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

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

‖ These scales of minimum rates took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) (Scotland) Act 1937. *See* also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (*Decreases in italics*).
Agriculture—*contd.*	Ayr and Bute (Islands of Arran and Cumbrae).	19 Sept.	Male workers	Introduction of scales of minimum rates according to age and occupation. Minimum weekly rates according to district for those 19 years and over, for householders and non-householders respectively, include: ploughmen or cattlemen, 36s. to 38s., 33s. to 35s.; dairymen and shepherds, 40s., 37s.; other male workers (except casual workers), 33s. to 35s., 31s. to 33s.*
			Female workers :— Milkers	Introduction of scales of minimum rates of 5s. to 12s. 6d. per week according to number of cows milked.*
			Others (except casual workers)	Introduction of scales of minimum rates of 15s. at under 17 years increasing to 22s. at 17 years and over.*
Coal Mining	South Yorkshire ...	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	*Decrease of 1 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 37 per cent. above the basis rates.*†
	West Yorkshire ...			*Decrease of 1 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 37 per cent. above the basis rates for underground workers; 35·34 per cent. for surface workers in the Eastern sub-division; and 32 per cent. for surface workers in the Western sub-division.*†
	Nottinghamshire ...			*Decrease of 2·96 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 49·19 per cent. above the basis rates.*‡
	South Derbyshire ...	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than enginemen, firemen and mechanics.	*Decrease of 4·55 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 29·01 per cent. above the basis rates.*§
	Leicestershire ...	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 0·31 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 45·64 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
	Cannock Chase ...	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than engine winders, deputies and firemen, examiners and shotlighters.	Increase of 0·53 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 44·78 per cent. above the basis rates for shopmen, mechanics and surface workers not handling coal, and 42·78 per cent. for all other workers.†
	South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire.	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	*Decrease of 2 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages at the minimum of 38 per cent. above the basis rates, and the amount below which the wages of able-bodied underground workers 18 years and over and surface workers 21 years and over are not to fall reduced from 6s. 3d. (plus 1s.) to 6s. 2d. (plus 1s.) per day.*‡
	Radstock district of Somerset.	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines, other than bailiffs and examiners.	Increase of 5·29 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 47·22 per cent. above the basis rates.‖
	Newbury district of Somerset.	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	Increase of 5·29 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 41·72 per cent. above the basis rates.‖
	Scotland	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	*Decrease of 5·22 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 120·08 per cent. above the basis rates and corresponding decreases for workpeople (e.g., enginemen, boys and girls) in receipt of consolidated rates.*‡
Coke, etc. Manufacture.	Durham¶	1 Sept.	Cokemen and by-product workers	*Decrease** of 5 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 46 per cent. above the basis rates.*
	South Yorkshire ...			*Decrease of 1 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 37 per cent. above the basis rates.*†
Granite Quarrying.	Aberdeen district and Kemnay.	1 Sept.	Granite quarrymen	Increases of ½d. per hour for timeworkers, and of 3d. per ton on the making price of setts.††
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	North-East Coast Area.	26 Sept.	Iron puddlers and millmen ...	Increase** of 2·5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 60 and 57·5 per cent. above the standard rates for puddlers and millmen respectively.
	West of Scotland ...	26 Sept.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills.	*Decrease** of 2·5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 67·5 per cent. above the standard rates.*
Engineering	Manchester district, Dukinfield, Hyde, Middleton, Newton-le-Willows, Stalybridge, Stockport and Warrington.	Commencement of pay week beginning 12 Sept.	Engineering and foundry labourers, men upgraded from labourers, platers' helpers, crane drivers, oilers and beltmen or strappers.	Increase of 1s. per week in the minimum base rates. Minimum rates after change: engineering labourers, 30s.; foundry labourers and platers' helpers, 31s.; men upgraded from labourers, 32s.; crane drivers, oilers and beltmen or strappers, 33s.; plus in each case a bonus of 20s. per week for timeworkers.
	Oldham	12 Sept.	Plate and machine moulders ...	Increase of 1s. in basic rate. Rate after change: 44s. per week plus a bonus of 20s. per week for timeworkers.
	Keighley	1st full pay period following 26 Aug.	Skilled coremakers	Increase of 3s. per week in basic rate. Rate after change: 49s. per week plus a bonus of 20s. per week for timeworkers.
	Bookham and Gravesend.	Beginning of pay period immediately following 12 Aug.	Qualified toolmakers and skilled millwrights.	Increase in the differential rate for toolmakers to 2½d. per hour above the district rate for skilled fitters and turners, and for millwrights, 1d. per hour above district rate for skilled fitters and turners on starting, rising to a differential of 2d. per hour after 6 months' continuous service. Weekly rates after change: Bookham—toolmakers, 59s. 6½d.; millwrights, 53s. 8d. rising to 57s. 7d.; Gravesend—toolmakers, 59s. 8½d.; millwrights, 53s. 10½d. rising to 57s. 9½d.; plus in each case a bonus of 20s. for timeworkers.
	Gravesend		Skilled fitters and turners and blacksmiths.	Adoption of basic rate of 49s. 11½d. per week, resulting in an increase of 2s. 6½d. per week, plus a bonus of 20s. per week for timeworkers.
	West Wilts Area (Chippenham, Melksham and Trowbridge).	Commencement of pay week following 1 July.	Qualified toolmakers	Adoption of minimum rate of 5s. per week above the recognised district basis time rate for skilled fitters and turners. Rate after change: 50s. per week plus a bonus of 20s. per week for timeworkers.
	Clyde	Beginning of pay period commencing 7 Sept.	Boilershop holders-on	Adoption of minimum basic rate for plain timeworkers of 43s. per week, plus a bonus of 20s. per week.
Steelwork Erecting.	Scotland	Commencement of pay period in week beginning 22 Aug.	Workpeople employed on outside steelwork erection.	Adoption of hourly rates of wages as follows, resulting in increases of various amounts: crane drivers, burners (new work), sheeters and riveters, 1s. 7½d.; erectors, riveters' holders-up, sheeters' holders-up, and burners (demolition or scrap work), 1s. 6½d.; erectors' helpers, 1s. 5d.; rivet heaters, 1s. 4½d.
Manufacture of Steel and Metal Pens and Stationers' Metal Sundries.	Birmingham and district.	Week commencing 5 Sept.	Male labourers 21 years and over and female workers 18 years and over.	Increases in the minimum rates of 1s. per week for male labourers 21 years and over, other than charge hands, and of 1d. per hour for female workers 18 years and over. Minimum rates after change per 47 hour week: male labourers, 46s., female piece-workers, 28s. 5d.; female dayworkers, 26s. 11d.

* These scales of minimum rates took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) (Scotland) Act, 1937. *See* also footnote ¶ on page 405.

† 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.

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

§ Flat-rate additions are also paid to underground workers of 1s. per shift to those 21 years and over and 6d. per shift to others, and to surface workers of 6d. per shift to those 21 years and over and 3d. per shift to others, whilst a subsistence wage is payable of 7s. 8d. (plus 1s.) and 7s. 4d. (plus 6d.) per day for adult able-bodied underground and surface workers respectively. The percentage payable on the basis rates of enginemen, firemen and mechanics remained unaltered at 35.

‖ Flat-rate additions are also paid to workers 21 years and over of 6d. for those receiving a basis wage of over 4s. 11½d. per day and 8d. per day for those receiving a basis wage of 4s. 11½d. per day or less, the addition for those under 21 years being 3d. per day. A minimum wage is payable to adult able-bodied workers of 7s. 7·92d. per shift gross (Radstock) and 7s. 4·78d. per shift gross (Newbury)—*i.e.*, 4s. 9d. per shift basis plus current percentage plus flat-rate addition.

¶ This decrease affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Durham Coke Owners' Association.

** Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

†† Further increases of ½d. per hour for timeworkers and of 6d. per ton on the making price of setts are to operate as from 5th January, 1939.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (*Decreases in Italics*).
Net Manufacture	Great Britain ...	26 Sept.	Timeworkers	Increases in the minimum time rates in most cases of ½d. to ½d. per hour for male workers and of ¼d. to ¼d. for female workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—2¼d. at under 15 increasing to rates, according to occupation, from 10½d. to 11½d. at 21 years and over; female workers—2¼d. at under 15 increasing to 6½d. or 7d. at 18 years and over.*
			Pieceworkers	Increases in the piecework basis time rates of ½d. per hour for male workers, of ¼d. per hour for female workers and of approximately 4 per cent. in the minimum piece rates. Minimum piecework basis time rates after change: male workers, 11½d. to 1s. 0½d.; female workers 7d. to 7½d.*
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece-Goods.	Northern Ireland ...	12 Sept.	Female workers employed on bundle folding and making-up and tying of handkerchiefs.	Scales of piece rates revised for certain classes of work.*
Coir Mat and Matting Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1st pay day in Sept.	Dayworkers	Increases of ½d. per hour for men 18 years and over and of ¼d. for women and juveniles. Rates after change: 2½d. at 14 years increasing to 11d. and 6½d. at 21 years and over for men and women respectively.
Baking	Border district (including Galashiels, Hawick, Jedburgh, Kelso, Peebles, Selkirk and Tweedmouth).	3 Sept.	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies.	*Decrease† of 1s. per week for adult workers and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rate after change for journeymen, 67s.*
Packing Case Manufacture.	Scotland	1st full pay week in Sept.	Woodcutting machinists employed in packing case shops.	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7d.)
Passenger Road Transport.	Various districts in Scotland.‡	1 Sept.	Omnibus drivers, conductors and conductresses.	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Rates after change include: *Scale A*: drivers, 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4¾d. after 12 months; conductors, 1s. 1¾d. to 1s. 2¾d. after 12 months; conductors operating from Edinburgh Depot and employed prior to 22nd June, 1931, 1s. 3¼d. *Scale B* (certain subsidiary companies): drivers, 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4¾d. after 12 months; conductresses, 8¾d. to 9¼d. after 6 months; conductors (youths), 8¾d. at 18 years to 1s. 1¼d. at 21 years. *Scale C* (Northern subsidiary companies): drivers, 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4¼d. after 12 months; conductresses, 8¼d. to 8¾d. after 6 months; conductors (youths), 8¼d. at 18 years to 1s. 0¾d. at 21 years.
Government Industrial Establishments.	Great Britain	24 July	Workpeople employed in H.M. Dockyards and other industrial establishments at Home:— Sailmakers, riggers, rope-makers, block-makers, drillers and electrical wiremen.	Increase of 1s. per week.§ Basic weekly rates after change: 48s. (hired) and 46s. (established), plus in each case a bonus of 20s. a week.
			Leather hosemakers	Increase of 1s. per week.§ Basic weekly rates after change: 47s. (hired) and 45s. (established), plus in each case a bonus of 20s. a week.
		25 Sept.	Founders	Increase of 3s. or 2s. 6d. per week.§ Standard basic weekly rates after change: 52s. (hired) and 49s. 6d. (established),‖ plus in each case a bonus of 20s. a week.
		24 July	Chargemen (not on permanent list).	Revised scales of charge pay adopted§ resulting in increases on the minimum and maximum rates for—chargemen of skilled labourers, 4s. to 8s. for men on scale A, of 1s. to 4s. for those on scale B; chargemen of ordinary labourers, 4s. for those on scale A and 2s. for those on scale B. Weekly rates of charge pay after change: chargemen of skilled labourers: scale A, 12s. rising by 1s. annually to 18s.; scale B, 9s., rising annually by 1s. to 14s.; chargemen of ordinary labourers: scale A, 10s.; scale B, 8s.
Government Departments.	London	1 Sept.	Watchmen employed by H.M. Office of Works.	Revised rates of pay adopted resulting in an increase of 9s. per week on the minimum rate (46s. to 55s.) and of 6s. 6d. on the maximum rate (49s. 6d. to 56s.).
Local Authorities (Non-trading Services).	Chester-le-Street ...	1st pay in Sept.	Manual workers employed by the Rural District Council.	Cost of living bonus increased† from 55 to 56 per cent., making with special 5 per cent. on basic rates, a total of 61 per cent. above basic rates. Weekly rate after change for scavengers: 65s. 8d. inclusive of bonus.
Roller Leather Manufacture.	Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales.	1st pay day in Sept.	Workpeople employed in the Persian section of the industry.	*Cost-of-living wage decreased† from 60 to 55 per cent. on basis rates. Minimum hourly rates after change: men—skilled, 9d.; semi-skilled, 6d. to 7½d.; women, 5d.; plus in each case 55 per cent.*
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	5 Sept.	Skip and basket makers	*Decrease† of 3 per cent. on list prices, leaving wages 83½ and 73½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.*

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Agriculture	Zetland, Orkney, Caithness and Sutherland.	18 July	Male and female workers	Introduction of a normal working week of 44 to 60 hours according to occupation and time of year.¶
	Ross and Cromarty (Part), Inverness (Part), Nairn and Moray.	19 Sept.	Male and female workers	Introduction of a normal working week of 44½ to 59 hours according to occupation and time of year.¶
	Banff, Aberdeen and Kincardine.	18 July	Male and female workers	Introduction of a normal working week of 47 to 60 hours according to occupation and time of year.¶
	Argyll, Perth (Part), Inverness (Part), and Ross and Cromarty (Part).	19 Sept.	Male and female workers	Introduction of a normal working week of 44 to 63 hours according to occupation and time of year.¶
	Lanark, Renfrew, Dunbarton, Stirling, Clackmannan, Bute (except Arran and Cumbrae) and Perth (Western Area).	18 July	Male and female workers	Introduction of a normal working week of 44 to 63 hours according to occupation and time of year.¶

* These changes took effect under Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Full details of the minimum rates and scales of piece rates are contained in the Confirming Orders of the Minister of Labour, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

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

‡ The scales of rates described are embodied in an agreement made between an important company (and its subsidiaries) operating in Scotland and the Transport and General Workers' Union.

§ These increases are the result of a decision of the Admiralty Shipbuilding Joint Industrial Council and are also to apply to men of the trades and grades concerned serving abroad from Home establishments who are in receipt of Home Yard rates of pay.

‖ The basis wages of all founders now in receipt of 49s. or 50s. per week (hired) and 47s. or 47s. 6d. per week (established) are accordingly to be revised to the new standard rates from the date shown.

¶ The normal hours specified are embodied in Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) (Scotland) Act, 1937. In the case of Ayr and Bute (Islands of Arran and Cumbrae) the weekly hours are not specified, but the weekly rates are payable in respect of the "customary hours." *See* also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

TRADE DISPUTES IN SEPTEMBER.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in September in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 59, as compared with 77 in the previous month and 103 in September, 1937. In these 59 new disputes about 16,400 workpeople were directly involved, and 3,400 workpeople indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 6,700 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 14 disputes which began before September and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 73, involving 26,500 workpeople and resulting in a loss, during September, estimated at 90,000 working days.

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

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying...	3	27	30	15,000	34,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	4	11	15	8,600	45,000
Building, etc.	3	10	13	1,200	5,000
Other	4	11	15	1,700	6,000
Total, September, 1938 ..	14	59	73	26,500	90,000
Total, August, 1938 ...	*12*	*77*	*89*	*22,700*	*86,000*
Total, September, 1937 ...	*24*	*103*	*127*	*59,000*	*228,000*

Causes.—Of the 59 disputes beginning in September, 10, directly involving 1,600 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 2, directly involving 200 workpeople, out of proposed wage reductions, and 11, directly involving 5,300 workpeople, on other wage questions; 3, directly involving 500 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 18, directly involving 4,200 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 6, directly involving 2,500 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 8, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle. One stoppage, directly involving 100 workpeople, was due to sympathetic action in support of workpeople involved in another dispute.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during September have been effected in the case of 47 new disputes, directly involving 11,300 workpeople, and 7 old disputes, directly involving 600 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 13, directly involving 3,200 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 25, directly involving 6,400 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 16, directly involving 2,300 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 10 other disputes, directly involving 10,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR JANUARY–SEPTEMBER, 1938 AND 1937.†

The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first nine months of 1938, as compared with the corresponding period of 1937 :—

Industry Group.	January to September, 1938.			January to September, 1937.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Coal Mining ...	275	141,000†	609,000	332	309,200†	1,297,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	9	700	4,000	9	700	4,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	18	2,500	19,000	32	2,200	13,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding...	58	22,500	133,000	77	74,600	594,000
Other Metal ...	44	8,100	72,000	71	13,100	61,000
Textile	34	5,300	61,000	72	18,700	100,000
Clothing... ...	30	6,100	28,000	26	8,700	65,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	15	3,000	10,000	15	1,900	6,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	22	1,500	28,000	45	2,300	24,000
Building, etc. ...	85	9,300	89,000	72	6,100	29,000
Transport ...	38	7,800	23,000	38	50,000	740,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	15	1,900	10,000	10	600	2,000
Other	26	3,100	36,000	40	6,100	46,000
Total ...	669	212,800†	1,122,000	839	494,200†	2,981,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING SEPTEMBER.

