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August

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# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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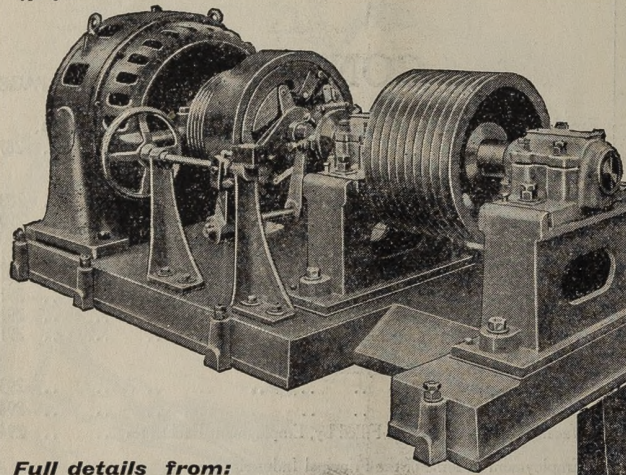
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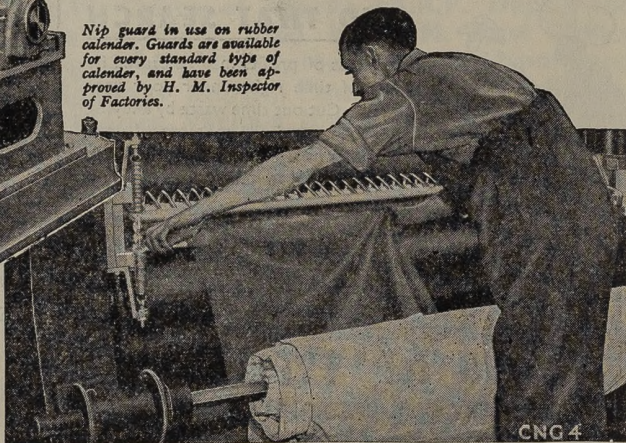
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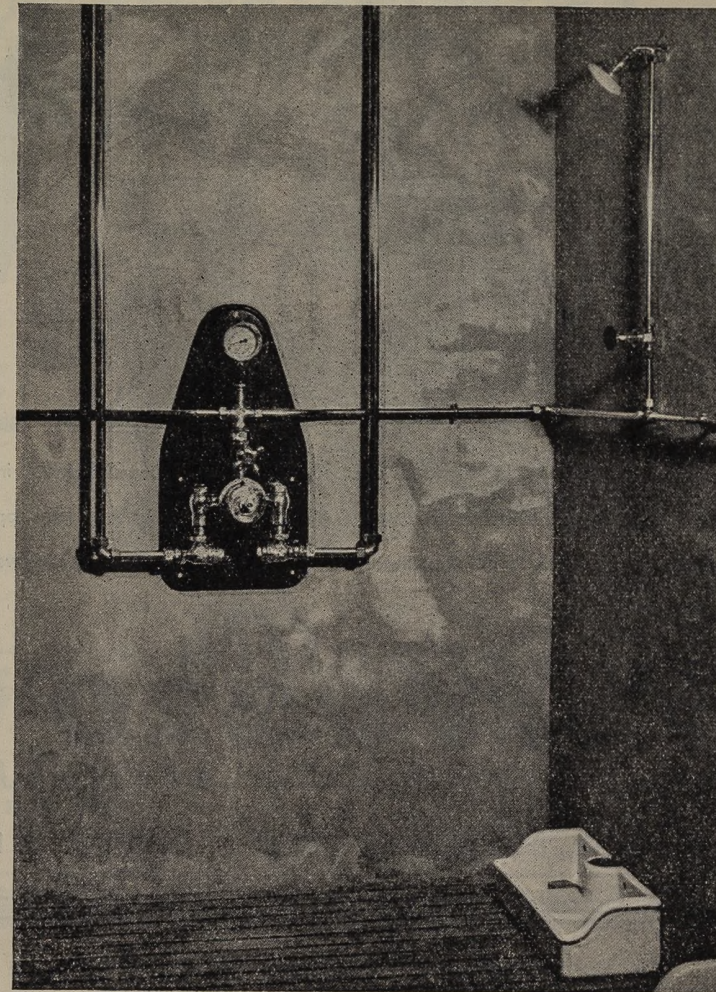
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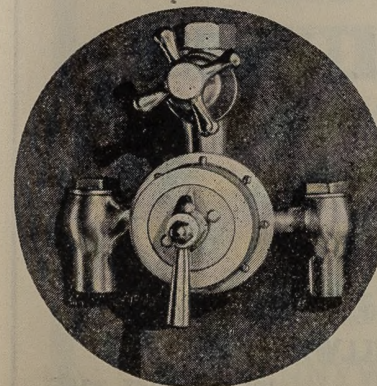
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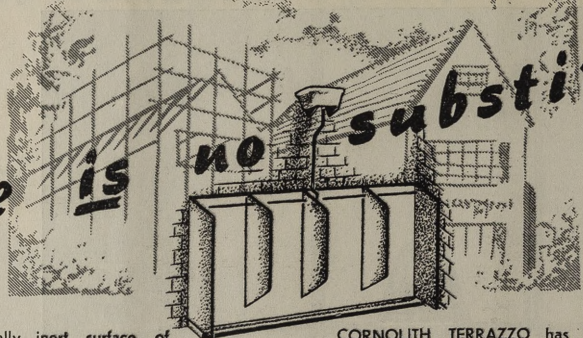
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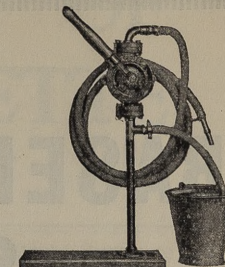
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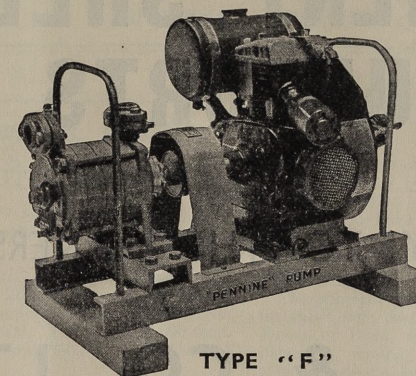
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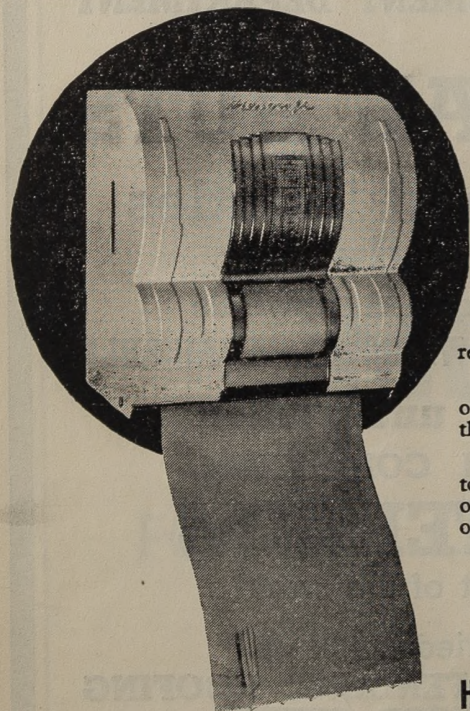
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# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. XLVII.—No. 8.]

AUGUST, 1939.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.]

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

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement between 12th June and 10th July.

*Insured Persons in Work.*—It is provisionally estimated that at 10th July, 1939, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,912,000. This was 102,000 more than at 12th June, 1939, and 656,000 more than at 18th July, 1938.

*Numbers Wholly Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).*—At 10th July, 1939, there were 1,013,636 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 85,157 less than at 12th June, 1939, and 230,825 less than at 18th July, 1938.

*Numbers Temporarily Stopped.*—At 10th July, 1939, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 190,364 persons who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. This was 5,261 less than at 12th June, 1939, and 277,409 less than at 18th July, 1938.

*Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment*—At 10th July, 1939, there were on the registers in Great Britain, 52,424 unemployed persons who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. This was 2,737 less than at 12th June, 1939, and 8,458 less than at 18th July, 1938.

*Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.*—The total of 1,256,424 persons on the registers at 10th July, 1939, included 634,151 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 462,474 persons with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 28,015 persons with applications for benefit or allowances under consideration and 131,784 other persons, of whom 27,449 were under 16 years of age.

*Percentages Unemployed.*—Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 10th July, 1939, was 8.8, as compared with 9.4 at 12th June, 1939, and 12.5 at 18th July, 1938. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 9.1 at 10th July, 1939, 9.7 at 12th June, 1939, and 12.9 at 18th July, 1938. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 3.9, 4.2 and 4.3 respectively.

*Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.*—The improvement in employment was most marked in the distributive trades, the cotton and wool industries, textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, engineering, shipbuilding and repairing, the iron and steel industries and metal goods manufacture, hotel and boarding house service, the transport industries, printing and bookbinding, bread, biscuit, cake, etc. making and certain other food industries, agriculture and horticulture, and furniture manufacture.

On the other hand, employment declined in the tailoring and dressmaking and millinery industries.

### WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in July are estimated to have resulted in an increase of about £11,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 202,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £20,500 in those of 291,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were increased were coal miners in Northumberland and the Forest of Dean, workpeople employed in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing industries, timeworkers employed in the electrical cable making industry, and machine-made paper makers.

The decreases mainly affected coal miners in Lancashire and Cheshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Cannock Chase, North Staffordshire and Scotland.

The changes so far reported in the seven completed months of 1939 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about £122,500 a week in the full-time wages of 1,412,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of £29,000 in those of 291,000 workpeople.\*

### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st August 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 July, 1939, and 56 per cent. at 2nd August, 1938. For food only the corresponding percentage at 1st August, 1939, was 37, as compared with 39 at 1st July, 1939, and 41 at 2nd August, 1938.

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 July was 74. In addition, 13 disputes which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workpeople involved in these 87 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was 34,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in July was about 134,000 working days.

\* Of the 291,000 workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in July, the great majority, mostly coal miners, had received increases of greater or equal amounts during the earlier months of 1939.





The Governing Body decided that a meeting of the International Public Works Committee should be convened in 1940 at a date to be fixed later to consider the information to be submitted by States Members in accordance with International Labour Recommendation No. 50 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1939, page 48).

The Governing Body decided in principle to set up a Permanent Committee on Migration for Settlement as had been proposed by a Conference of Experts on the subject which had met in March, 1938. It instructed the Office to continue the study of the international financial problems involved in the development of migration for settlement and to submit proposals for convening the first meeting of the Committee as soon as the stage reached in this study and other circumstances made it possible to contemplate such a meeting.

The Governing Body decided to call a meeting of the Unemployment Committee at the beginning of 1940 to consider the reports which had been received from Governments on the application of Recommendation No. 45 concerning Unemployment among Young Persons. Experts on this subject would be specially invited to attend the meeting of the Committee.

The Governing Body decided to call a meeting of the Permanent Agricultural Committee for 30th October, 1939.

The Governing Body considered the reports presented by the Emergency Committee which had been set up to consider the policy to be followed by the International Labour Organisation in the event of any future international crisis. These reports were adopted unanimously by the Governing Body and it was decided that a communication on the subject should be made to the International Labour Conference in order that the decisions reached in so far as they were of general interest might be made known. This communication was made. It referred to the approval which had been expressed by many States of the previous decision of the Governing Body that the International Labour Organisation should endeavour to function as completely as possible if an international crisis should intervene and even if such a crisis should unfortunately develop into war. The communication also contained a series of preliminary observations on the possible functions of the Organisation in war time.

#### TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

The twenty-fifth Session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from 8th to 28th June, 1939. At the Conference 46 States were represented by 86 Government delegates, 34 Employers' delegates and 34 Workers' delegates with a total of 198 advisers.

Mr. Edmond Schulthess, Swiss Government delegate to the Conference, was elected President of the Conference, and Mr. Langstone (New Zealand), Mr. Harriman (United States) and Mr. Jouhaux (France), Vice Presidents.

The delegates representing the United Kingdom were Mr. F. W. Leggett, C.B., Under Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and Mr. E. G. Savage, C.B., Senior Chief Inspector of the Board of Education, while Mr. G. Myrddin Evans, Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of Labour, was a substitute delegate. Sir John Forbes Watson, Director of the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations and Mr. J. Hallsworth, General Secretary of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers and Chairman of the Trades Union Congress General Council, were delegates representing employers and workpeople respectively. Mr. Ernest Brown, M.P., Minister of Labour, and Mr. A. T. Lennox Boyd, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, were both present during part of the Conference. Mr. Brown in his speech on the Director's Report referred to various economic questions, to the questions of discrimination against elderly workers, vocational training and holidays with pay, and in particular to the problem of the standard of living. He instanced, as concrete evidence of the value of measures of social legislation, the improvement in the physique and health of the population of Great Britain as revealed by the medical examination of the young men now registered for compulsory military training.

The principal items on the agenda of the Conference were:

- (1) Technical and vocational education and apprenticeship.
- (2) Regulation of contracts of employment of indigenous workers.
- (3) Recruiting, placing and conditions of labour (equality of treatment) of migrant workers.
- (4) Regulation of hours of work and rest periods of professional drivers (and their assistants) of vehicles engaged in road transport.
- (5) Generalisation of the reduction of hours of work in industry, commerce and offices.
- (6) Reduction of hours of work in coal mines.

As regards items (5) and (6), the Conference decided, in view of the exceptional circumstances prevailing at a time when a large number of countries found themselves obliged to carry out extensive programmes of armament and national defence, not to proceed to the consideration of draft Conventions or Recommendations, but to invite the Governing Body to place the questions on the agenda of a later session. In the case of item 5, this decision was reached in the opening stages of the Conference and no Committee was appointed. In the case of item 6, a Committee was appointed and the decision not to proceed to consider a draft Convention was taken by the Conference on the recommendation of the Committee.

Separate committees were appointed to deal with the remaining subjects. These were on the agenda of the last Conference for first discussion, and it was the business of the Conference this year to consider the adoption of draft Conventions and Recommendations.

#### Item 1. Technical and vocational education and apprenticeship.

The Conference adopted, by 110 votes to nil in both cases, a recommendation concerning vocational training, and a recommendation concerning apprenticeship.

#### Item 2. Regulation of contracts of employment of indigenous workers.

The Conference adopted the following draft Conventions and Recommendations:—

- (a) Draft Convention concerning the regulation of written contracts of employment of indigenous workers, by 101 votes to nil.
- (b) Draft Convention concerning penal sanctions for breaches of contracts of employment by indigenous workers, by 95 votes to 22.
- (c) Recommendation concerning the maximum length of written contracts of employment of indigenous workers, by 94 votes to 16.
- (d) Recommendation concerning labour inspectorates for indigenous workers, by 94 votes to 2.

#### Item 3. Recruiting, placing and conditions of labour (equality of treatment) of migrant workers.

The Conference adopted by 110 votes to nil a draft Convention concerning the recruitment, placing and conditions of labour of migrants for employment. The Conference also adopted two Recommendations as follows:—

- (a) Recommendation concerning the recruitment, placing and conditions of labour of migrants for employment, by 103 votes to nil.
- (b) Recommendation concerning co-operation between States relating to the recruitment, placing and conditions of labour of migrants for employment by 107 votes to nil.

#### Item 4. Regulation of hours of work and rest periods of professional drivers (and their assistants) of vehicles engaged in road transport.

The Conference adopted the following draft Convention and Recommendations:—

- (a) Draft Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work and rest periods in road transport, by 88 votes to 18.
- (b) Recommendation concerning individual control books in road transport, by 85 votes to 20.
- (c) Recommendation concerning the regulation of night work in road transport, by 81 votes to 23.
- (d) Recommendation concerning the methods of regulating hours of work in road transport, by 81 votes to 21.
- (e) Recommendation concerning rest periods of professional drivers of private vehicles, by 72 votes to 21.

#### Other business before the Conference.

The annual report of the Director was submitted to the Conference and as usual a number of speeches of a general character were delivered in connection with this item of the agenda. The Director replied to the debate.

The reports received by the International Labour Office during the year on the application of Conventions by States which had ratified them were considered by a specially appointed Committee which had before it the Report of the Committee of Experts appointed by the Governing Body. The report of the Conference Committee was adopted by the Conference without opposition.

The Standing Orders Committee of the Conference considered certain constitutional questions, and all their proposals were adopted by the Conference with the exception of one, relating to a proposal to insert in all future Conventions a new article enabling their obligations to be accepted on behalf of certain territories attached to Members of the Organisation. This was referred back to the Governing Body for further consideration and report to the next Conference.

Another constitutional question which arose during the Conference related to the proposed inclusion in the draft Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work and rest periods in road transport of an Article permitting Federal States to ratify the Convention in respect not of all the workers coming within its scope but of certain specified classes of those workers only. After careful examination by a specially appointed sub-Committee it was decided not to proceed with this proposal but instead a Resolution was submitted to the Conference and approved by it requesting the Governing Body to undertake a study of the position of Federal States as regards ratification of Conventions and to submit a report to the twenty-sixth session of the Conference.

In accordance with a view which had been expressed by the British Government representative on the Governing Body, one afternoon during the Conference was left free for an informal discussion, which any Member of the Conference who was interested was invited to attend. The subject discussed was minimum wage fixing machinery. A considerable number of delegates and advisers attended the discussion and an interesting and useful exchange of views and experience resulted.

## EMPLOYMENT IN JULY: GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement between 12th June and 10th July. The improvement was most marked in the distributive trades, the cotton and wool industries, textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, engineering, ship building and repairing, the iron and steel industries and metal goods manufacture, hotel and boarding house service, the transport industries, printing and bookbinding, bread, biscuit, cake, etc. making and certain other food industries, agriculture and horticulture, and furniture manufacture. On the other hand, employment declined in the tailoring and dressmaking and millinery industries.

In the hosiery trade employment showed a further improvement and was very good; shortages of skilled labour were reported from many districts. Employment continued fair in the lace trade and fairly good in the silk and artificial silk industries. There was a decline in the linen trade and employment was slack, but it improved slightly in the jute trade. Employment continued to improve in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades and was moderate; short-time working, however, continued in many areas.

