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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

Vol. LIII—No. 11.]

Accidents to Railway Servants

Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Bill

NOVEMBER, 1945.

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REVOCATION OF CERTAIN DEFENCE REGULATIONS.

An Order in Council was made by His Majesty on 9th May, 1945, in pursuance of the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act. 1939 and 1940, revoking or amending certain Regulations made under those Acts, and an article dealing with this Order was published on page 73 of the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1945. A further Order in Council* was made on 28th September, revoking wholly or partly, or amending, certain other Regulations. Among the Regulations now revoked are the following Regulations of the Defence (General) Regulations which have been referred to, as indicated below, in earlier issues of this

Regulation 1A, which relates to interference with persons in His Majesty's service, etc., is wholly revoked. An amendment to this Regulation, arising from the introduction of Regulation 1AA, was dealt with in an article on page 59 of the April, 1944, issue of this GAZETTE. The revocation of Regulation 1AA involved a further alteration to Regulation 1A-See page 73 of the May, 1945, issue of this GAZETTE.

Regulation 58AD, which relates to the training of boys and girls, is partly revoked. The parts revoked are those under which the Minister of Labour and National Service was empowered to issue an Order requiring boys and girls who had attained the age of 16 years but had not attained the age of 18 years to register certain information about themselves.—See page 55 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1942.

Under the powers conferred by this Regulation, the Minister in December, 1941, made the Registration of Boys and Girls Order, 1941, which was the subject of an article on page 7 of the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1942. The first registration under this Order was held on 31st January, 1942, and related to boys born between 1st February, 1924, and 31st January, 1925 (both dated inclusive). A number of registrations were subsequently held, and were dealt with from time to time in articles

* S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1208. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3d. post free).

in various issues of this GAZETTE. The last registration under the Order, which covered boys and girls born between 1st July, 1929, and 28th July, 1929, both dates inclusive, took place on 28th July, 1945, and was referred to it, an article on page 114 of the issue of this GAZETTE for July, \$345.

Statutory Rules and Orders

Official Publications Received

Regulation 60 AC, which relates to a special temporary provision for the closing of shops in certain areas, is wholly revoked. —See page 229 of the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1941.

The Defence (Summer Time) Regulations, 1939, which provided that during specified periods summer time should be two hours in advance of Greenwich mean time, are also revoked by the new Order. Amendments to these Regulations were referred to in the issues of this GAZETTE for May, 1941 (page 114), and April, 1942 (page 99).

INDUSTRIAL REGISTRATION.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR FORCE (REGISTRATION ORDERS) (REVOCATION) ORDER, 1945.

From time to time during 1941 and 1943, Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service providing that persons in Great Britain who were (a) nationals of certain allied and other foreign countries or (b) British protected persons, should register specified particulars at an Employment Exchange. These Orders were noticed in various issues of this GAZETTE—

see, for example, the August, 1943, issue (page 110).
The International Labour Force (Registrati (Revocation) Order, 1945,* has now been made by the Minister under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. Its effect is to revoke, as from 31st October, the Orders relating to the registration of (i) the nationals of Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Czechoslovakia, France, Austria, Germany, Italy, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Roumania, Denmark, Greece, Japan, Siam (or Thailand) and Yugoslavia and (ii) British protected persons.

* S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1,398. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

November, 1945.

NUMBERS OF PERSONS INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT.

ESTIMATED NUMBERS INSURED AT JULY, 1945.

The number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts is estimated once a year, on the basis mainly of information derived from the annual exchange of unemployment books in the early part of the insurance year, which normally begins on the first Monday in July. The classes of persons who are now within the scope of the Acts are indicated in the

introduction to the unemployment Table on pages 202 and 203. For the purpose of the statistics compiled from the working of the Acts, "insured" persons include (1) persons in respect of whom unemployment books have been issued by the Ministry of Labour, and who are either in insured employment, or, if unemployed, are maintaining contact with Employment Exchanges, or have ceased to do so within a limited period, and (2) persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries. Certain classes of persons to whom special types of unemployment books are issued (e.g., Irish migratory labourers in agriculture) are excluded from the

It is estimated that at July, 1945, 12,965,000 persons in Great Britain were insured under the General Scheme (including Special Schemes) and 675,000 under the Agricultural Scheme. The figures relate to males aged 14 and under 65 years and females aged 14 and under 60 years. For the United Kingdom the corresponding totals were 13,300,500 and 699,500 respectively. The Table in the next column gives an analysis of these totals according to age and sex according to age and sex.

Estimated numbers of Insured Persons at July, 1945.