Occupations‡ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING :—						
Strippers, *other underground and surface workers*—Stirling (one colliery).	80	332	6 Jan.	...	Against alleged non-compliance, on the part of a certain contractor, with prevailing system of wage payment.	No settlement reported.
Colliery workpeople — Bathgate, West Lothian (one colliery).	1,057	...	7 Sept.	8 Sept.	Claim on the part of surface workers for extra payment for working on a burning bing.	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials.
Colliers *and other colliery workpeople*—Castleford (one colliery).	428	1,064	15 Sept.	15 Sept.	Allegation that men were not being credited with full weight of coal produced.	Employer agreed to install an automatic weighing machine.
ENGINEERING :—						
Workpeople employed in aircraft manufacture—Birmingham (one firm).	5,115	...	29 Aug.	7 Sept.	Dissatisfaction with certain basic rates of wages.	Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage, pending negotiations.
Workpeople employed in aircraft components manufacture—Oldham (one firm).	362	3	6 Sept.	8 Sept.	Against a piecework system, and for time rates in lieu thereof.	Piecework system to be retained, subject to certain modifications.
Workpeople employed in engineering works—Southport (one firm).	375	...	13 Sept.	15 Sept.	Objection to employment of a non-unionist.	Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage.
Workpeople employed in engineering works—Sheffield (one firm).	663	...	22 Sept.§	23 Sept.	For reinstatement of three employees dismissed for breach of regulations.	Work resumed to permit of negotiations; amicable settlement subsequently arranged.
SHIPBUILDING :—						
Various classes of workpeople employed in ship yards‖—Dundee, Grangemouth and Leith.	300	...	15 Aug. and later dates.‖	4 Oct.	For increase of 2d. in hourly lieu rate of caulkers on repair work.	Work resumed on conditions existing prior to stoppage.
CABLE MAKING :—						
Electrical cable makers—London, S.E. (one firm).	383	...	7 Sept.	10 Sept.	Against employment of a man and a youth on a machine previously operated by two men.	Machine to be operated by a man and a youth, the firm undertaking to restrict its use to certain types of cable.
BUILDING :—						
Bricklayers, carpenters and labourers—Bridgend (one firm).	278	...	12 Sept.	19 Sept.	For increase in wages.	Work resumed to permit of ordinary procedure to be followed regarding settlement of disputes in the building industry.
WHOLESALE DEALING :—						
Grocery and provisions warehousemen and clerks—London (one firm).	730	170	20 Sept.	20 Sept.	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Firm agreed to recognise the Union concerned, and to advise all employees to join the union.

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

† In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication, however, is slight, except in coal mining, in which the *net* number of workpeople involved was approximately 101,000 in 1938, and 177,000 in 1937. For all industries combined the *net* totals were approximately 170,000 in 1938, and 355,000 in 1937.

‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople indirectly involved, *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.

§ The stoppage began with the night shift on the previous day.

‖ The stoppage originally involved for the most part caulkers and their apprentices, beginning 15th August at Leith, 20th August at Grangemouth and 23rd August at Dundee. There were later sympathetic stoppages involving a few riveters, burners, welders, etc. and on 23rd September employees on new work became involved at Leith.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	**55%**
Food only	**39%**

FOOD.

At 1st October the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was slightly lower than at 1st September. The downward movement was chiefly the result of further reductions in the prices of bread, flour and potatoes, partly counterbalanced by increases in the prices of eggs and by higher prices of milk in some areas.

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 39 per cent. at 1st October, 1938, as compared with 40 per cent. at 1st September, 1938, and 43 per cent. at 1st October, 1937.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices in July, 1914, and at 1st September, and 1st October, 1938 :—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest ½d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) at 1st Oct., 1938, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Sept., 1938.	1st Oct., 1938.	July, 1914.	1st Sept., 1938.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
Beef, British—					
Ribs	0 10	1 2½	1 2½	+ 4½	—
Thin Flank ...	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 1½	—
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs	0 7½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 2½	—
Thin Flank ...	0 4½	0 5	0 5	+ 0½	—
Mutton, British—					
Legs	0 10½	1 3½	1 3½	+ 4¾	− 0½
Breast	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 1	—
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	0 6¾	0 10½	0 10½	+ 3¾	+ 0½
Breast	0 4	0 4	0 4	—	—
Bacon (streaky)* ...	0 11½	1 3½	‡1 3¾	+ 4½	—
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 2¾	1 2½	+ 4	− 0½
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5¾	0 8¾	0 8½	+ 2¾	− 0½
Tea	1 6½	2 4½	2 4½	+ 10	—
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0½	—
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 6¾	0 6¾	+ 3¼	—
Butter—					
Fresh	1 2½	1 4¾	1 4¾	+ 2¼	—
Salt	1 2½	1 3¾	1 3¾	+ 1½	—
Cheese†	0 8¾	0 10¾	0 10¾	+ 2	—
Margarine	0 7	0 6½	0 6½	− 0½	—
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 2	0 2½	+ 1	+ 0½
Potatoes per 7 lb.	0 4¾	0 6¼	0 5¾	+ 1	− 0½

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (−) at 1st October, 1938, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding General Average for 1st Sept., 1938.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Beef, British—				
Ribs	44	45	45	45
Thin Flank	14	17	15	16
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs	31	34	32	32
Thin Flank	− 3	6	2	2
Mutton, British—				
Legs	45	49	47	48
Breast	14	16	15	16
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs	56	50	53	52
Breast	− 5	6	—	−1
Bacon (streaky)*	40	39	40	40
Fish	109	92	101	102
Flour	35	38	36	39
Bread	47	48	48	52
Tea	52	56	54	54
Sugar (granulated)	26	19	22	22
Milk	91	101	96	92
Butter—				
Fresh	12	19	15	16
Salt	9	11	10	10
Cheese†	23	25	24	23
Margarine	− 5	− 9	− 7	−7
Eggs (fresh)	75	74	75	66
Potatoes	26	14	20	29
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase)	39	39	39	40

* 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.

‡ The increase in price as compared with 1st September was slight, but sufficient to alter the average, expressed to the nearest ½d.

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 October, 1938, was approximately 52 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled working-class rents (including rates) is approximately 60 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, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, 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 principal towns as to the prices of clothing bought by working-class families indicates that for articles of, as far as possible, similar quality at each date, the average increase in retail prices between July, 1914, and 1st October, 1938, was between 105 and 110 per cent. For the separate groups of items included, the percentage increases were approximately: men's suits and overcoats 80, woollen material for women's outer clothing 150–155, woollen underclothing and hosiery 135–140, cotton material for women's outer clothing 145, cotton underclothing material and hosiery 110–115, boots and shoes 95–100.

In the *fuel and light* group the prices of coal were, on the average, about 95 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas remained about 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st October, as compared with July, 1914, was about 80 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st October, 1938, is approximately **55 per cent.** over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 56 per cent. at 1st September, 1938, and 58 per cent. at 1st October, 1937.

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 pre-war standard of living of working-class families* (*i.e.*, the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). In view of the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities, it is probable that economies or readjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, the standard of living has doubtless risen in many cases in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which comprehensive statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1938.