**Clothing Trades.**—Employment in the tailoring trades showed a seasonal decline in many areas and was fair on the whole. In the dressmaking and millinery trades also there was a seasonal decline in most districts, but employment generally was fairly good. In the shirt and collar trades employment declined in some areas, but remained good in London, the Midlands and the North-West. It was stated that there were shortages of machinists and other skilled workers in the tailoring, dressmaking and shirt and collar trades at certain centres in London, Glasgow and Lancashire. In the glove trade employment continued to improve, with less short-time working; a shortage of skilled workers was reported from Barnstaple. The corset trade showed improvement at some centres and employment on the whole continued good. In the hat trade employment was fair in most areas except Luton; in that area employment declined during the first half of the month, but subsequently showed a gradual improvement.

In the boot and shoe industry employment at 10th July showed little change on the whole as compared with 12th June; it was better than a year ago.

**Leather Trades.**—Employment in the leather trades continued to improve and was good on the whole in all sections; shortages of female workers were reported from certain Midland and London centres.

**Building, Woodworking, etc.**—In the building industry employment showed a decline in the decorating branch, but an improvement in some other occupations, and was good on the whole. In individual occupations it was good with carpenters, bricklayers, masons and plumbers, and moderate with slaters and tilers, plasterers and painters. In brick manufacture, employment in July continued fairly good.

Employment in the furnishing trades again showed a slight improvement and was fairly good; with millawyers employment continued to improve and was good; with coachbuilders it remained good.

**Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.**—In the paper-making and printing industries employment showed an improvement and was good on the whole. It also improved with bookbinders.

**Pottery and Glass.**—In the pottery industry employment showed a slight improvement at 10th July, but was still slack on the whole. In the bottle-making section of the glass trades employment showed a further slight improvement and was fair generally; in other sections also it improved and was fairly good.

**Fishing.**—Employment improved in July in all sections of the fishing industry; a shortage of trawl hands was reported from Aberdeen.

**Dock Labourers and Seamen.**—Employment with dock labourers at 10th July showed a slight improvement as compared with 12th June. There was also a further slight improvement in employment among seamen, and shortages of deck hands were again reported from several ports.

#### NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS AT 10TH JULY, 1939.

An analysis is given below of the numbers of unemployed:— on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 10th July, 1939 persons

	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.		
GREAT BRITAIN.				
Men ... ..	783,028	120,259	50,572	953,859
Boys ... ..	24,538	2,502	111	27,151
Women ... ..	179,942	64,256	1,732	245,930
Girls ... ..	26,128	3,347	9	29,484
Total ... ..	1,013,636	190,364	52,424	1,256,424
Decrease (—) as compared with 12th June, 1939 ... ..	85,157	5,261	2,737	93,155
18th July, 1938 ... ..	230,825	277,409	8,458	516,692
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.				
Men ... ..	824,449	122,192	52,698	999,339
Boys ... ..	26,625	2,562	113	29,300
Women ... ..	195,934	68,718	1,747	266,399
Girls ... ..	27,364	3,723	9	31,096
Total ... ..	1,074,372	197,195	54,567	1,326,134
Decrease (—) as compared with 12th June, 1939 ... ..	84,880	3,050	3,175	91,105
18th July, 1938 ... ..	255,235	284,799	8,915	548,949

\* The estimates of the numbers in employment at all the dates mentioned include persons insured under the Agricultural Scheme and also persons in certain classes of domestic employments which became insurable in April, 1938.

† See footnote \* in first column on page 295.

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the percentages\* unemployed at 10th July, 1939, among insured persons, aged 16-64, in each of the areas into which the United Kingdom is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Labour Exchanges Act and the Unemployment Insurance Acts.

Table with 10 columns: Division, Males, Females, Total for General and Agricultural Schemes, and Males, Females, Total for Agricultural Scheme.

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

(1) NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED ON REGISTERS.

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

Table with columns for Date, Men 18 and over, Boys 14-17, Women 18 and over, Girls 14-17, Total 14 and over, and Great Britain and Northern Ireland Total 14 and over.

(2) PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AMONG INSURED PERSONS.

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

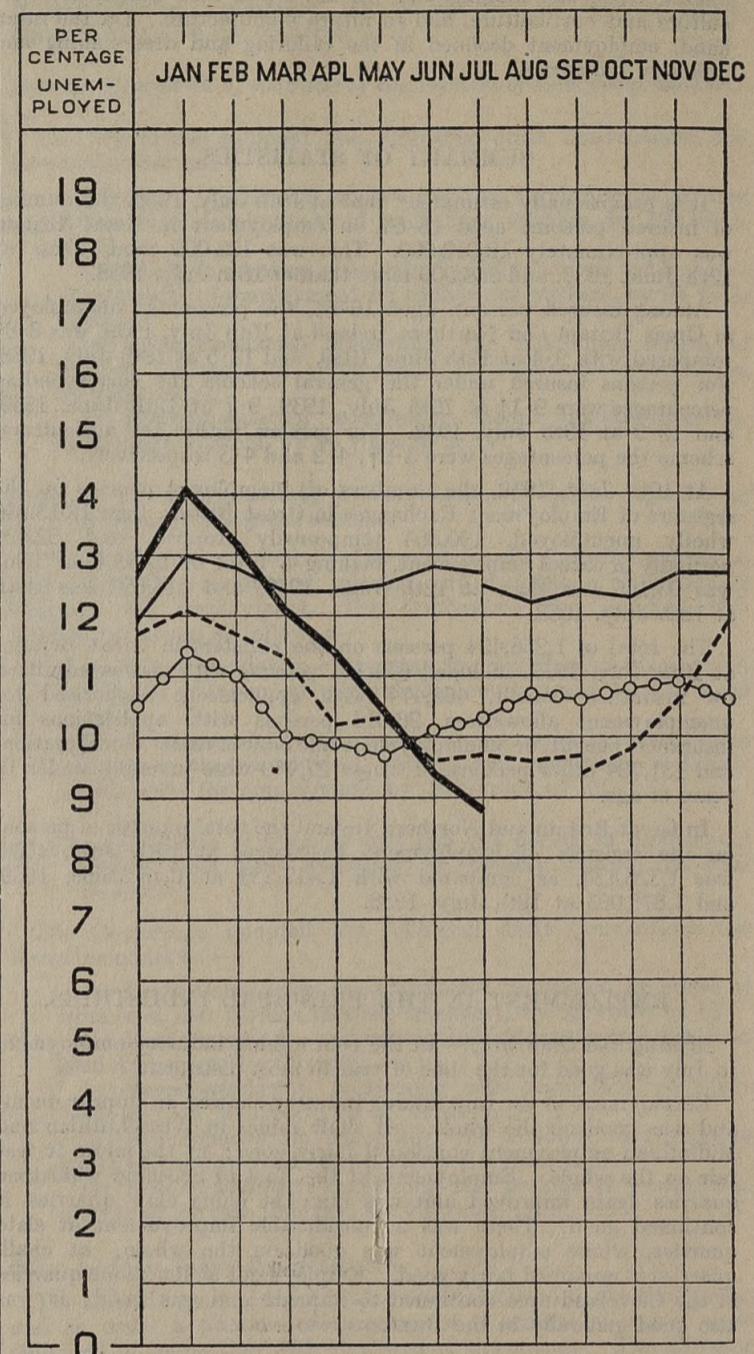
Table with columns for Date, Males, Females, Total for General and Agricultural Schemes, and Males, Females, Total for Agricultural Scheme.

\* The percentages are based on the estimated numbers insured at the beginning of July, 1938, and are subject to slight revision when information becomes available as to the number of insured persons, at July, 1939.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED\* AMONG INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

1939. 1937.† Mean for 1924-29.‡



VACANCIES NOTIFIED TO, AND FILLED BY, EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

Table with columns for Five weeks ended 24th July, 1939, Vacancies notified, Vacancies filled, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.

\* From January, 1937, the percentages used for this chart relate to unemployment among all insured persons, aged 16-64, including those insured under the general and special schemes and the agricultural scheme.

EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT in July was good for the time of year in most districts. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 12.0% at 10th July, 1939, as compared with 13.1% at 12th June, 1939, and 22.2 at 18th July, 1938.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 10th July, 1939, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before † and a year before ‡ :-

Table with columns for Area, Numbers, Percentages, Total, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a month before † and year before ‡.

The Table below shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 22nd July, 1939, and the average number of days worked per week † during the preceding fortnight, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department.

Table with columns for Districts, Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books, and Average Number of Days worked per week at the Mines †.

\* The percentages unemployed among insured workpeople at 10th July, 1939, quoted in this issue, have been computed on the basis of the numbers insured at July, 1938.

† Comparison between the figures for 10th July and earlier dates is affected to some extent by revision, in July, 1939, of the industry classification on the books of unemployed persons, in connection with the annual exchange of unemployment books.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT at 10th July showed an improvement and was good 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 6.5% at 10th July, 1939, as compared with 8.6 at 12th June, 1939, and 14.2 at 18th July, 1938.