		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR			
	Great !	Britain.	United Kingdom.		
_	General Scheme (including Special Schemes).	Agricultural Scheme.	General Scheme (including Special Schemes).	Agricultural Scheme.	
Males— Aged 21 and under 65 Aged 18 to 20 Aged 16 and 17 Aged 14 and 15	6,620,000 356,000 493,000 367,000	434,000 35,000 37,000 28,000	6,787,560 374,560 506,510 375,700	454,000 37,200 38,100 28,500	
Total— Aged 14 and under 65	7,836,000	534,000	8,044,330	557,800	
Females— Aged 21 and under 60 Aged 18 to 20 Aged 16 and 17 Aged 14 and 15	3,553,000 712,000 504,000 360,000	96,000 31,000 10,000 4,000	3,635,000 733,620 517,950 369,600	96,550 31,100 10,050 4,000	
Total Aged 14 and under 60	5,129,000	141,000	5,256,170	141,700	
Grand Total— Aged 14 and over	12,965,000	675,000	13,300,500	699,500	

An industrial analysis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1945, is given below:-

ESTIMATED NUMBERS INSURED AT JULY, 1945: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

Continue to the second	Great Britain.						l see any	Jnited King	dom	
		Males.		Teat Dirtain	Females.			BOOK OF SHEET		l l
Industry.	Aged 14 to 17.	Aged 18 and under 65.	Total.	Aged 14 to 17.	Aged 18 and under 60.	Total.	Grand Total.	Males. Aged 14 and under 65.	Females. Aged 14 and under 60.	Total.
Agriculture*:— Farming, Forestry, etc	55,470 6,610 62,080	391,300 35,870 427,170	446,770 42,480 489,250	11,540 2,790 14,330	107,830 20,570 128,400	119,370 23,360 142,730	566,140 65,840 631,980	468,830 43,300 512,130	119,990 23,450 143,440	588,820 66,750 655,570
Fishing	830	9,760	10,590	70	250	320	10,910	10,790	320	11,110
Mining:— Coal Mining . Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Total, Mining	35,030 370 70 1,590 150 520 1,030 38,760	681,480 8,200 1,410 22,610 3,460 6,930 9,470 733,560	716,510 8,570 1,480 24,200 3,610 7,450 10,500 772,320	1,810° 20 210 	8,040 90 30 830 20 1,380 660 11,050	9,850 110 30 1,040 20 1,900 840 13,790	726,360 8,680 1,510 25,240 3,630 9,350 11,340 786,110	716,520 8,570 1,480 27,350 3,610 7,650 10,910 776,090	9,850 110 30 1,080 20 1,920 840 13,850	726,370 8,680 1,510 28,430 3,630 9,570 11,750 789,940
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products: Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	590	11,790	12,380	60	390	450	12,830	12,380	450	12,830
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products, Patent Fuel, Stone Grinding, etc	1,580 580 2,750	15,410 9,060 36,260	16,990 9,640 39,010	740 290 1,090	5,330 1,150 6,870	6,070 1,440 7,960	23,060 11,080 46,970	17,120 10,020 39,520	6,070 1,450 7,970	23,190 11,470 47,490
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	3,480	25,810	, 29,290	790	4,280	5,070	34,360	29,900	5,090	34,990
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	2,560	12,320	14,880	4,830	19,230	24,060	38,940	14,970	24,090	39,060
Glass:— Glass Manufacture (exc. Bottles and Lenses, Prisms, etc.) Glass Bottles, Jars, etc. Total, Glass	2,370 2,080 4,450	13,210 10,210 23,420	15,580 12,290 27,870	1,920 1,080 3,000	7,810 6,370 14,180	9,730 7,450 17,180	25,310 19,740 45,050	15,590 12,290 27,880	9,730 7,450 17,180	25,320 19,740 45,063
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.: Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matche Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	7,200 1,260 1,550 4,380 14,390	84,980 80,010 12,720 40,170 217,880	92,180 81,270 14,270 44,550 232,270	11,570 2,070 1,760 6,650 22,050	48,940 95,140 6,850 22,730 173,660	60,510 97,210 8,610 29,380 195,710	152,690 178,480 22,880 73,930 427,980	92,670 81,330 14,360 44,670 233,030	60,590 97,260 8,620 29,540 196,010	153,260 178,590 22,980 74,210 429,040
Metal Manufacture:— Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	640	14,480	15,120	50	790	840	15,960	15,120	840	15,960
Rolling, etc. Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc. Total, Metal Manufacture	9,790 2,730 1,390 1,680 1,680 17,910	138,440 60,930 8,500 24,440 17,620 264,410	148,230 63,660 9,890 26,120 19,300 282,320	2,470 1,910 520 1,010 1,220 7,180	25,380 18,850 2,150 7,520 9,100 63,790	27,850 20,760 2,670 8,530 10,320 70,970	176,080 84,420 12,560 34,650 29,620 353,290	148,250 64,010 9,890 26,130 19,300 282,700	27,850 20,810 2,670 8,550 10,320 71,040	176,100 84,820 12,560 34,680 29,620 353,740
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering: Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding. Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	74,530 14,180 5,530 3,770 98,010	708,220 93,270 64,950 32,300 898,740	782,750 107,450 70,480 36,070 996,750	27,090 6,480 530 560 34,660	324,540 59,000 9,970 5,460 398,970	351,630 65,480 10,500 6,020 433,630	1,134,380 172,930 80,980 42,090 1,430,380	792,560 108,380 79,430 36,290 1,016,660	355,420 65,750 10,510 6,030 437,710	1,147,980 174,130 89,940 42,320 1,454,370
Construction and Repair of Vehicles: Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. Total, Vehicles	59,530 2,570 4,450 66,550	546,320 8,440 36,800 591,560	605,850 11,010 41,250 658,110	18,440 690 590 19,720	254,310 2,450 5,030 261,790	272,750 3,140 5,620 281,510	878,600 14,150 46,870 939,620	626,030 11,330 41,450 678,810	278,190 3,190 5,620 287,000	904,220 14,520 47,070 965,810
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	18,070	209,790	227,860	1,830	19,790	21,620	249,480	248,710	21,890	270,600
Other Metal Industries: Stove, Grate Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Apparatus, Cables, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified Total, Other Metals	4,030 9,490 13,320 3,190 1,960 960 2,740 1,030 22,200 58,920	35,550 22,990 99,530 17,560 14,230 8,270 13,110 6,300 149,510 367,050	39,580 32,480 112,850 20,750 16,190 9,230 15,850 7,330 171,710 425,970	1,950 1,210 14,300 2,560 2,120 1,290 620 950 19,910 44,910	10,630 4,250 142,180 12,780 15,390 6,890 3,410 5,520 116,100 317,150	12,580 5,460 156,480 15,340 17,510 8,180 4,030 6,470 136,010 362,060	52,160 37,940 269,330 36,090 33,700 17,410 19,880 13,800 307,720 788,030	39,790 33,340 112,930 20,760 16,210 9,250 16,820 7,460 172,470 429,030	12,580 5,540 156,510 15,340 17,510 8,180 4,080 6,500 136,110 362,350	52,370 38,880 269,440 36,100 33,720 17,430 20,900 13,960 308,580 791,380