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 1938 :—

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	77
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	68
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	67
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	55
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	48
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	43
1933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	43
1934	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	43	44	44
1935	43	42	41	39	39	40	43	43	43	45	47	47
1936	47	47	46	44	44	44	46	46	47	48	51	51
1937	51	51	51	51	52	52	55	55	55	58	60	60
1938	59	57	56	54	56	55	59	56	56	55		

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 (3½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					
	July, 1934.	July, 1935.	July, 1936.	July, 1937.	Latest figures available.	
					Rise.	Date.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	22	26	29	40	39	1938 1 Oct.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Czechoslovakia (Prague)	553	585	575	579	582	July
Egypt (Cairo)†	18	19	14	10	10	July '37
Finland‡	755	809	792	870	897	Aug.
France (Paris)	391	325	362	500	593	Aug.
„ (other towns) ...	370§	305§	352§	477§	543	May
Germany	20	23	24	25	21	Sept.
„ (Vienna) ...	0	2	0	0	—1§§	Aug.
Netherlands (Amsterdam)‖...	23¶	18¶	19¶	30	29	Aug.
Norway	33	40	45	61	63	Sept.
Portugal†	1,805	1,899	1,963	1,998‖‖	1,942	Aug.
Sweden†	25	32	35	41	45	Aug.
Switzerland	15	15	20	31	29	Aug.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.						
Australia‡‡	19	25	27	31	40	Aug.
Canada	1	3	9	17	20	Aug.
Eire	34§	40§	45§	54§	56	May
New Zealand	11	18	25	36	40	Aug.
South Africa	3	2	1	2	6	Aug.

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Country.	Items on which Computation is based.**	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					
		July, 1934.	July, 1935.	July, 1936.	July, 1937.	Latest figures available.	
						Rise.	Date.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1938.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,C,D,E	41	43	46	55	55	1 Oct.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	554	554	574	640	664	Sept.
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	593	617	609	623	648	July
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	66	73	74	80	82	July
Egypt (Cairo)...	A,B,C,D,E	27	30	30	28	31	July
Finland‡ ...	A,B,C,D,E	867	896	888	952	961	July
France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E	411††	369††	404††	530††	592	2ndQr.
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	22	24	25	26	25	Sept.
„ (Vienna)	A,B,C,D,E	4	5	4	5	3	Aug.
Netherlands (Amsterdam)‖	A,B,C,D,E	40¶	36¶	31¶	39	38	Aug.
Italy (Rome) ...	A,B,C,D,E	283	300	324	363	399	June
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	48	51	55	68	70	Sept.
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	55	56	58	62	66	July
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D	29	28	30	37	36	Aug.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.							
Australia ...	A,B,C,D,E	19††	22††	25††	28††	30	2ndQr.
Canada ...	A,B,C,D,E	22	23	26	30	34	Aug.
Eire	A,B,C,D,E	52§	56§	59§	70§	73	Aug.
New Zealand ...	A,B,C,D,E	29	33	37	47	51	Aug.
South Africa ...	A,B,C,D,E	16	16	16	18	23	Aug.

* Exceptions to this are: Finland, Italy (Rome), January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Portugal, South Africa, 1914; Egypt, Germany (other than Vienna), 1913–1914; Netherlands, 1911–1913; Belgium, April, 1914; Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all items are weighted averages for the six capital cities. The percentages are calculated, at Vienna, on prices converted at the rate of 1·44 Schilling equals one pre-war Krone, and, in the other cities or countries, on prices in the ordinary currency.

† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.
‡ The method of calculation was revised in 1937.
§ Figure for August.
‖ The figures for 1936 and subsequent years are on a revised basis.
¶ Figure for June.
** A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light; E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.
†† Figure for 3rd Quarter.
‡‡ The method of calculation was revised during the latter half of 1936.
§§ Decrease.
‖‖ Revised figure.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

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

RAILWAY SERVICE.	
Brakesmen, Goods Guards	3
Engine Drivers, Motormen	1
Firemen	1
Guards (Passenger) ...	...
Permanent Way Men ...	5
Porters	2
Shunters	2
Mechanics	...
Labourers	6
Other Grades	3
Contractors' Servants ...	...
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	23
MINES AND QUARRIES.*	
Under Coal Mines Acts:—	
Underground	48
Surface	3
Metalliferous Mines ...	...
Quarries	6
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES	57
FACTORIES.	
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass	4
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc....	4
Metal Extracting, etc. ...	...
Metal Conversion and Founding	10
Engineering, Boilermaking, etc.	3
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles, and Aircraft Manufacture ...	2
FACTORIES—*continued.*	
Shipbuilding	7
Other Metal Trades ...	1
Cotton	2
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy ...	...
Other Textile Manufacture	1
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing	1
Tanning, Currying, etc. ...	2
Food and Drink	2
General Woodwork and Furniture...	7
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	1
Rubber	...
Gas Works	4
Electric Generating Stations	1
Other Industries	1
WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937.	
Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships	5
Buildings	11
Warehouses and Railways...	...
Works of Engineering Construction	10
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT...	79
Total (excluding Seamen)	159
SEAMEN	20†
Total (including Seamen)	179

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of *cases*‡ of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during September, under the Factories Act, 1937, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 43; the total number of *deaths*‡ reported was 6.

I. Cases.

LEAD POISONING.	
Among operatives engaged in—	
Smelting of Metals	
Plumbing and Soldering	1
Shipbreaking	
Printing	1
Tinning of Metals	
Other Contact with Molten Lead	1
White and Red Lead Works	...
Pottery	1
Vitreous Enamelling	
Electric Accumulator Works	2
Paint and Colour Works ...	
India-rubber Works	
Coach and Car Painting	1
Shipbuilding	
Paint used in Other Industries	1
Other Industries ...	2
Painting of Buildings ...	2
TOTAL ...	12
OTHER POISONING	2§
ANTHRAX.	
Wool	4
EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION.	
Pitch	4
Tar	5
Oil	5
TOTAL ...	14
CHROME ULCERATION.	
Chromium Plating	11
Total, Cases	43

II. Deaths.

LEAD POISONING.	
Painting of Buildings ...	1
ANTHRAX.	
Wool	1
EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION.	
Pitch	1
Tar	2
Oil	1
TOTAL ...	4
Total, Deaths... ...	6

SHIPBUILDING: 3RD QUARTER, 1938.

ACCORDING to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns, the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of September, 1938, amounted to 885,481 tons. This was 151,592 tons less than at the end of June, 1938, and 299,154 tons less than at the end of September, 1937. The tonnage commenced during the quarter was 87,463 tons; a decrease of 69,507 tons as compared with the June quarter.

The tonnage launched during the quarter under review was 309,770 tons; an increase of 23,037 tons as compared with the previous quarter. The total horse-power of marine engines under construction or being installed on board vessels in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of September, 1938, amounted to 852,586 h.p. as compared with 901,700 h.p. in the previous quarter.

The above figures are exclusive of warships and of merchant vessels under 100 tons.

* For mines and quarries the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 1st October.
† Trading vessels, steam and motor, 19; fishing, steam and motor, 1.
‡ *Cases* include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. *Deaths* include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.
§ Viz. one mercurial, one arsenical.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

SEPTEMBER, 1938.

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during September have been received from 144* of the 146 Local Authorities which supply such information to the Department.

The returns received from these 144 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,637,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given comparisons with September, 1937, in respect of the same 144 Authorities:—

District.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Warehouses and Other Business Premises.	Churches Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings; and Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings.	Totals; and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with Sept., 1937.
ENGLAND AND WALES—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties	217,800	3,900	36,400	104,800	39,700	402,600 + 14·8
Yorkshire ...	858,900	14,000	29,600	51,500	95,600	1,049,600 — 12·3
Lancs. and Cheshire	388,300	37,000	75,500	78,700	140,600	720,100 — 17·3
North and West-Midland Counties	942,900	76,000	104,200	32,800	138,000	1,293,900 —19·2
South-Midland & Eastern Counties	280,600	9,700	8,300	68,400	14,600	381,600 — 51·5
Outer London†...	831,300	127,000	435,600	31,800	121,800	1,547,500 — 14·2
South-Eastern Counties	369,200	12,500	47,200	6,500	95,300	530,700 — 1·7
South-Western Counties	78,500	33,300	12,500	26,000	17,600	167,900 — 47·2
Wales and Mon.	94,000	8,500	1,800	64,500	40,100	208,900 — 10·2
SCOTLAND ...	324,800	7,500	17,200	106,000	118,400	573,900 — 61·3
TOTAL, Sept., 1938	4,386,300	329,400	768,300	571,000	821,700	6,876,700 — 25·1
Total, Sept., 1937	*5,596,000*	*922,600*	*669,700*	*1,009,200*	*986,300*	*9,183,800*

AUGUST 1938.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE figures were given for 144 Local Authorities in respect of plans approved during August, 1938. Returns for the latter month are now available for all of the 146 Local Authorities covered by the Department's enquiries (representing towns with a total population of 17,864,000 in 1931). The estimated cost of the buildings included in the returns was £6,446,100 compared with £9,615,600 in July, 1938, and £5,846,800 in August, 1937. Of the total for August, 1938, (which was affected by holidays) dwelling-houses accounted for £4,070,900; factories and workshops, £462,500; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises, £392,300; churches, schools and public buildings, £723,000; other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, £797,400. The *number* of dwelling-houses for which plans were approved by the 146 Authorities in August was 7,994, as compared with 10,799 in July, 1938, and 6,988 in August, 1937.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

THE Umpire is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Labour, appointed by the Crown (*see* Section 40 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935), for the purpose of determining disputed claims to benefit. His decisions‡ are final.

Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or by an Association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the leave of the Chairman of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself. The claimant may also appeal if the decision of the Court was not unanimous.

The following recent decision is of general interest:—

Case No. 3515/1938. (13.9.38).

SECTION 23 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935—CONTINUOUSLY UNEMPLOYED—DERBYSHIRE MINERS' HOLIDAY SAVINGS SCHEME—PAYMENT FOR HOLIDAYS UNDER THE SCHEME HELD TO BE PAYMENT OF WAGES IN RESPECT OF RECOGNISED HOLIDAY.

The material circumstances of this case are as stated in the following decision:—

Decision.—" On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit is disallowed in respect of the period 20th to 25th June, 1938, both dates included, which period cannot count as a period of continuous unemployment.

" Under the terms of the Derbyshire District Miners' Holiday Savings Scheme (hereinafter referred to as 'the Scheme') the claimant received on 17th June, 1938, the sum of £1, which in the Scheme is designated an 'additional sum.' The Insurance Officer has decided that the aforesaid period was one of customary holiday for the claimant and as he received payment in respect of it he is not entitled to benefit for any day within the period, nor can the period count as part of a continuous period of unemployment. The Court of Referees, to whom the claimant appealed against the Insurance Officer's decision, has (by a majority) decided that the aforesaid period was one of recognised holiday, and that in respect of it the claimant is not entitled to receive benefit but that it may count as part of a period of continuous unemployment.

" The Chief Insurance Officer has appealed against the decision of the Court of Referees in so far as it allows the period to count as part of a period of continuous unemployment.

" On the appeal of the Chief Insurance Officer two contentions have been raised by the Derbyshire Miners' Association. They are (1) that the period in question was not one of recognised holiday; and (2) that the payment of the 'additional sum' was not 'wages,' consequently Decision 6084 had no application to this case.

" Clause 1 of the Scheme reads:—' Owing to the reduction in the number of working days in consequence of exigencies of trade and the restrictive effect of the Coal Mines Scheme, it is considered desirable to group together some of those days on which employment is not or will not be available in the industry into a period of six consecutive working days (excluding Sunday) in each year during which each colliery within the district governed by the Derbyshire District Wages Board should be closed down except for necessary work of repair and maintenance. Such period is hereinafter referred to as 'the closing down period.'

" The fact that the material period is designated 'the closing down period' and not 'the holiday period' does not prevent that period being a holiday period just as the designation in the title of the Scheme 'Holiday Savings Scheme' is not conclusive that the period in respect of which payment under the Scheme was made was a holiday. To decide what was intended to be effected by the Scheme it must be read as a whole, and the decision must not be based upon the designations which the parties to the Scheme have chosen to adopt if consideration of the whole Scheme indicates that such designations are inapt (*see* Lake *v.* Campbell, 5 L.T.R., per Willes J., at page 584, and Decision 2354/38).*

" The Scheme, which is dated 29th November, 1937, was made at a time when the question of holidays with pay was of general interest in this country, and when a committee had been appointed by the Minister of Labour to investigate that subject.

" Holidays are frequently taken at a period of slackness of trade because so to do benefits both the employer and the employees. In the case of the employees the taking of a holiday at such a period may entail less loss of wages.

" Two other clauses in the Scheme were relied upon as indicating that the 'closing down period' was not a period of holiday. They were clauses 5 and 8, which read as follows:—

'5. If in the opinion of any colliery owner the state of trade or conditions at his colliery do not justify a closing down period the "additional sums" hereinbefore referred to shall be paid to the workmen at such time or times as may be decided by the colliery owner.'

'8. Any workman required by the colliery owner for necessary work of repair or maintenance or other service to continue at work during the closing down period shall nevertheless be entitled to receive the additional sum as hereinbefore mentioned.'

" With regard to clause 5, it is difficult to appreciate in the light of what is stated in clause 1 of the Scheme, and the evidence given to me relating to the coal mining industry in Derbyshire, that clause 5 would ever require to be put into operation. It is not uncommon for employees to agree to abandon for one year a recognised holiday and to work therein (see, for example, Decisions 1262† and 1099/27‡), and it is not unnatural that the employees were prepared to agree, on consideration that they received the 'additional sums' when their services were required, to forego in one year a 'closing down period' in the unlikely event of it not being practicable to allow such a period, provided they did not in that year lose the benefit of receiving the additional sums.

" Clause 8 must be read in conjunction with clause 1, 'closed down except for necessary work of repair and maintenance.' So read it means that any workman required for work of necessary repair and maintenance, or required for any service in connection with such work, shall not lose the benefit of receiving 'the additional sum.' Many colliery workers are required to render services, which cannot strictly be termed work of repair or maintenance, when such last-mentioned work only is being performed, such as pumpmen, winding enginemen and men in charge of the ventilation. Whether any grade of workman, such as maintenance men, is excluded from the general body of workmen in relation to a recognised holiday is a question of fact to be decided in each individual case (Decisions 2792/29 and 7535/31; neither reported).

" In practice it appears that a workman who is required to work during a 'closing down period,' receives the 'additional sum' and takes a holiday at a period other than the closing down period (*see* Decision 3520/38).§

" Why an insured contributor was not allowed to receive benefit during a period of recognised holiday was stated by my predecessor at a time when unemployment benefit was payable under the National Insurance Act, 1911. He said in Case 228§ (Benefit (1911) Cases), 'I do not consider that a workman has been continuously unemployed

* The outstanding returns were distributed as follows:—Lancs. and Cheshire (one); and South-Eastern Counties (one).
† Particulars are not available for the London County Council area.
‡ Selected decisions of the Umpire are published: (i) in monthly pamphlet—U.I. Code 8B. (The latest pamphlet is that for August, 1938, price 2d. net; the pamphlets are also obtainable by annual subscription of 2s. 6d. net); (ii) in annual volumes (the latest volume is that for 1936, price 3s. net); (iii) in the following special volumes:—(*a*) U.I. Code 8, containing specially selected decisions prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net); (*b*) U.I. Code 8A, containing specially selected decisions from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net); and (*c*) U.I. Code 8C, containing selected decisions from 13th March, 1930, to 31st December, 1934 (price 10s. net).
The analytical guide to Umpire's decisions (U.I. Code 7), originally published in 1930, is under revision. Certain sections of the guide have now been revised up to date and are on sale.

* *See* Vol. XVII, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 41 (Pamphlet No. 6/1938).
† Vol. I, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 318.
‡ Vol. VI, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 65 (Pamphlet No. 3/1927).
§ Not printed.

when his non-employment is due to recognised annual holidays which form part of the accepted terms of his engagement, there being the intention on the part of the workman to resume work and on the part of the employer to accept the workman's services at the termination of the holidays in the ordinary course.'

"That rule has been applied ever since Case 228 was decided, and it was well-established and well-known when the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, was passed.

"By clause 2 of the Scheme its conditions 'shall be incorporated in the District Wages Agreement and in the contract of service of each workman employed in the said district who is subject to such District Wages Agreement.' The conditions, therefore, of the Scheme in the case of the claimant 'form part of the accepted terms of his engagement.'

"Looking at the Scheme as a whole, and having regard to what I have stated above, it was, in my opinion, intended that the 'closing down period' should be a period of six consecutive days' holiday for the workmen. This period of holiday was a recognised holiday by virtue of clause 2 of the Scheme which incorporated the conditions of the Scheme in the workmen's contracts of service.

"In these circumstances, following Case 228, the claimant is not entitled to receive benefit during the closing down period at the colliery at which he was employed as it was for him a period of recognised holiday.

"The argument on the question whether 'the additional sums' were 'wages' was based largely upon the method of ascertaining the percentage to be added to the basis rates, and the effect which the inclusion of these sums in such ascertainment had upon the percentage increase.