The Table below summarises the information received from employers who furnished returns. The numbers of workpeople returned as employed exclude persons on holiday with pay.

Table with columns for Districts, Fort-night ended 22nd July 1939, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before, and Average No. of Days worked per week at the Mines †.

SHALE MINING.

THE number of workpeople employed in and about shale mines in West Lothian and Midlothian during the fortnight ended 22nd July, 1939, by firms making returns was 2,234, an increase of 1.1 per cent. as compared with June, 1939, and of 6.9 per cent. as compared with July, 1938.

The average number of days worked per week † at the mines making returns was 5.85 in July, 1939, as compared with 6.00 in both June, 1939, and July, 1938.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in July showed a further improvement. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 10.0% at 10th July, 1939, as compared with 10.5 at 12th June, 1939, and 16.8 at 18th July, 1938.

Table with columns for Districts, No. of Furnaces in Blast, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before † and year before ‡.

The production of pig iron in July, 1939, amounted to 743,600 tons, compared with 715,700 tons in June, 1939, and 507,800 tons in July, 1938.

\* See footnote \* in previous column. † The figures show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short time) on which coal, iron, etc., were got from the mines included in the returns. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons worked every day the mines were open.



IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during July continued good. The percentage un-employed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 8.2\* at 10th July, 1939, as compared with 9.6 at 12th June, 1939, and 24.7 at 18th July, 1938.

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

Table with multiple columns showing employment data for Iron and Steel Manufacture, including departments like Open Hearth Melting Furnaces and various districts.

The average number of shifts† during which the works were open was 5.6 in the week ended 22nd July, 1939, the same as in June, 1939, compared with 5.4 in July, 1938.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

EMPLOYMENT in the tinplate industry in July continued fair. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 10.0\* at 10th July, 1939, as compared with 11.0 at 12th June, 1939, and 42.0 at 18th July, 1938.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 22nd July, 1939, and comparisons with a month before and a year before :-

Table showing the number of works open and mills in operation for Tinplate and Steel Sheet industries.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement between 12th June and 10th July in all the principal sections of the industry, and was very good on the whole. In electrical and general engineering and in aircraft manufacture it was very good; it was good in constructional and marine engineering and in motor vehicle manufacture, and moderate in textile engineering.

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

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 295. † These figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works were in operation, taken in conjunction with the number of men employed.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages\* unem-ployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured work-people, aged 16-64, at 10th July, 1939, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before :-

Large table showing numbers of insured workpeople and unem-ployed across various divisions like London, South-Eastern, etc., and percentages unem-ployed at 10th July, 1939.

On the North-East Coast employment improved on the whole and was fair in general and marine engineering. In Yorkshire and Lancashire employment improved in general engineering and was good. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment improved slightly in most sections; it was good in motor vehicle and aircraft manufacture and fairly good in general engineering.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING

EMPLOYMENT at 10th July showed a further improvement on the whole. There was an improvement in new construction on the Wear and in repair work on the Bristol Channel; there was also a slight improvement on the Tyne and Tees. Employment remained good on the Thames and Medway and on the South Coast; there was little change on the East Coast of Scotland, the Clyde and the Mersey and employment continued slack on the Humber. Shortages of certain classes of skilled men were again reported from the Thames and Medway.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages\* unem-ployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, at 10th July, 1939, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before :-

Table showing unem-ployed numbers and percentages for Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing across various divisions.

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 295.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT at 10th July showed a further improvement, and shortages of skilled weavers were reported from several districts. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 12.4\* at 10th July, 1939, as compared with 13.9 at 12th June, 1939, and 28.8 at 18th July, 1938. In the preparing and spinning departments the corresponding percentages were 11.7\*, 13.2 and 27.5; in the manufacturing department they were 13.1\*, 14.7 and 30.2.

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

Table showing employment data for Cotton Industry, including departments like Preparing, Spinning, Weaving and various districts.

Returns from firms employing about 53,000 workpeople in the week ended 22nd July, 1939, showed that about 4 1/2 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 and at Stockport employment showed little change compared with June, but was considerably better than in July, 1938. There was a slight improvement at Glossop, and also at Hyde, where there was a shortage of fancy weavers. In the spinning department at Stalybridge employment showed a further improvement, less short time was worked and cardroom workers and winders were in demand.

In the Oldham district employment improved generally. In the spinning department, however, it was still bad; in the manufacturing department it was fair to good, and very good with weavers of heavy goods. A shortage of weavers was reported in the velvet and fustian weaving sections.

At Bolton there was a slight general improvement; employment was still bad, however, with spinners, and slack with cardroom workers; in the manufacturing department it continued fair. At Rochdale employment improved in the manufacturing department; a shortage of weavers was reported. At Bury and at Leigh employment showed a general slight improvement; there was also some improvement in the manufacturing department at Heywood.

At Accrington, Blackburn and Padiham employment improved slightly; there was also an improvement in the manufacturing department at Burnley, Bury, Darwen, Great Harwood, Colne and Nelson. In the spinning department at Preston and at Chorley, where there was said to be a shortage of comber tenters, employment improved; there was also an improvement in the manufacturing department at these centres and shortages of weavers were reported. In the Rossendale Valley employment showed little change and continued bad.

At Huddersfield employment improved slightly; at Todmorden there was little general change.

The following Table shows the number of men and women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres of Lancashire and Cheshire at 10th July, 1939 :-

Table showing numbers (excluding casuals) on the registers at 10th July, 1939, categorized by department and gender.

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 295.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT at 10th July showed a further marked improvement, especially in the woollen section, and was very good; there was a considerable increase in overtime working. Employment was much better generally than a year ago. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 6.7\* at 10th July, 1939, as compared with 9.1 at 12th June, 1939, and 22.1 at 18th July, 1938.

Worst section.—Employment showed an improvement and short-time working was further reduced. Returns from employers for the week ended 22nd July, showed that in the worst section as a whole, 10 1/2 per cent. were on short time† in that week, losing 9 hours each on the average, and 14 1/2 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6 1/2 hours each. In the sorting, combing and preparing departments, 4 per cent. were on short time, losing 11 1/2 hours each on the average, and 22 1/2 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 10 hours each. In the spinning department, 6 1/2 per cent. were on short time, losing 8 1/2 hours each on the average, and 15 1/2 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 5 hours each. In the weaving department the corresponding figures were: short time† 20 1/2 per cent. and 8 hours; overtime 10 per cent. and 5 1/2 hours.

Among woollsorters employment was again described as good, and was better than in June. In the wool combing department a further increase in machinery activity was reported in all sections. In the spinning and weaving departments short-time working was reduced in most districts.

At Bradford employment showed a further improvement in the combing and spinning departments, and short-time working was again considerably reduced; there was also a slight improvement in the weaving department. At Shipley employment again improved in most sections. There was a further improvement in the spinning section at Halifax, where short-time working was reduced and overtime working increased. Employment was also better than in June at Keighley and Huddersfield; a shortage of skilled labour was reported from the latter centre. There was little change at Leeds.

Woollen section.—Employment again improved considerably and was very good; short-time working was greatly reduced and overtime working much increased. Returns from employers for the week ended 22nd July showed that, in the woollen section as a whole, 7 1/2 per cent. were on short time† in that week, losing 7 1/2 hours each on the average, and 30 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 7 1/2 hours each. In the spinning department, 6 per cent. were on short time, losing 5 1/2 hours each on the average, and 39 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 8 1/2 hours each. In the weaving department the corresponding figures were: short time† 9 per cent. and 7 1/2 hours; overtime 25 1/2 per cent. and 5 1/2 hours.

Employment in the Huddersfield and Colne Valley districts and at Leeds and Morley showed a further marked improvement and was very good; there was little short-time working, and overtime working was much increased, especially in the weaving department; it was stated that there were shortages of skilled operatives, particularly at Morley. In the Heavy Woollen District employment again improved, and much activity was reported in the rag and shoddy trade; there were shortages of male and female workers.

In the blanket trade employment continued very good in Yorkshire and at Witney; shortages of skilled labour were reported. Employment among flannel workers improved at Rochdale and Saddleworth and continued good. In the West of England it was very good. Employment again improved in the South of Scotland, and short-time working was further reduced; there was said to be a shortage of women weavers.

Carpet section.—Employment showed little change as compared with the previous month and continued good in most districts. The percentage unemployed at 10th July, 1939, was 7.1\*, the same as at 12th June, 1939, compared with 19.4 at 18th July, 1938.

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

Table showing employment data for Wool Textile Industry, including departments like Worst Section, Woollen Section, and Carpet Section.

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 295. † The figures given in this article do not take into account, in the case of weaving departments, other forms of under-employment, such as tending one loom instead of two. ‡ Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.



and canal service, the corresponding percentages were 8.0\*, 8.0 and 10.1; in dock, wharf and lighterage (port transport) service, they were 24.0\*, 25.5 and 29.3.

London.—Employment showed little change as compared with June, and was moderate on the whole.

The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of which returns were received:—

Table showing Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London. Columns include Period, In Docks (By the Port of London Authority, By Ship-owners, etc.), At Wharves making Returns, and Total Docks and Principal Wharves.