ESTIMATED NUMBERS INSURED AT JULY, 1945-continued.

President Pres	the chicker of washingthe in brings.		Great Britain.				datas as	U	nited Kingde	om.	
restitute — "propurer, spinnering, etc." 2,500	material and suppression of the property of th		Aged 18 and	Total.		Aged 18 and	Total.		Aged 14 and	Aged 14 and	Total.
Enter Hospin, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. 1,300 3,200 1,000 2,100 1,100 1,00	Textiles:— Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton	5,320	25,460 57,500	27,510 63,020	7,080 15,640	62,310 130,460	69,390 146,100	96,900 209,120	27,510 63,020	69,390 146,130	112,250 96,900 209,150 127,670
Tambing Largery and Dressing, etc. 2.700 18.740 21.250 21.710 9.440 11.150 88.670 21.740 11.150 33.040 77.841 21.487 33.480 27.870 4.480 77.890 22.282 49.890 27.490 27.487 2	Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hosiery Lace Carpets Other Textiles Textile Bleaching Printing Dweing etc.	300 670 1,350 2,150 290 240 2,420 3,080	9,980 2,360 3,240 3,860 10,130 2,120 1,940 14,630 29,240	10,890 2,860 3,910 5,210 12,280 2,410 2,180 17,050 32,320	1,670 1,090 1,160 2,170 11,230 850 660 8,720 3,680	6,780 5,600 8,410 8,650 36,570 3,370 2,780 34,690 15,360	8,450 6,690 9,570 10,820 47,800 4,220 3,440 43,410 19,040	19,340 9,550 13,480 16,030 60,080 6,630 5,620 60,460 51,360	10,890 17,980 3,910 5,750 12,350 2,410 2,230 17,500 34,690	8,460 36,470 9,570 13,010 48,100 4,330 3,500 46,150 20,540	26,590 19,350 54,450 13,480 18,760 60,450 6,740 5,730 63,650 55,230 661,250
Talering ming and Millaery April	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur:	2,780 1,030	18,740 5,120	21,520 6,150	1,710 2,710	9,440 8,360	11,150 11,070	32,670 17,220	21,740	11,300 11,180	33,040 17,380 50,420
Critical Causes and Stagar Confectionery 1, 1720 11,750 1,75	Clothing: Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Total, Clothing	860 470 660 490 9,480	5,900 3,240 3,530 2,370 41,900	6,760 3,710 4,190 2,860 51,380	15,650 1,550 15,510 3,130	30,030 6,600 30,660 8,330 34,570	45,680 8,150 46,170 11,460 42,070	52,440 11,860 50,360 14,320 93,450	6,820 3,800 5,530 2,870 52,270	46,450 8,330 65,980 11,620 42,180	173,400 53,270 12,130 71,510 14,490 94,450 419,250
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork 1,300 4,270 5,5660 1,250 1,500 1,	Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Other Food Industries Drink Industries	2,150 1,720 6,810 10,680 3,050	19,520 11,750 47,350 61,120 11,430	21,670 13,470 54,160 71,800 14,480	1,650 5,820 12,490 7,840 8,270	6,450 15,830 52,410 28,060 19,600	8,100 21,650 64,900 35,900 27,870	29,770 35,120 119,060 107,700	23,050 13,500 55,880 73,180 15,600	8,240 21,710 66,340 36,410 31,100	137,260 31,290 35,210 122,220 109,590 46,700 482,270
Building	Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc	3,540 10,020 3,290	10,690 30,150 10,460	14,230 40,170 13,750	3,510	10,090 16,750 5,530	11,640 20,260 6,950	25,870 60,430 20,700	14,470 41,220 14,210	11,660 20,650 7,030	76,570 26,130 61,870 21,240 185,810
Paper and Paper Board	Building	7,100	130,180	137,280	1,160	5,930	7,090	144,370	142,390	7,160	511,690 149,550 661,240
Rubber 24.00 32.249 34.640 3.040 22.550 60.321 60.012 60.	Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Wall Paper Making Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	2,640 40 330 16,840	12,080 430 1,370 80,440	14,720 470 1,700 97,280	8,090 110 770 20,210	23,370 510 2,100 50,130	31,460 620 2,870 70,340	46,180 1,090 4,570 167,620	14,870 470 1,720 99,240	31,840 620 2,870 71,620	48,650 46,710 1,090 4,590 170,860 271,900
Apparatus 6,020 32,350 38,370 4,270 30,130 34,400 72,770 38,470 72,940	Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms Scientific and Photographic Instruments and	260	3,930	4,190	220	1,790	2,010	6,200	4,200	2,010	60,410 6,210 10,350
Transport and Communication :- 26,460 163,960 190,420 3,990 71,370 75,360 285,780 193,180 75,630 268,810 136,650 136,180 136,650 136,180 136,650 136,180 136,650 136,180 136,650 136,180 136,650 136,180 136,650 136,180 136,650 136,180 136,650 136,180 136,650 136,180	Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Total, Other Manutacturing	310 820 10,580	1,150 1,910 75,120	1,460 2,730 85,700	110 890	520 2,610	630 3,500	2,090 6,230	1,480 2,770	630 3,590	72,940 2,110 6,360 158,380