"It is not necessary to describe in detail this method of ascertainment, which is outlined in clause 7 of the Agreement made between the Colliery Owners of the Derbyshire District (exclusive of South Derbyshire) and Representatives of the Workmen, dated 19th November, 1937. Suffice it to say that clause 10 of the Scheme provides that 'the cost of the said additional sums shall be treated and allowed as an admissible charge under the heading of "Costs of Production other than Wages."' Before the Scheme came into operation the cost of wages was not deducted from ascertained proceeds for the purpose of the aforesaid ascertainment. The effect of including the cost of the additional sums as a deduction from ascertained proceeds is to reduce the increase which thereafter will be added to the basis rates.

"The reason for including the cost of the additional sums as a deduction in the ascertainment is not far to seek, and it will be found on reference to paragraphs 71 and 72 of the Report of the Committee on Holidays with Pay (Cmd. 5724).

"The result has been that the employer provides a payment for his workpeople during a period when their services are not required, and in return therefor the workpeople are prepared to accept a lower sum as increase in their basis rate.

"I cannot distinguish 'the additional sums' paid under the Scheme from other holiday payments which have been treated as 'wages' when applying Decision 6084.*

"It is to be noted that the term 'wages' as used in the Unemployment Insurance Act is 'not used in the sense in which it is ordinarily understood,' as my predecessor pointed out in Decision 1108/27.† He was then considering the words, which now occur in section 35 (6) of the Act of 1935, 'Notwithstanding that the employment of an insured contributor has terminated, he shall not be deemed to be unemployed for the purposes of this Act during a period in respect of which he continues to receive wages.'

"The fact that the colliery owner each month pays the amount which is due from him under the Scheme into a central fund which applies such amounts to the objects of the Scheme (clause 12 of the Scheme) does not prevent the 'additional sums' being wages paid by the employer in respect of the 'closing down period' (*see* the last paragraph but two of Decision 2354/38 at page 43 of the 1938 Volume of Umpire's Decisions).

"For the above reasons I agree with the Court of Referees that the claimant is not entitled to receive benefit for the period 20th to 25th June, 1938, both dates included, but I am unable to agree with the Court that that period may be treated as a period of continuous unemployment, having regard to Decision 6084, and a long line of decisions to the like effect."

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

Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN: LOCKSMITH-FITTER, GRADE II, LONDON AND NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY.—The National Union of Railwaymen submitted a claim that a fitter, grade II, whose duties in the main were those of a locksmith, was entitled under the provisions of note I of schedule B to Award No. 728 to be regraded as fitter, grade I. The Company's contention was that the man concerned had not served apprenticeship to the fitting trade and as Award No. 728 makes no specific provision for locksmiths he was properly graded as a fitter, grade II. It was also contended that his rate of pay compared favourably with the rates laid down for locksmiths in an agreement made between the Scottish Railway Companies and various Unions, including the National Union of Railwaymen, when applying the provisions of Award No. 728 to the Scottish railways. The Court decided that the claim for regrading had not been established but suggested that the question of the man's grading and rating should be further considered by the parties in the light of the agreement referred to above.—*Award No.* 1711; dated 23rd September, 1938.

CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

TECHNICAL OFFICERS, ADMIRALTY AND AIR MINISTRY.—The Institution of Professional Civil Servants submitted a claim that technical officers employed by the Admiralty and Air Ministry, who were assimilated to the scale £275 × £18—£455 × £25—£580 × £25—£680 as from 1st January, 1935, and were on that date in receipt of salaries not exceeding £400 a year, should, at their option, either enter the new scale at £400 or remain on their then existing scale until the new scale becomes more favourable to them. The Tribunal awarded that in the special circumstances of the case the assimilation terms asked for by the applicants shall be granted.—*Award No.* 35, dated 1st September, 1938.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

SPECIAL ORDER.*

RUBBER MANUFACTURING TRADE.

The Trade Boards (Rubber Manufacturing) Order, 1938. Special Order, dated September 21, 1938, made by the Minister of Labour under Sections 1 and 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 22) and 1918 (8 and 9 Geo. 5. c. 32) to the Rubber Manufacturing Trade, and varying the Trade Boards (Toy Manufacturing) Order, 1935.

WHEREAS the Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister") is empowered under and by virtue of subsection (2) of Section 1 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, to make a Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to any specified trade to which they do not at the time apply if of opinion that no adequate machinery exists for the effective regulation of wages throughout the trade, and that accordingly, having regard to the rates of wages prevailing in the trade, or any part of the trade, it is expedient that the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, should apply to that trade:

And whereas it is provided by subsection (1) of Section 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, that a Special Order may be varied by a subsequent Special Order:

And whereas the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, do not apply to the trade specified in the Appendix to this Order, except as regards such operations as may be covered by the Trade Boards (Toy Manufacturing) Order, 1935:†

And whereas the Minister as respects the trade specified in the Appendix to this Order is of the aforesaid opinion:

Now, therefore, the Minister by virtue of the powers conferred as aforesaid and of all other powers in that behalf hereby makes the following Special Order:—

1. The Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, shall apply to the trade specified in the Appendix hereto.‡

2. The Trade Boards (Toy Manufacturing) Order, 1935, is hereby varied by the exclusion therefrom of operations falling within the trade specified in the Appendix hereto.

3.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Rubber Manufacturing) Order, 1938.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889,§ applies to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

(3) This Order shall come into force on the third day of October, 1938.

Given under the Official Seal of the Minister of Labour this twenty-first day of September, in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight.

(L.S.) T. W. PHILLIPS,
Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

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

Proposal R (57), dated 16th September, 1938, to vary the general minimum piece rates for certain classes of female homeworkers.

Objection period expires 16th November, 1938.

Paper Bag Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal P (21), dated 27th September, 1938, to vary the minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

Objection period expires 27th November, 1938.

CONFIRMING ORDER.

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

Order R (56), dated 14th September, 1938, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, general minimum piece rates, and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers in the net section of the trade, and specifying 26th September, 1938, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

REGULATIONS.

Baking Trade Board (England and Wales) District Trade Committees.

Regulations dated 6th October, 1938, made by the Minister of Labour under section 12 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of District Trade Committees for the Baking Trade Board (England and Wales).

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

NEW REGULATIONS.

THE Home Secretary has given notice that he has made the following Regulations, under the Factories Act, 1937, to have effect from 1st October:—

The Florists (Overtime) Regulations, 1938, modifying the provisions of section 73 of the Act, as to overtime, to meet seasonal or other pressure of work. Copies of these Regulations can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (1½d. post-free).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—*Acreage and production of crops, number of live stock and of agricultural workers, and output and prices of agricultural produce in England and Wales. Agricultural Statistics,* 1937. *Vol.* LXXII. *Part* I. Ministry of Agriculture. [S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.]

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION.—*Final report on the fifth census of production* (1935). *Part* I. *The textile, leather and clothing trades.* Board of Trade. [S.O. publication; price 7s. 6d.]

CHOICE OF CAREERS.—*Choice of Career Series:* No. 13 (revised). *Insurance.* Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publication; price 3d.]

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—*Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year* 1937. *Part* I. *General.* [H.C. 150; price 9d.]

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.—*Industrial Accident Statistics.* Studies and Reports, Series N (Statistics) No. 22. [Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price 4s.]

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.—*The I.L.O. Year Book.* 1937–38. International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1938; price 10s. 6d.]

LABOUR COURTS.—*Labour Courts. An International survey of judicial systems for the settlement of disputes.* Studies and Reports, Series A (Industrial Relations) No. 40. [Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price 5s.]

MINING.—*Seventeenth annual report of the Secretary for Mines for the year ended 31st December,* 1937, *and thirtieth annual report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines.* Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 4s.]

POOR RELIEF.—(i) *Return showing the number of persons in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales on the night of the 1st day of January,* 1938. Ministry of Health. [H.C. 162; price 9d.] (ii) *Persons in receipt of poor relief (England and Wales), April–June,* 1938. Ministry of Health. [S.O. publication; price 6d.]

RAILWAY STAFF.—*Return of staff employed by the railway companies of Great Britain and of staff employed by the London Passenger Transport Board in connexion with their railways, during the week ended 12th March,* 1938, *compared with the week ended 13th March,* 1937. (A) *Number of persons employed.* (B) *Rates of pay and average weekly salary or wage of, and average weekly payments to, certain selected grades.* Ministry of Transport. [S.O. publication; price 1s.]