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during July, was 871 as compared with 846 in June, 1939, and 837 in July, 1938.

North-East Coast Ports.—Employment showed further improvement at some of the ports, and remained fair on the whole.

Mersey, etc.—Employment at Liverpool improved somewhat and was fair generally; at Salford (Manchester Docks) it improved; at Garston the improvement reported last month was maintained.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 28th July, 1939, was 11,930, compared with 11,820 in June, 1939, and with 11,428 in July, 1938.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Cardiff declined slightly with coal trimmers, but improved with dock workers; at Swansea it improved and was fairly good.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow and Leith fluctuated considerably and was fair to fairly good on the whole; at Dundee it improved and was fair.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen showed a further slight improvement during July; shortages of deck hands were again reported from several ports. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in shipping service was 19.1\* at 10th July, 1939, as compared with 20.4 at 12th June, 1939, and 21.8 at 18th July, 1938.

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

Table showing Number of Seamen† shipped in British registered foreign-going vessels at the undermentioned ports of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Columns include Principal Ports, July, 1939, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before, Year before, and Seven Months ended (July, 1939, July, 1938).

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 295. † 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 10th July, 1939:—

Table showing Number of persons on Register at 12th June, 1939, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with 12th June 1939 and 18th July 1938. Columns include Area, Men, Women, Juveniles, Total, 12th June 1939, and 18th July 1938.

\* The figures for Rutherglen are included. † Percentage rates of unemployment for about 750 Towns in Great Britain are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."

STATISTICS FORMING THE BASIS OF THE CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE, OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE & EMPLOYMENT.

Large table of economic statistics from 1930 to 1939. Columns include Year, 1st Qr., 2nd, 3rd, 4th. Rows include Wholesale Prices, Cost of Living, Do. expressed as percentage of 1924 average, Export Values of British Manufactures, Value in Million £ at 1930 Prices, Index Number of Average Values, Shipping Freight Rates, Index Number of Rates of Wages, Estimated Total Numbers aged 16-64 insured against Unemployment, Estimated Numbers of Insured Persons in Employment, Registered Unemployed in Great Britain, Males, Females, Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped, Industrial Production, Railway Traffic Receipts, Postal Receipts, British Exports, Net Imports, Bank Rate.

\* The series of figures compiled by the Board of Trade with values at 1930 prices and index numbers with 1924 as the standard year was discontinued at the end of 1936. † The figures shown above, starting with the first quarter of 1935, represent the new series, with 1935 as standard. ‡ Published by courtesy of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom. Commencing with January, 1937, a new series of index numbers was started, with 1935 as the standard year. § Excluding agricultural scheme and domestic employments brought into insurance in April, 1938, which are not included in the figures for earlier dates. ¶ The method of counting the unemployed was altered in Sept. 1937 (see p. 379 of the October, 1937 issue of the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE). The object of the change was to exclude persons subsequently found to be in employment on the day of the count. †† The series of index numbers compiled by the Board of Trade with 1924 as the standard year was discontinued at the end of 1934. The figures shown

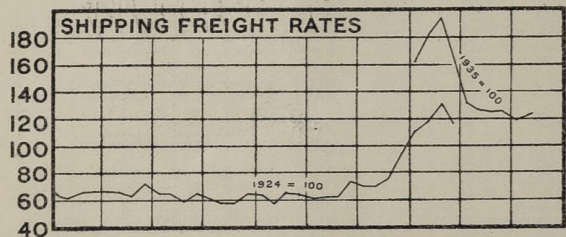
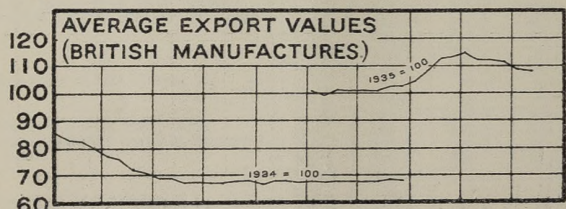
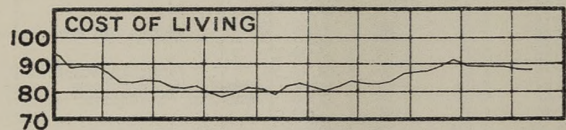
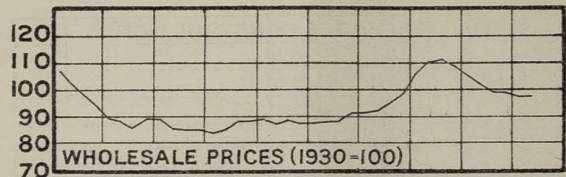


CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE, OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE AND EMPLOYMENT.

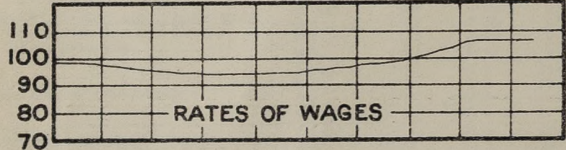
(EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE INDICATED, THE AVERAGE FOR 1924 IS TAKEN AS = 100.)

1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939

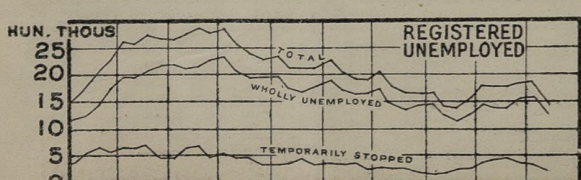
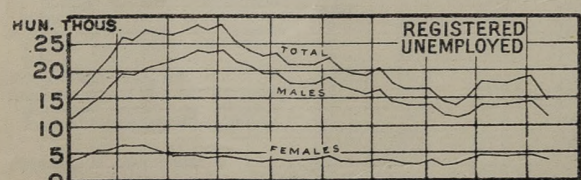
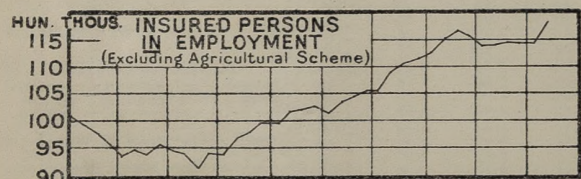
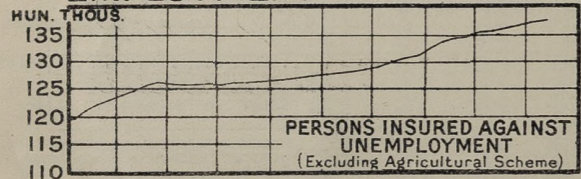
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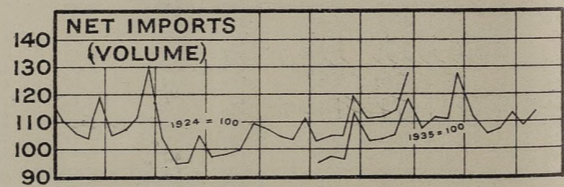
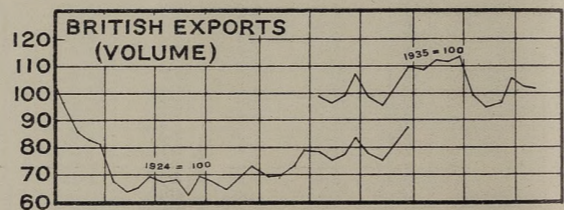
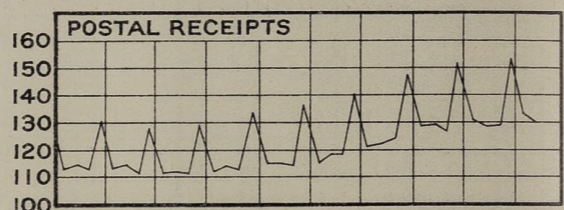
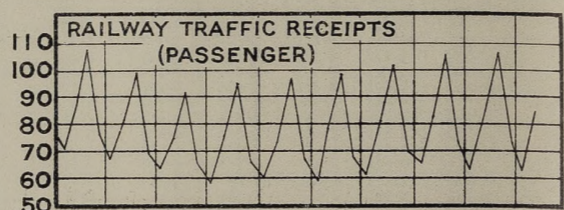
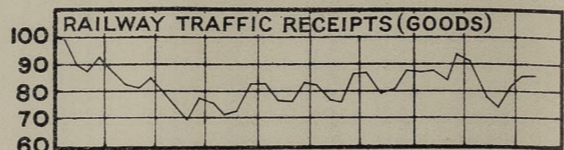
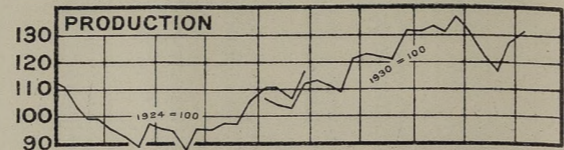
EMPLOYMENT