Other Transport, Communication, etc. 2,280 16,670 682,580 745,250 1,070 5,560 6,630 25,880 19,170 6,680 25,880 10,000 10,	Transport and Communication: Railway Service Transport and Committee Service	26,460 4,180 1,370 14,000	163,960 125,650 11,870 116,940	190,420 129,830 13,240 130,940	3,990 2,630 350 2,180	71,370 77,840 1,600 10,300	75,360 80,470 1,950 12,480	265,780 210,300 15,190 143,420	193,180 135,070 13,850 134,550	75,630 80,580 2,000 12,610	268,810 215,650 15,850 147,160 144,100
Distributive Trades	Other Transport, Communication, etc.	1,390 4,380 2,280	23,780 122,490 16,670	25,170 126,870 18,950	430 230 660 1,070	2,530 2,190 4,720 5,560	2,420 5,380 6,630	104,660 27,590 132,250 25,580	104,340 26,160 130,500 19,170	2,960 2,450 5,410 6,680	107,300 28,610 135,910
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :— National Government Service (exc. National Fire Service) 17,830 311,440 329,270 28,320 354,810 383,130 712,400 343,650 391,530 735,180 National Fire Service (National Fire Service) 70 44,210 44,280 110 14,290 14,400 58,680 44,950 14,610 59,7210 281,950 232,420 514,370 Professional Services 12,930 263,200 276,130 22,820 208,260 231,080 507,210 281,950 232,420 514,370 Professional Services 12,520 68,300 80,820 25,730 129,780 155,510 236,330 82,900 158,260 241,160 Entertainments, Sports, etc. 12,190 39,220 51,410 16,530 42,920 59,450 110,860 52,750 60,340 113,090 Catering, etc., Service 7,290 76,490 83,780 28,590 229,020 257,610 341,390 86,870 264,220 351,090 Laundry Service	Distributive Trades	138,460	472,330	610,790	264,470	569,630	834,100	1,444,890	635,140	850,250	1,485,390
Fire Service 17,830 311,440 329,270 28,320 354,810 383,130 712,400 343,650 391,530 735,180 735	Miscellaneous Trades and Services :-	12,590	72,050	84,640	25,100	117,910	143,010	227,650	87,550	144,300	231,850
Catering, etc., Service	Fire Service) National Fire Service	12 930	44,210 263,200 68,300	276,130 80,820	22,820 25,730	14,290 208,260 129,780	14,400 231,080 155,510	58,680 507,210 236,330	44,950 281,950 82,900	14,610 232,420 158,260	735,180 59,560 514,370 241,160 113,090
	Laundry Service	5,690 1,010 4,100 7,960	15,900 4,380 53,810 46,750	21,590 5,390 57,910 54,710	15,290 3,500 410 22,120	85,530 14,360 2,910 49,100	100,820 17,860 3,320 71,220	122,410 23,250 61,230 125,930	22,300 5,580 59,030 56,270	103,810 18,110 3,340 71,950	351,090 126,110 23,690 62,370 128,220 2,354,840
Grand Total* 925,000 7,445,000 8,370,000 878,000 4,392,000 5,270,000 18,640,000 8,602,130 5,397,870 14,000,000	Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry; GRAND TOTAL*	70 925,000	14,260 7,445,000	The second second	50 878,000	12,180	12,230			12,380	27,080

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

Including private gardeners, grooms, gamekeepers, park gardeners, sports ground keepers, chauffeurs, etc. ‡ These are ex-service personnel released or discharged from the Forces before July, 1945, who had had no insured employment before that date.

NUMBERS INSURED: 1939-1945.

For reasons of security, statistics of insured persons for the war years have hitherto been withheld from publication. A series of figures for each year from 1939 to 1945 is accordingly

During this period certain changes have been made in the scope of unemployment insurance. On 1st July, 1940, the age at which contributory old age pensions became payable to women was lowered from 65 to 60 years (under the provisions of the Old Age and Widows Pensions Act, 1940) and women aged 60 and under 65 ceased to be insurable against unemployment as from that date. On 2nd September, 1940, the Unemployment Insurance Scheme was extended by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, to include non-manual workers with a rate of remuneration exceeding £250, but not exceeding £420 a year remuneration exceeding £250, but not exceeding £420 a year.