TRADE UNIONS.—*Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year* 1937. *Part* 4. *Trade Unions.* [S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, SEPTEMBER, 1938.

ADMIRALTY.

Adaptors: British Mechanical Productions, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Air Blower Units:** Broom & Wade, Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Air Compressing Equipment:** G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow; Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich; Alley & MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Gear: W. H. Allen Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford; Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Alternators, Motor:** Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—**Amplifiers:** G.B. Equipments, Ltd., London, W.—**Avometer Testing Sets:** Automatic Coil Winder & Electrical Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Bacon, Tinned:** C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—**Batteries:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Ever Ready Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., London, N.; Hellesens, Ltd., London, N.—**Bedsteads:** Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; J. & J. Taunton, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bells, Watch:** Gillett & Johnston, Ltd., Croydon; John Roby, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Binoculars, Cleaning of:** A. Kershaw & Son, Leeds.—**Boards, Control and Supply:** Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Boards, Ply:** Tyne Plywood Works, Ltd., Willington Quay; Aeronautical & Panel Plywood Co., Ltd., London, E.; Venesta, Ltd., London, E. Sub-Contractors for Veneers: John Wright & Sons (Veneers), Ltd., London, E.—**Boards, Receiving:** Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Boilers:** Cochran & Co. (Annan), Ltd., Annan; Farrar Boilerworks, Ltd., Newark.—**Bottle Rack Stowage:** Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Boxes, Cap:** F. Wilkes & Sons, Wolverhampton.—**Boxes, Cell and Battery:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Watkins Sporne & Co., London, S.E.—**Boxes, Junction:** Carron Co., Carron.—**Boxes, Relay:** A. 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* Vol. III, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 3 (Pamphlet No. 36).
† Vol. VI, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 66 (Pamphlet No. 3/1927).

* *Statutory Rules and Orders,* 1938, No. 1159. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d., post free).
† *Statutory Rules and Orders,* 1935, No. 365. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d., post free).
‡ The Appendix is identical with the "Appendix to Draft Special Order" printed on page 331 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.
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Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Alfred Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Knives, Clasp :** Harrison Bros. & Howson, Sheffield; Joseph Allen & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Joseph Rodgers & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Lard :** C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—**Lathes :** Ward, Haggas & Smith, Ltd., Keighley; John Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone; Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax; Churchill-Redman, Ltd., Halifax; Dean, Smith & Grace, Ltd., Keighley; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Motors : Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto, Ltd., Manchester; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford. Sub-Contractors for Control Gear : Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Brookhirst Switchgear Co., Ltd., Chester. 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Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; Turner & Jarvis, Ltd., Leicester.—**Jackets, Life :** Speedings, Ltd., Sunderland.—**Jackets, Markers :** Sunderland Mantle & Gown Co., Ltd., Sunderland.—**Jacks, Lifting :** Ernest Lake, Ltd., Bishops Stortford.—**Kettles, Camp :** F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Lamps, Brazing :** Monitor Oil Appliances, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lathes :** Colchester Lathe Co., Colchester; A. C. Wickman, Ltd., Coventry; Oldfield & Schofield Co., Ltd., Halifax; Graham & Normanton, Ltd., Halifax; J. I. Hepburn, Ltd., Canada; Abinere & N.S., Ltd., London; Drummond (Sales), Ltd., Birmingham; J. B. Corrie & Co., Ltd., London; J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lead, Pig :** H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Lifts :** Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Linoleum :** Jas. Williamson & Son, Ltd., Lancaster.—**Locomotives :** J. Fowler & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Magneto Switchboard :** General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Masks, Respirator :** Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham; Ferguson Skiers & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland.—**Mats, Rubber :** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Maul Leads :** Rudders & Paynes, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Milling Machines :** J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; A. C. Wickman, Ltd., Coventry; A. Hervert, Ltd., Coventry; Midgley & Sutcliffe, Leeds; J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley; Webster & Bennett, Ltd., Coventry; J. Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Milnrow.—**Motor Cycles :** Triumph Engineering Co., Ltd., Coventry; Associated Motor Cycles, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Motor Ship :** Cochrane & Sons, Ltd., Selby.—**Nails, etc. :** Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Cardiff; Hall & Rice, Ltd., West Bromwich; Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington.—**Packs :** Blackman Leather Goods Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Paddles :** Saro Laminated Wood Products, Ltd., Isle of Wight.—**Padlocks :** H. Harrison & Sons, Ltd., Willenhall.—**Pans, Frying :** S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Pins, Tent, Wood :** D. Vanderstegen, Reading; F. W. Page, Henley on Thames.—**Plating :** Newton Chambers & Co., Sheffield.—**Pliers :** Tools & Instruments (Highgate, Ltd.), Birmingham; Exors. of J. Hughes, Warrington.—**Pneumatic Hammers :** B. & S. Massey, Ltd., Manchester.—**Pneumatic Saw Spares :** Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., Ltd., Fraserburgh.—**Poles :** C. White, Bromley; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.—**Pontoons and Parts :** Shipyard, Ltd., E. Cowes; C. L. Jones, London; Ranalah, Ltd., London; Saro Laminated Wood Products, Ltd., E. Cowes.—**Posts, Picketing :** Jones & Leach, Ltd., Newtown, N. Wales; Rudders & Paynes, Ltd., Birmingham; R. Groom, Sons & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Shropshire.—**Presses :** Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds; Cardiff Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Cardiff; Oldfield & Schofield Co., Ltd., Halifax; Wilkins & Mitchell, Darlaston; Taylor & Challen, Ltd., Birmingham; Hydraulic Engineering Co., Ltd., Chester.—**Press Tools :** Omes, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Pullthroughs, Cords :** W. James & Co., Bridport.—**Pumping Sets :** Variable Speed Gear, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Pumps :** Harland Engineering Co., Ltd., Alloa; Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., Reading.—**Rags, Cotton :** S. D. 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Smith (Milnrow), Ltd., Rochdale.—**Shirts :** Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.; McArthur Beattie & Co., Ltd., Warrington; F. Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Shot Blasting Machines :** J. W. Jackman & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Shovels :** E. & W. Lucas, Ltd., Dronfield.—**Socks, Worsted :** M. C. Forster, Clay & Ward, Ltd., Kegworth.—**Solution Plant :** S. Briggs & Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.—**Springs :** West Bromwich Spring Co., Ltd., W. Bromwich; Hill & Jackman, W. Bromwich; J. Brockhouse & Co., Ltd., W. Bromwich; A. G. Wild & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel :** Steel, Peech & Tozer, Rotherham; Samuel Fox & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Hall & Pickles, Ltd., Sheffield; South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Guest Keen & Baldwins Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot; Langley Forge Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington; English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield; Clyde Alloy Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Brown Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield; Sanderson Bros. & Newbould, Ltd., Sheffield; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett; London Works (Barlows), Ltd., Oldbury; Andrew Toledo, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel Cabinets :** Roneo, Ltd., Romford.—**Steel Doors :** General Constructional & Engineering Co. (Bedford & Son), Ltd., London, E.—**Steel Forgings :** J. Brockhouse & Co., Ltd., W. Bromwich; Smethwick Drop Forgings, Ltd., Smethwick; English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel Sheet Piling :** British Steel Piling Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Steel Wardrobes :** G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London.—**Steelwork :** P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steelyards :** C. W. Brecknell, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Stoneware Fittings :** Hatherware, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Storage Tanks :** Widnes Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Widnes; T. & C. Clark & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Stoves :** Monitor Oil Appliances, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Switches :** British Sangamo Co., Ltd., Enfield.—**Tables :** Papworth Industries, Cambridge; Minty, Ltd., Oxford; C. Plowman, London; Tan Sad, Ltd., Tipton; Harland & Wolff, Ltd., London, E.; Heaton Tabb & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Tanks, Camel :** C. Butterfield & Co., London.—**Telephone Sets :** Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Tent Parts :** Alma & Cranmore Tube Co., Ltd., Wednesbury; Accles & Pollock, Ltd., Oldbury; B. B. Price, Ltd., Halesowen.—**Test Benches :** Crypton Equipment, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Theodolites :** E. R. Watts & Son, Ltd., London, S.E.; Cooke, Troughton & Simms, Ltd. York.—**Tin Ingot :** Batchelor Robinson & Co., Ltd., Llanelly.—**Tins, Mess :** N. C. Joseph, Ltd., Stratford-on-Avon.—**Tooling Equipment :** H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Tools :** Dashwood Engineering, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Tractors :** Wingrove & Rogers, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Trailers :** Wingham, Martin Walters, London.—**Trestles, Forms, etc. :** Fosters Sawmills, Boxmoor; Duncan Tucker (Tottenham), Ltd., London.—**Troughing Steel :** Motherwell Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—**Trucks :** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tubes, Steel :** Weldless Steel Tube Co., Ltd., Wednesfield.—**Tyres :** Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Brentford; India Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Inchinnan; Goodyear Tyre & Rubber

Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Dunlop Rubber Co., Birmingham.—**Valves, W.T.:** Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., Mitcham; A. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; General Electric Co., Ltd., Hammersmith.—**Vices:** Steel Nut & Joseph Hampton, Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Washers, Dermatine:** Dermatine Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Web, Drab:** G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley.—**Webbing, Elastic:** Clutsom & Kemp, Ltd., Coalville.—**Webbing Silk:** Dalton Barton & Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Weighbridge:** W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Welding Plant:** J. H. Holmes & Co., Ltd., Hebburn-on-Tyne.—**Winch:** Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead; Trewhella Bros. Prop., Ltd., Smethwick and Australia.—**Wireless Sets and Parts:** Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford; Aladdin Radio Industries, Ltd., Greenford.—**Zinc:** H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C. **Buildings and Works Services:** Biggin Hill—Erection of Pattern Shop and Store: William Harbrow, London, S.E. Woolwich—Connaught Barracks.—Alterations to Cookhouse, etc.: W. Harris, Ltd., London, E. Redford and Glencorse—Road Repairs: H. V. Smith & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Chatham—Southill Barracks—Ovens: Baker, Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough. Aldershot—Alterations to Married Officers' Quarters: Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth. Compressed Air Installation: Broom & Wade, Bucks, Aldershot—Buller Barracks—Conversion of Wheelers' Shop into Offices: G. Kemp Stroud & Co., Ltd., Aldershot. Newcastle—Levelling and Re-turfing Recreation Ground: Maxwell M. Hart & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Chilwell—Addition of New Wing to Building: C. & H. Reedman, Long Eaton. Catterick—Periodical Painting: W. Palmer (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds. Lydd—Vehicle Track: A. O. Laird, Ltd., London, W.C. Dover—Periodical Services: C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Derby. Isle of Wight—Caretakers' Quarters: J. Ball & Sons, Cowes. Bulford—Provision of Lavatory Basins: James & Crokerell, Durrington. Branston—Clothing to Shed: Geo. Hodges & Son, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent. Feltham—Erection of Block: R. Corben & Son, Ltd., Maidstone. Bovington—Erection of Boiler House: G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., Bristol. Wrexham—Sanitary Annexes, etc.: E. E. Coleman, Ltd., Sale. Warley—Officers' Mess: Hosking & Son (Essex), Ltd., Rayleigh. Extensions to Parade Ground, etc., Strensall: W. & J. Glossop, Ltd., York. Extension of M.T. Garages at Bulford: W. F. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Roadways, Paths, etc., at Royal Gunpowder Factory: Wm. F. Rees, Ltd., London, S.W. 56 Men Barrack Block at Copthorne Barracks, Shrewsbury: E. E. Coleman, Ltd., Sale. Regimental Institute, Canterbury: W. W. Marton, Ramsgate. Erection of Civilian Quarters, Yantlet, Isle of Grain: R. Corben & Son, Ltd., Maidstone. Erection of Married Officers' Quarters, Larkhill: Building & Public Works Construction Co., Ltd., Swindon. Central Boiler and Steam Mains, Guadaloupe Barracks, Bordon: Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Reconstruction of Married Soldiers' Quarters, Marlborough Lines, Aldershot: H. W. Fish, Godalming. Classification Range and Appurtenant Buildings at Whipperdale, Catterick Camp: Pearson & Blackwell (Doncaster), Ltd., Doncaster. Boiler House, Delhi Barracks, Tidworth: G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., Bristol. Erection of Steelwork at Hilsea, Portsmouth: Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd., Chepstow. Steel Foundations for Workshop at Warminster: Braithwaite & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., Newport. Cookhouse, etc., at Fenham Barracks, Newcastle-on-Tyne: Middleton & Co. (Blackpool), Ltd., Blackpool. Clothing to Standard Garage at Castle Barracks, Dover: Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth. Cookhouse, etc., Omagh: William Dowling, Ltd., Belfast. Artificers' Work, Fort George, Inverness: Donald C. Stewart, Aberdeen. Heating Equipment, Clayton Barracks: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Sanitary Annexes at Shrewsbury: E. E. Coleman, Ltd., Sale. Auxiliary Buildings in Northern Command, Group E.: Piggott Bros. & Co., Ltd., London. Installation of Underground Mains, Feltham: Anderson Angell & Co., Ltd., London. Heating Heavy Repair Workshop, Chilwell: Chase & Co., London. Heating Services at Copthorne Barracks, Shrewsbury: William Frear, Ltd., Leicester. Erection of M.T. Garages, Beaumont Barracks, Aldershot: Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham. Erection of M.T. Garages, etc., Southsea Castle: John Hunt, Ltd., Gosport. Married Soldiers' Quarters, Chilwell: John H. Brough & Co. (Builders), Ltd., Beeston. Bunks, Marlborough Lines, Aldershot: Haymills (Contractors), Ltd., London. Ancillary Buildings, Strensall: Joseph Parks & Sons, Northwich. Lecture Room Block, R.A.C.S., Aldershot: Lee Bros. (Aldershot), Ltd., Aldershot. Ancillary Buildings in Northern Command: Leightons (Contractors), Ltd., Potters Bar. Glazing Work at Royal Arsenal and Dockyard, R.G.P.F., R.S.A.F. and R.O.F., Nottingham: Mellowes & Co., Ltd., Sheffield. Laboratory at Royal Arsenal, J. Mowlen & Co., Ltd., London. 30 yards range at Dorchester: Staverton Builders, Ltd., Totnes.

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(Rochester & Bedford), Ltd., Rochester.—**Aircraft Accessories, Equipment Spares and Tests:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Aircraft Equipment and Spares:** Handley-Page, Ltd., London, N.W. —**Aircraft Modifications, Repairs and Spares:** A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Aircraft Modifications and Spares:** Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—**Aircraft Modifications, Spares and Work on:** Phillips & Powis Aircraft, Ltd., Reading.—**Aircraft Parts:** Blackburn Aircraft, Ltd., Brough.—**Aircraft Parts and Spares:** Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes.—**Aircraft Spares:** Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote; Aircraft Components, Ltd., Cheltenham.—**Aircraft Spares and Work on:** Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—**Aircraft Tests:** Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton.—**Aircraft Tools:** Dobson & Barlow, Ltd., Bolton.—**Aircraft Work on:** General Aircraft, Ltd., Feltham; Percival Aircraft, Ltd., Luton.—**Airscrews:** Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware; Horden-Richmond Aircraft, Ltd., Chesham.—**Airscrew Equipment:** Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Airscrew Test:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Anchorages, Observers:** A. 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Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; Wilkins, & Denton (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; Coxton Shoe Co., Ltd., Rushden.—**Box, Marker Sea Aluminium:** Jewson & Sons, Ltd., Norwich.—**Boxes, Bifurcating:** Phœnix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Boxes, Tool:** Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich.—**Brackets, Wing Tip Flare:** Farmer & Son, Coventry.—**Buttons, Push:** Clang, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Cable, Electric:** Concordia Electric Co., Ltd., Long Eaton.—**Cable, Kite Balloon:** British Ropes, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cable, Telephone and Boxes:** Connolly's (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester.—**Calibrators:** Siebe Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Calipers, Vernier:** Buck & Hickman, Ltd., London, E.—**Caps, Field Service:** L. 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Korect Depth Gauge Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Ferranti, Ltd., Oldham; Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E.; S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—**Indicators, Course and Height:** W. G. Pye & Co., Ltd., Cambridge.—**Indicators, Engine Speed:** S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.; Nalder Bros. & Thompson, Ltd., London, E.; Cooper-Stewart Engineering Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Indicators, Wind:** Adam, Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Insulators:** Lorival Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Southall; Clang, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Labels:** Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Ladders:** W. C. 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