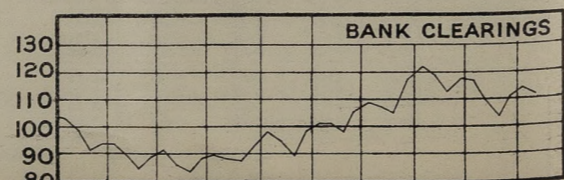
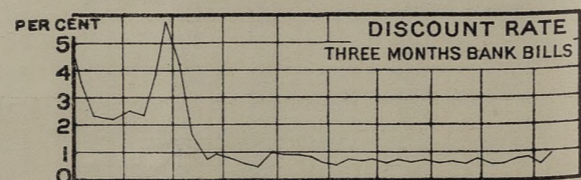
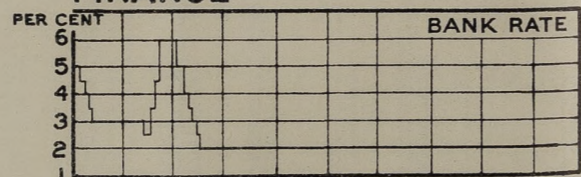
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939

1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939

PRODUCTION AND TRADE



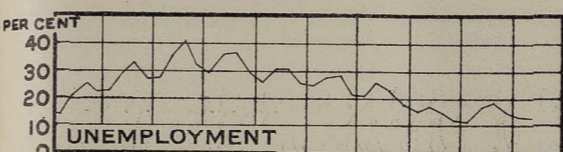
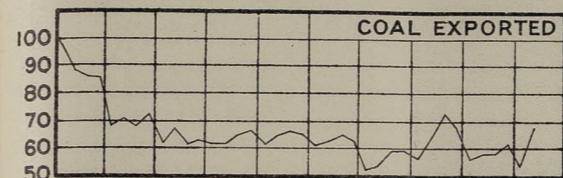
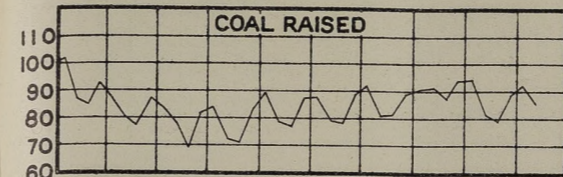
FINANCE



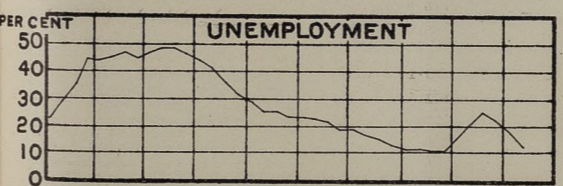
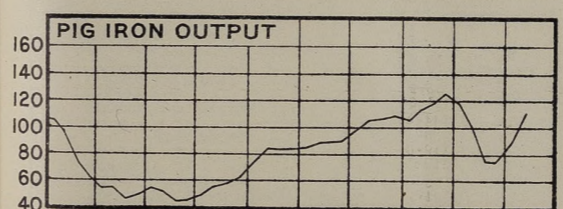
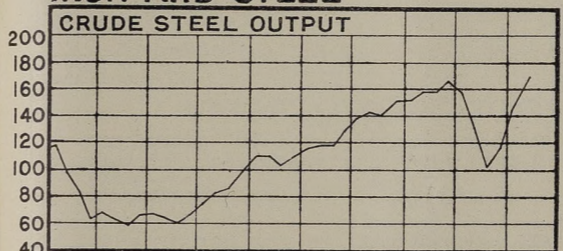
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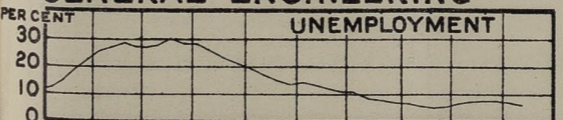
COAL MINING



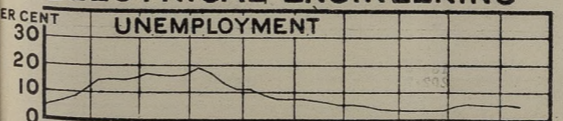
IRON AND STEEL



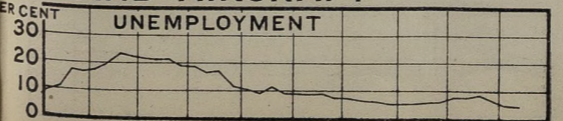
GENERAL ENGINEERING



ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING



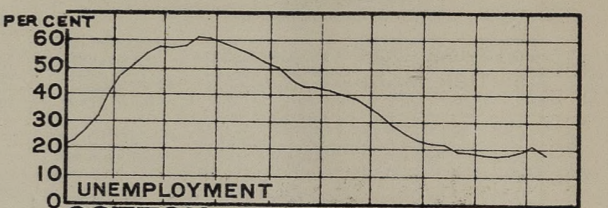
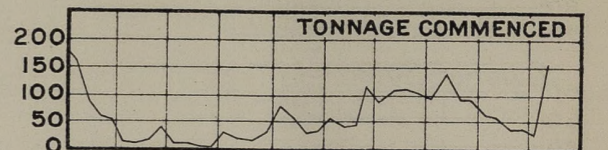
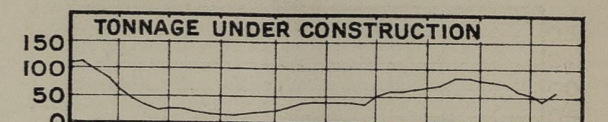
MOTOR VEHICLES, CYCLES AND AIRCRAFT



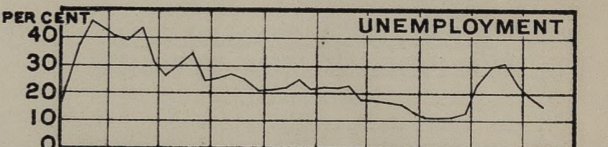
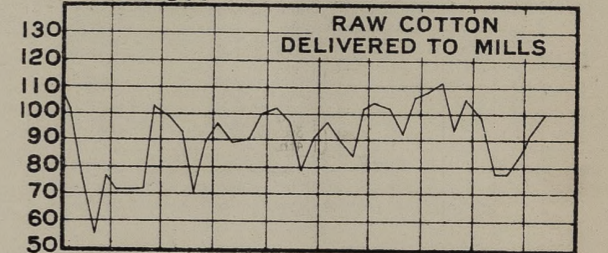
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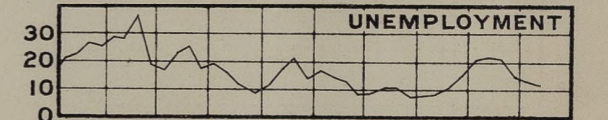
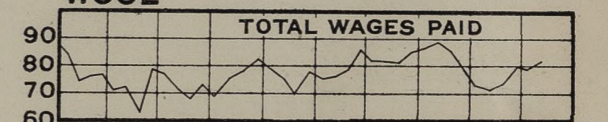
SHIPBUILDING



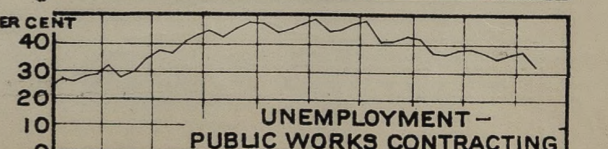
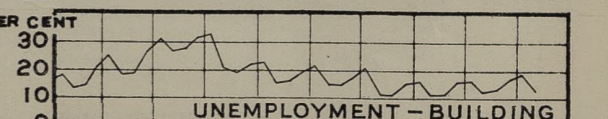
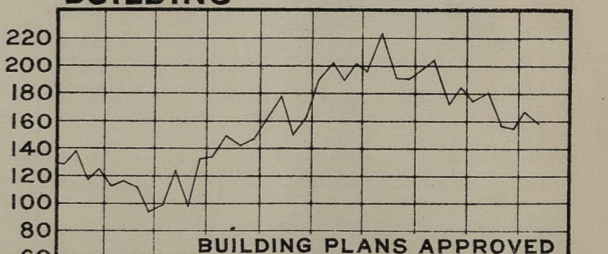
COTTON



WOOL



BUILDING



1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939



UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 10th JULY, 1939.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment at July, 1938, and the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 10th July, 1939, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of excepted employments are indoor private domestic service, employment otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 a year, employment as female professional nurse, and, subject to certain qualifications, employment in the teaching profession and in the police forces. Employment under public or local authorities, railways and public utility companies may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. Persons aged 65 and over, and certain other classes, are excluded from insurance. The Unemployment Insurance Acts do not apply to persons serving in an established capacity in the permanent service of the Crown. Prior to September, 1934, juveniles under 16 years of age were also excepted, and they are excluded from the statistics in these Tables; particulars of the numbers of these juveniles recorded as unemployed at 10th July, 1939, are, however, given on page 306. As from 4th April, 1938, certain classes of domestic employments were brought within the General and Agricultural Schemes of unemployment insurance. These new classes are included in the Tables below.

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

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

The numbers unemployed given in the following Tables relate only to persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment. They include insured persons of those ages maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on pages 293 and 294 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 301.

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 304 and 305 it should be borne in mind that the percentage rates of unemployment at June and July, 1939, and those for July, 1938, used for the purpose of comparison, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1938.

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

Table with columns for Industry, Wholly Unemployed (Including Casuals), Temporary Stoppages, and Total. It is divided into Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Great Britain Only. Rows include Agricultural Scheme, Fishing, Mining, Non-Metalliferous Mining Products, Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Pottery, Glass, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc., Metal Manufacture, and Engineering, etc.