In April, 1942, under the Unemployment Insurance (Emergency Powers) (Amendment) (No. 2 and No. 3) Regulations, 1942, employers and workpeople were relieved from liability for the payment of unemployment insurance contributions in respect of part-time employment for not more than 30 hours a week, when employment began during the war and the services were not such as were ordinarily performed by part-time workers. This amendment was almost entirely concerned with the employment of women, but the number of such women who were in employment up to July, 1941, was small and as they were excluded from insurance in April, 1942, comparison between the figures for July, 1942, and earlier dates is not appreciably affected. The effect of the foregoing changes on the estimated numbers insured has been as follows:—

Exclusion of women aged 60 and under 65	Great Britain.	United Kingdom
(1st July, 1940)	— 39,000	- 40,000
(2nd Sept., 1940):	080.00	33 0 0 0 0
Men	+345,000 + 15,000	+349,400 + 15,100
Net change:		
Men	+345,000 24,000	+349,400 - 24,900

The following Table shows the estimated number of males and females insured at July in each of the years 1939-1945 with separate figures for the General Scheme (including the Special Schemes for banking and insurance) and the Agricultural

(Thousands)						
	reat Britain	1.	Un	ited Kingdo	m.	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
COLUMN TO SERVICE	General Sc	heme (includ	ling Special	Schemes).	1325	
10,538	4,300	14,838	10,736	4,421	15,157	
9,503	4,693	14,196	9,696	4,820	14,516	
9,503	4,655	14,158	9,696	4,781	14,477	
8,839	5,093	13,932	9,040	5,218	14,258	
9,184	5,108	14,292	9,389	5,233	14,622	
8,775	5,631	14,406	9,002	5,754	14,756	
8,316	5,629	13,945	8,535	5,757	14,292	
8,039	5,426	13,465	8,252	5,553	13,805	
7,836	5,129	12,965	8,044	5,256	13,300	
West.	10002	Agricultura	1 Scheme.	1,010.5	THE ST	
661	49	710	691	50	741	
584	62	646	615	63	678	
584	61	645	615	62	677	
548	82	630	577	83	660	
538	117	655	564	118	682	
534	151	685	559	152	711	
531	154	685	555	154	709	
534	141	675	558	142	700	
0.007		Total-All	Schemes.	2520	1,004	
11,199	4,349	15,548	11,427	4,471	15,898	
10,087	4,755	14,842	10,311	4,883	15,194	
10,087	4,716	14,803	10,311	4,843	15,154	
9,387	5,175	14,562	9,617	5,301	14,918	
9,732	5,190	14,922	9,966	5,316	15,282	
9,313	5,748	15,061	9,566	5,872	15,438	
8,850	5,780	14,630	9,094	5,909	15,003	
8,570	5,580	14,150	8,807	5,707	14,514	
8,370	5,270	13,640	8,602	5,398	14,000	
	10,538 9,503 9,503 9,503 8,839 9,184 8,775 8,316 8,039 7,836 661 584 584 548 538 534 531 534 11,199 10,087 10,087 9,387 9,387 9,313 8,850 8,570	Males. Females. General Sc 10,538	Great Britain. Males. Females. Total.	Males. Females. Total. Males.	Males. Females. Total. Males. Females.	

Recruitment for the Forces, offset to some extent by increased Recruitment for the Forces, offset to some extent by increased intake from the uninsured classes, led to a reduction between 1939 and 1945 of nearly 3,200,000 in the number of insured men (after allowing for the changes in scope referred to above). Among women, the peak of mobilisation for the Forces and industry was reached by mid-1943. In spite of the recruitment by that date of over 300,000 women for the Forces (a large majority of whom were withdrawn from insured employment) there was an increase between mid-1939 and that date of over 1,450,000 in the number of insured women. In the following two years there has been a decline due to a fall in the rate of

ntake, coupled with an increase in the rate of wastage, particularly among women with household responsibilities

The figures given above obviously do not provide a proper measure of the changes in the number of workpeople in employment. The numbers of insured persons unemployed fell during the war years from over 1½ millions to an insignificant figure, while the number of uninsured women in part-time employment increased to 900,000 by mid-1944.

Statistics of the estimated changes between mid-1939 and May, 1945, in the numbers of persons in employment (including employers, workers on own account and other uninsured persons—two part-time women being counted as a unit) were published in this GAZETTE for August, 1945, (pages 126 and 127). Corresponding figures for June and September, 1945, are given in the Table on page 194 of this issue.

ANALYSIS BY AGE AND SEX

The statistics of insured persons normally compiled distinguish four age groups, namely 14 and 15, 16 and 17, 18 and under 21 and 21 and under 65 (men), 21 and under 60 (women). The estimated numbers of persons in each of these groups insured under the General Scheme, the Special Schemes for banking and insurance and the Agricultural Scheme in each of the years 1939 to 1945 are given in the following Table. A more detailed analysis for certain years is given in an article on page 193.