Table with columns for Industry, Wholly Unemployed (Including Casuals), Temporary Stoppages, and Total. It is divided into Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Great Britain Only. Rows include Construction and Repair of Vehicles, Other Metal Industries, Textiles, Leather and Leather Goods, Clothing, Food, Drink and Tobacco, Woodworking, Paper, Printing, etc., Building and Contracting, Other Manufacturing Industries, Gas, Water and Electricity Supply, Transport and Communication, Distributive Trades, and Miscellaneous Trades and Services.

\* Persons insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries are included in these figures. † Including 54,526 casuals (males, 52,789; females, 1,737). Of these, 253 males and 11 females were insured under the agricultural scheme.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1938, PERCENTAGES\* AT 10TH JULY, 1939, INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES\* AS COMPARED WITH 12TH JUNE, 1939, 18TH JULY, 1938, GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES\* AT 10TH JULY, 1939.

\* The percentages for June and July, 1939, and those for July, 1938, used for purpose of comparison, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1938.

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1938, PERCENTAGES\* AT 10TH JULY, 1939, WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals), TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, TOTAL, INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES\* AS COMPARED WITH 12TH JUNE, 1939, 18TH JULY, 1938, GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES\* AT 10TH JULY, 1939.

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED. GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Table with columns: Industries, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in the numbers insured, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed at 10 July, 1939 compared with 12th June, 1939, Males, Females, Total.

NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Division, Men aged 18-64, Boys, Aged 16 & 17, Aged 14 & 15, Women Aged 18-64, Girls, Aged 16 & 17, Aged 14 & 15, Total.

\* Comparison between the figures for 12th June and 10th July in the case of these industries is affected to some extent by revision, during the month, of the industry classifications on the books of unemployed persons, in connection with the annual exchange of unemployment books.







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

Main table for page 310 containing wage change details for industries like Coke, Other Mining, Pig Iron, Engineering, Cable Making, Harris Tweed, and Textile Bleaching. Columns include Industry, District, Date from which Change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, and Particulars of Change.

\* This decrease affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Durham Coke Owners' Association.
+ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.
† These rates were agreed upon by the District Joint Industrial Council for the Pennam Stone Industry for Gloucestershire and Somersetshire.

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

Main table for page 311 containing wage change details for industries like Elastic Web Manufacture, Felt Hat Making, Baking, Tobacco, Paper Manufacture, Waterworks Undertakings, Electricity Supply Undertakings, Railway Service, Dock, Wharf and Riverside Labour, Local Authorities, Wholesale Distribution, and Entertainments.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JULY.

Table for page 311 showing changes in hours of labour for Manufacturing Industries, Wholesale Distribution, and Entertainments.

\* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
† These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Minister of Labour's Confirming Order, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.
‡ These increases took effect under an agreement between the Employers' Federation of Papermakers of the United Kingdom, and the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers.



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.\*

Table showing percentage increase in retail food prices for various countries from 1914 to 1938/1939, categorized by region (Great Britain, Foreign, British Dominions).

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.\*

Table showing percentage increase in all items for various countries from 1914 to 1938/1939, categorized by region.

\* Exceptions to this are: Finland, Italy (Rome), January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Portugal, South Africa, 1914; Egypt, Germany, 1913-1914; Netherlands, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

I.—JULY 1939.

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during July have been received from 141\* of the 146 Local Authorities which supply such information to the Department.

Table showing estimated cost of buildings approved in July 1939, broken down by district (England and Wales, Scotland) and building type (Dwellings, Factories, etc.).

For all classes of buildings combined, the total for July shows a decrease of 14.1 per cent. as compared with the corresponding total for June, and a decrease of 30.9 per cent. as compared with July, 1938.

II.—SECOND QUARTER OF 1939.

(a) Estimated Cost.

Particulars are now available for the whole of the 146 authorities covered by the Department's enquiries, with regard to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during April to June, 1939.

Table showing estimated cost of buildings for the second quarter of 1939, broken down by district and building type.

For the first six months of 1939, the total cost, covering all classes of buildings, was £47,269,500, compared with £51,810,800 for the same period in 1938, representing a reduction of 8.8 per cent.

(b) Number of Dwelling Houses.

The number of dwellings for which plans were approved by the 146 local authorities in the second quarter of 1939 was 26,353, as compared with 35,551 in the second quarter of 1938.

\* The outstanding returns were distributed as follows:—Yorkshire (one); Lancs. and Cheshire (one); North and West-Midland (one); Outer London (one); and South-Western Counties (one).

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in July\*, was 141, as compared with 191† in the previous month, and with 139‡ in July, 1938.

Table showing fatal industrial accidents by industry sector (Mines and Quarries, Works and Places under ss. 105, 107, 108, Factories Act, 1937, etc.).

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

Table showing industrial diseases, categorized by type (Lead Poisoning, Anthrax, Epitheliomatous Ulceration, etc.).

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

THE following Table shows the results of recent ascertainment of selling-prices of pig-iron and of manufactured iron and steel, upon

\* For mines and quarries the figures (calculated weekly since August, 1938) cover the weeks ended 29th July and comparison is with the 4 weeks ended, 1st July, 1939, and the calendar month of July, 1938.

which are based changes in the rates of wages of certain classes of iron and steel and other workers in particular districts:—

Table showing wage changes for different districts (Pig Iron, Manufactured Iron, Steel) across various periods.

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which wages are regulated, the ascertainment resulted in decreases in the wages of blastfurnacemen in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire, ironstone miners and limestone quarriesmen in Leicestershire and the adjoining parts of Lincolnshire, blastfurnacemen and ironstone miners and quarrymen in North Lincolnshire, and Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales.

The ascertainment did not warrant a change in the wages of iron puddlers and millmen in the West of Scotland.

INDUSTRIAL TRANSFERENCE

In continuation of particulars which appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for May 1939 (page 188), the following Table shows the numbers of men, women, boys and girls transferred from the scheduled transference areas to employment in other areas under the Industrial Transference Scheme during the years 1937 and 1938, and during the first six months of the years 1937, 1938 and 1939.

Table showing industrial transference statistics for 1937, 1938, and the first six months of 1939, categorized by gender and age group.

The numbers of cases in which assistance was given towards the removal from the Transference Areas of the dependants and household effects of transferred workers were 8,236 in 1937, 4,705 in 1938, and 2,571 in the half-year ended June, 1939.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

DRESSMAKING AND WOMEN'S LIGHT CLOTHING TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES).

Two partners were each charged with underpaying three female workers. They pleaded guilty and were both fined 10s. 6d. on each charge, the total fines being £3 3s.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES).

A firm was prosecuted for under-paying a female worker, one member of the firm being charged also with failing to post the Trade Board Notice and failing to keep adequate records.

\* Stated to the nearest farthing.

















Shaw & Co., Ltd., Willenhall. Delivery Hose Couplings: Sanbra, Ltd., Birmingham. Desks, School: Wake & Dean, Ltd., Yatton. Detachable Tow Bars: Northern Coachbuilders, Ltd., Newcastle. Disinfectant: Welsh Navigation Steam Coal Co., Ltd., Tonyrefail, Glam. Dividing Breechings: Sanbra, Ltd., Birmingham. Fans—Electric Propeller: British Colonial Trading Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Fire Hose, Single Jacket cotton Rubber Lined: B. F. Goodrich & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Fittings, Shifting House: Evertaut, Ltd., Birmingham. Heavy Mobile Units: Dealers Deliveries, Ltd., London, E.C. Gallon Dams (5,000 galls.) Sportapool: Sportapools, Ltd., London, W.; Gourock Ropework Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Leather Cloth: I.C.I. (Rexine), Ltd., Hyde, Cheshire. Linen Hose—Unlined: T. Bonar & Co., Ltd., Dundee. Linoleum: A. Davey, Blackpool. Manila Ropes: Halls Barton Ropery, Ltd., Hull. Meat Safes, Small: F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Metal Correspondence Trays: Huntley, Boorne & Stevens, Ltd., Reading, Bucks. Nozzles: H. Bisseker, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Southerton & Son, Martineau & Smith, Sutton Coldfield. Paper Trays: F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Paper Trays, Oak: F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Portable Cases: W. T. Nicholls, Ltd., Gloucester. Precision Tools: Cooper & Sons (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield; Moore & Wright (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield. Racking, Yellow Deal: R. Blackett & Son, Ltd., Darlington. Rest Room Chairs: W. Lusty & Sons, Ltd., London, E. Scoops and Hoes: J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Bilston, Staffs. Soda Acid Fire Extinguishers: Minimax, Ltd., Feltham, Middlx. Steam Tubes: Wellington Tube Works, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs. Stand Pipe Heads, Double: G. Orme & Co., Oldham. Suction Collecting Heads and Adaptors: G. Orme & Co., Oldham. Suction Hose: F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Suction Hose Wrenches: J. Perks & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton. Tables, Committee: R. Palmer & Co., Bristol. Tables, Drop Leaf: Smiths Systems, Ltd., Cheltenham. Tables: Mahogany Card: D. Burkle & Son, Ltd., London, N. Tables: Pedestal Writing: H. Baldock, Liverpool. Tables, Writing: Wake & Dean, Ltd., Bristol; Leicester Cabinet Co., Ltd., Leicester; Smiths Systems, Ltd., Cheltenham. Tow Bar Attachments: Wilmot-Breeden, Ltd., London, N.W. Tube Frames: Steel Scaffolding Co., Ltd., London, W. Turntable Escapes: Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland, Lancs. Water Bottle Carriers: Ollard Westcombe & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Wax Floor Polish: Sunbeam Products, Ltd., London, S.W.; Fortune & Co., Ltd., Preston.

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Ammonal, etc.: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—Antrypol: British Drug Houses, London, N.—Beef, Canned: Swift & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Binoculars: Wray, Ltd., Bromley, Kent.—Blankets: James Walker & Sons, Ltd., Mirfield.—Blouses and Shorts: J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Bogie Lowsided Wagons: Gloucester Rly. Carr. & Wgn. Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Boilers: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.—Boots: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Northants; Wilkins & Denton, Ltd., London, E.C.; Walker & Gunn, Ltd., Northants.—Buffers: A.B.C. Coupler & Eng. Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Butter: C. Murphy & Co., Ltd., Cork; Chas. Nolan & Sons, Ltd., Cork; Clayton, Jones & Knox, Ltd., Liverpool.—Cable: W. T. Henley's Tel. Wks. Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Cadmium Copper Wire, etc.: Bolton, T. & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—Candles: Candles (Overseas), Ltd., London, E.C.—Carrier Equipment: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—"Cellactite" Sheets: Cellactite & British, Uraltite, Ltd., London, W.C.—Cement: Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Centrifugal Pumps: Johnson, C. H. & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Clothing: G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.—Coal Tar: Gas Light & Coke Co., London, E.C.—Coats: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, W.—Coats, Waterproof: J. Weinberg & Sons (1927), London, E.C.—Compact Beds: X Chair Patents Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middx.—Components for Phillips Field Water Plant: J. Wilkes & Sons, Birmingham.—Corned Beef: W. Weddel & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Cotton Waste: Wm. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester.—Crank Shaper Machines: Butler M/c Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Diesel Engines and Spares: R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley.—Drill, Cotton: E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—Drilling Machine: English Drilling Machine Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Drop Stamping Plant: Massey, B. & S., Ltd., Openshaw.—Dry Core Cable: Br. Insulated Cables, London, W.C.; Henley's Tel. Wks. Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Elec. Equipment for Cranes: Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., London, S.W.—Equipment: General Electric Co., Coventry.—Equipments: Marconi's W.T. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Filing Cabinets: Roneo, Ltd., London, W.C.—Flannel: R. Schofield, Ltd., Rochdale.—Galvanised Buckets: V. & R. Blakemore, Birmingham.—Greatcoats: G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.—Haversacks: Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—Instruments: Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., London, E.—Jackets, etc.: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, W.—Jackets, Trousers and Shorts: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, W.—Jerseys: S. D. Stretton & Sons, Leicester.—Latrine Pails: V. & R. Blakemore, Birmingham.—Leather Articles: Blackman Leather Goods Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Line Materials: Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—Locomotive Boilers: R. Stephenson & Hawthorns, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Locomotive Headlight Equipment: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Locomotive Horncheek Grinding Machine: Churchill M/c Tool Co., Broadheath, nr. Manchester.—Locomotive Tyres: Steel Peech & Tozer, Ltd., London, S.W.—M. & B. 693: Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker), Ltd., Dagenham.—Marine Boilers: Cammell Laird & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead.—Material for 26 Service Vans: Metropolitan Cammell Carr. & Wgn. Co., Birmingham.—Mild Steel: Whitehead I. & S. Co., Ltd., Newport.—Motor Buses: Albion Motors, Ltd.,

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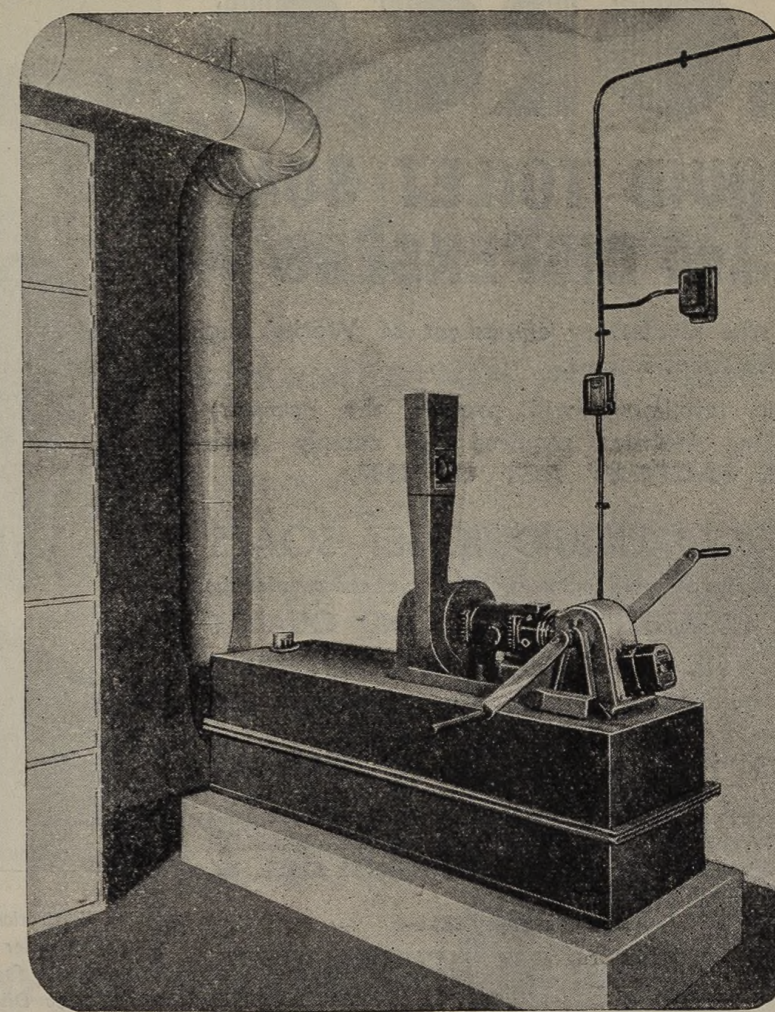
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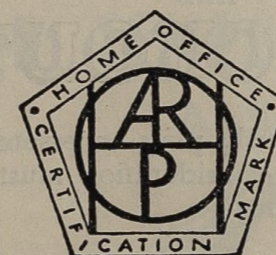
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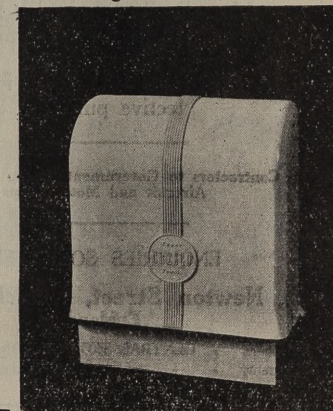
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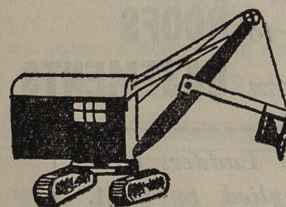
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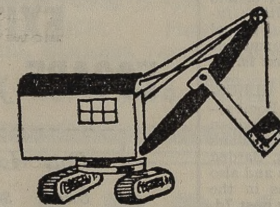
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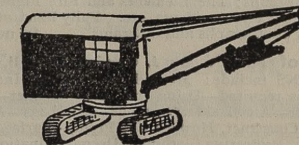
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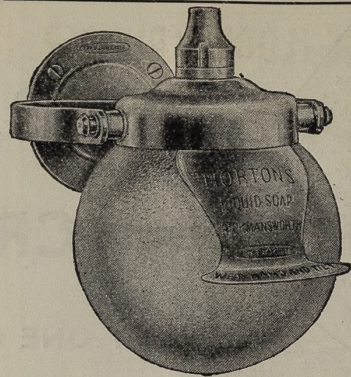
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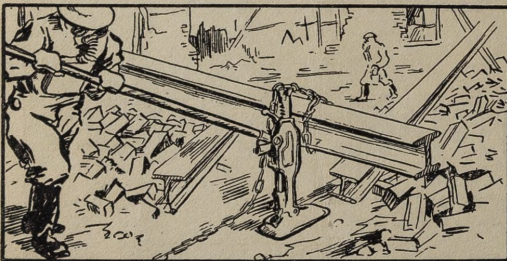
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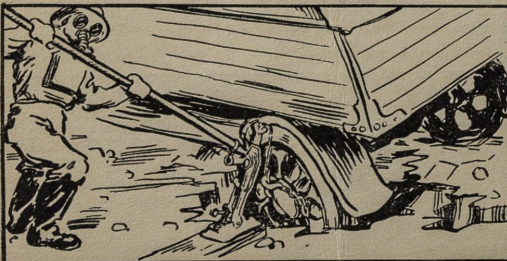
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