Festimated Numbers Insured | Increase (+) or Decrease (-)

ern Dick	Estimated Nu	mbers Insured.		ith year before.
Year (July).	Great Britain.	United Kingdom.	Great Britain.	United Kingdom.
1939 1940 1941*{ (a)	9,135,000 8,218,000 7,602,000	Men aged 2 9,318,200 8,395,700 7,785,500	21 to 64 years. 	— 922,500 — 610,200
1942 1943 1944 1945	7,947,000 7,693,000 7,417,000 7,224,000 7,054,000	8,134,900 7,896,800 7,613,730 7,415,800 7,241,560		- 238,100 - 283,070 - 197,930 - 174,240
1939	947,000 764,000 688,000 564,000 431,000 402,000 391,000	Young Men aged 968,000 785,500 709,200 586,900 452,580 422,900 411,760	d 18 to 20 years.	- 182,500 - 76,300 - 122,300 - 134,320 - 29,680 - 11,140
1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	642,000 630,000 623,000 607,000 564,000 539,000 530,000	Boys aged 16 656,900 645,200 637,900 622,600 579,370 554,200 544,610	and 17 years.	— 11,700 — 7,300 — 15,300 — 43,230 — 25,170 — 9,590
1939	475,000 475,000 474,000 449,000 438,000 405,000 395,000	Boys aged 14 484,400 484,430 483,700 459,550 448,400 414,000 404,200	and 15 years. 1,000 25,000 11,000 33,000 10,000	+ 30 - 730 - 24,150 - 11,150 - 34,400 - 9,800
1939	2,686,000 2,985,000	Women aged 21 2,767,100 3,069,250	years and over. + 299,000	+ 302,150
1940† { (d) (a)	2,946,000 3,389,000	3,029,250 3,472,100	+ 443,000	+ 442,850
1941* { (b) 1942 1943 1944 1945	3,404,000 3,996,000 4,090,000 3,925,000 3,649,000	3,487,200 4,074,200 4,174,090 4,008,000 3,731,550	+ 592,000 + 94,000 - 165,000 - 276,000	+ 587,000 + 99,890 - 166,090 - 276,450
1939	758,000 851,000 858,000 810,000 752,000 753,000 743,000	Young Women as 776,750 872,300 879,200 831,200 773,200 774,400 764,720	ged 18 to 20 year + 93,000 + 7,000 - 48,000 - 58,000 + 1,000	+ 95,550 + 6,900 - 48,000 - 58,000 + 1,200 - 9,680
1939	532,000 533,000 541,000 550,000 545,000 530,000 514,000	Girls aged 16 545,050 546,050 554,100 564,200 559,130 543,800 528,000	and 17 years. + 1,000 + 8,000 + 9,000 - 5,000 - 15,000 - 16,000	+ 1,000 + 8,050 + 10,100 - 5,070 - 15,330 - 15,800
1939	373,000 386,000 387,000 392,000 393,000 372,000 364,000	Girls aged 14 381,900 395,320 396,000 402,050 402,000 381,200 373,600	and 15 years. + 13,000 + 1,000 + 5,000 + 1,000 - 21,000 - 8,000	+ 13,420 + 680 + 6,050 - 50 - 20,800 - 7,600

^{*} The figures on line (a) for 1941 exclude non-manual workers with a rate of remuneration exceeding £250 but not exceeding £420 a year who first became insurable in September, 1940, while the figures on line (b) and those for later dates include them.

The decline in the number of insured men over 18 years of age was due largely to recruitment for the Forces. The numbers aged 18 and under 21 were also affected, after 1940, by the result of the fall in the birth-rate shortly after the 1914–1918 war. The reduction in the number of insured boys under 18 years during the period under review was also due to this cause. Under the stimulus of the war effort large numbers of women and girls previously not in work took up insured employwomen and girls previously not in work took up insured employment, and the number of women aged 18 and over increased rapidly up to July, 1943, after which the number declined. The numbers of insured girls under 18 years increased year by year up to July, 1942, although the total girl population of these ages was falling.

CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

The estimated numbers of males and females aged 14 years and over insured under the General Scheme and the Agricultural Scheme in July of the years 1939, 1940, 1941, 1943 and 1945, in each Region as constituted in July, 1945, are shown below

104	A Barrie		Little State	(Thou	isands.)		8/1
	1000	194	0*	194	41†	1943.	1945.
Region.	1939.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	1940.	1740.
The state of the state of			Males	. 1	1 35.55	Alla mil	
London and S. Eastern Eastern Southern S. Western Midlands N. Midlands N. Eastern N. Western Northern Scotland Wales N. Ireland	2,509 566 496 574 1,067 798 1,019 1,589 700 1,188 592 227	4 5 9 7 9 1,4 6 1,0	00 49 22 93 22 19 74 36	1,823. 478 436 515 982 694 874 1,386 596 1,014 525 228	1,920 491 449 530 1,011 709 897 1,433 611 1,044 535 232	1,677 462 415 487 938 667 821 1,283 578 962 496 242	1,638 427 387 449 857 627 779 1,204 567 906 473 231
DIDING WASH-			Female	s.	7 702 368	. Isolator	11-20
London and S. Eastern Eastern Southern	1,156 171 133	1,226 192 159	1,216 191 158	1,183 230 205	1,190 230 206	1,347 267 254	1,223 249 232

Wales N. Ireland	95 121	115 127	114 126	168 126	168 126	225 128	205 127
The Control of the Control			Total	777			- 100
L ondon and S. Eastern Eastern Southern S. Western Midlands N. Midlands N. Eastern N. Western Northern Scotland Wales N. Ireland	3,665 737 629 737 1,501 1,098 1,437 2,396 850 1,650 687 348	3,396 692 608 711 1,477 1,047 1,376 2,347 804 1,560 668 350	3,386 691 607 710 1,473 1,044 1,372 2,338 803 1,556 667 349	3,006 708 641 747 1,526 1,053 1,360 2,320 786 1,552 693 354	3,110 721 655 762 1,556 1,069 1,384 2,368 801 1,583 703 358	3,024 729 669 756 1,534 1,051 1,333 2,250 832 1,555 721 370	2,861 676 619 698 1,378 979 1,237 2,072 2,072 1,463 678 358

The figures for the various Regions reflect the changes in the distribution of industrial man-power brought about by the war. While the total number of insured men and women taken to-While the total number of insured men and women taken together shows a net decrease since 1939 in every Region in Great Britain, the decrease was particularly marked in the London and South Eastern Region where it amounted to nearly 25 per cent. of the numbers in 1939. There was also a comparatively substantial net drop in the North Eastern and North Western Regions, where the additional intake of women into industry was insufficient to offset substantially the heavy recruitment of men for the forces. In these two Regions large numbers of women were normally employed before the war. On the other hand the net fall was comparatively slight in the Southern Region and Wales where there was a relatively heavy increase Region and Wales where there was a relatively heavy increase in the number of insured women.

AGE ANALYSIS OF THE NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS.

CHANGES BETWEEN 1937 AND 1945.

The statistics of insured persons normally compiled distinguish four age groups, namely 14 and 15, 16 and 17, 18 to 20 and 21 to 64 (men), 21 to 59 (women). During the war years from 1942 onwards analyses by sample have been made in order to obtain information as to the changes within the adult groups. The results of these analyses are given below. The figures relate to Great Britain only and include persons insured under the Agricultural Scheme as well as those insured under the General Scheme but they exclude persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries, for which corresponding analyses are not available. The figures for 1937 given below are based on a sample analysis made in that year (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1938, page 300), but they include estimated adjustments for changes in the scope of the scheme made since 1937 so as to secure reasonable scope of the scheme made since 1937 so as to secure reasonable comparability with the figures for 1942 to 1945.

*† See footnotes in first column on page 192.

TANTO	STATE OF THE	week in	(Thousands.)	17.5 3573	
Age-Group.	1937	1942	1943	1944	1945
y the Newsyll and the	ed Salasia ed	of our las	Males.	sections	THE
14 and 15	1,564 1,525 1,368 1,118 935 856 758	448 599 560 528 810 1,064 1,165 1,074 926 838 732 491	437 557 428 504 694 953 1,108 1,085 938 834 750 498	404 533 401 515 602 892 1,064 1,103 932 832 736 499	394 524 390 562 515 833 1,024 1,094 926 826 740 487
Total, Males	. 11,225	9,235	8,786	8,513	8,315
	E TENCH PER	o distribut	Females.	60 1801	Deputers
14 and 15	. 564 . 567 . 828 . 556 . 378 . 286 . 211 . 154	388 539 795 1,080 772 601 512 400 272 176 95	389 533 739 989 726 638 555 457 323 210	367 519 742 971 645 587 524 459 331 220 106	359 502 732 934 558 522 481 430 318 218
Total, Females .	. 4,123	5,630	5,668	5,471	5,163

The reduction between 1937 and 1945 in the number of boys aged 14 to 17 insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts is accounted for by the fall in the birth rate between 1919 and 1931. In the case of girls of the same ages the same factor has operated, but its effect has been partly offset by an increase in the proportion of girls who entered insurance during the war years. The figures for young men aged 18 to 20 are obviously affected mainly by recruitment for the Forces during the war anected mainly by recruitment for the Forces during the war years. In the case of young women of those ages, in spite of recruitment for the Forces, there was a very substantial increase between 1937 and 1942 in the numbers insured. This increase was partly due to the higher birth rate in the years 1921 to 1924, as compared with the years 1916 to 1919. The fall in the numbers of insured young women between 1942 and 1945 is mainly due to the fall in the birth rate.

mainly due to the fall in the birth rate.

In the case of men aged 21 to 25, there was an increase between 1943 and 1945 in the numbers insured which was partly due to the fact that the number of births in 1922 to 1924 was greater than the number in the years 1917 to 1919. The steady fall since 1942 among both men and women in the age group 26 to 30 is also largely due to the decline in the birth rate during the war of 1914 to 1918. In addition, a number of men from these age groups were recruited for the Forces.

Among women, the figures for ages 26 and over show, as might be expected, that the peak of mobilisation for industry was reached at a later date for the older women than for the younger. On the other hand, there was, by 1945, a marked decline from the peak among women under 50.

WOMEN'S CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE.

The Women's Consultative Committee, which advises the Minister of Labour and National Service, has been reappointed. The original Committee* was formed in March, 1941, to advise the Minister of Labour and National Service on questions

the Minister of Labour and National Service on questions affecting the recruiting and registration of women, and on the best methods of securing their services for the war effort. This Committee has completed its work and has been dissolved. The reappointed Committee will advise on resettlement problems, its terms of reference being: "To advise the Minister of Labour and National Service on questions relating to the resettlement of women in civilian life." The new Committee held its first meeting on 24th October under the Chairmanship of Mr. Ness Edwards, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The members of the Committee are: Miss Alice Bacon, M.P.; Viscountess Davidson, O.B.E., M.P.; Miss Dorothy Elliott, O.B.E., J.P.; Mrs. Walter Elliot; Miss Florence Hancock, O.B.E.; the Countess of Limerick, C.B.E.; Lady Megan Lloyd George, M.P.; Miss Marjorie Maxse, C.B.E.; and Miss Mary Sutherland, J.P. Miss Caroline Haslett, C.B.E., adviser to the Minister of Labour and National Service on women's training, is also associated with the Committee.

NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS, 1939-42.

FURTHER REGISTRATION OF MEN.

Young men born between 1st January, 1928, and 31st March, 1928, both dates inclusive, are required to register under the National Service Acts, 1939 to 1942, on 1st December, unless they are exempt from the operation of the Acts; those who have already registered under the Boys and Girls Registration Order, 1941, must register again under the National Service Acts. As in the case of other recent registrations, the men concerned are to be given an opportunity of expressing an option for underground coal mining employment as an alternative to service in the Armed Forces of the Crown.

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1941 (page 52).

^{*} The figures for females on line (a) for 1940 include an estimate of the number f women aged 60 and under 65 who ceased to be insurable against unemployment 1 1st July, 1940, and are therefore comparable with those for 1939. The figures a line (b) for 1940 and those for later years relate to females aged 14 and under

on line (b) for 1940 and those for later years and the figures on line (c) for 1941 exclude non-manual workers with a rate of remuneration exceeding £250 but not exceeding £420 a year, who first became insurable in September, 1940, while the figures on line (d) and those for later years include these non-manual workers.

[†] The figures on line (c) for 1940 include an estimate of the numbers aged 60 and under 65 who ceased to be insurable on 1st July, 1940, and are therefore comparable with those for 1939. The figures on line (a) for 1940 and those for later years relac to women aged 21 and under 60 years.

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed, in June last, by the President of the Board of Trade "to consider and report what additional information should be collected at future Censuses of Production and to recommend what amendments should be made to the Census of Production Add" because the later Resident

Census of Production Act" have now presented their Report*. In introducing the Report, the Committee refer to the additional statistical information which it will be necessary to collect at future Censuses of Production in order to implement the proposals set out in the White Paper on Employment Policy.† In this connection they emphasise that the information to be collected must be precise; that the duplication of work between different Government Departments should be avoided; that common industrial classifications in the collection and analysis of the data should be adopted by all Government Departments; that international comparisons of Census results should be made easier; and that early publication of results is essential if the data collected are to be put to their best use, particularly in relation to employment policy.

particularly in relation to employment policy.

The Committee recommend that the Census of Production Act should be amended to allow the collection of particulars of wages, salaries, depreciation, rent, rates and taxes (other than taxes on profits) and other principal items of costs. These additional particulars would enable more accurate estimates of productivity per head to be made from the results of the Census. With regard to wages and salaries, the Committee point out that the Census of Production Act specifically prohibits the Board of Trade from collecting particulars about wages at a Census of Production. It therefore, has, been necessary for supplementary enquiries into the wages of operatives to be carried out, on a voluntary basis, by the Ministry of Labour for each Census since 1924 and to calculate the total wages bill from the returns of firms furnishing information to both Departments. This procedure has proved unsatisfactory and has involved unnecessary work which would be avoided if the

The Census of Production Act provides for the collection of information as to the number of days on which work was carried on; but the difficulty of obtaining accurate results led to the omission of the item at each Census after the first. Information about the number of hours worked in each industry has, however, been provided by special enquiries of the Ministry of Labour. The Committee consider that a much better indication of the activity of industrial workers would be furnished by the number of man-hours worked per week, and they recommend that such figures should in future be collected in connection with the Census of Production. In view, however, of difficulties in certain industries, the Committee consider that compulsory powers for the collection of man-hour statistics should not be applied until after consultation with each industry as to its

wages paid were entered on each Census schedule.

Other recommendations of the Committee relate to the collection of information analysing the extent of control of production firms, certain relaxations as regards restrictions on the disclosure to Government Departments of information relating to individual firms and on the publication of results, and to the collection of information relating to capital assets employed (fixed capital assets, stocks and work in progress) and changes in such assets, and to the different categories of manufacture.

In a reply to a question in the House of Commons on 29th October, the President of the Board of Trade stated that he agreed with the recommendations of the Report of the Census of Production Committee. He added that the necessary legislation could not be undertaken during the present Session, but that it would be introduced as soon as practicable. It was hoped that it would be possible to take a full Census of Production, on the new basis, for 1947. In the meantime, arrangements would be made to take a partial census for 1946 covering a limited number of industries. If necessary, existing temporary powers could be used to introduce for this purpose the reforms recommended by the Committee.

RE-DISTRIBUTION OF MAN-POWER IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Statistics showing the distribution of man-power in June, 1939, June, 1943, June, 1944, and May, 1945, were given in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1945 (pages 126 and 127). The figures for May, 1945, were provisional, and have since been revised. The Table below gives figures for June and September, 1945, which are comparable with the figures for earlier years given in the article referred to above, except that (a) the food, drink and tobacco industries are now included in Industry Group III instead of Group II, and (b) private gardening and certain other employments of the nature of personal service have been transferred from the category "agriculture, horticulture, etc." in Group II and from the "other manufactures" line in Group III to the "other Services" line in Group III. The figures on the new basis for the three categories in question for 1939 are as follows:—Agriculture, etc.: 845,000 males and 65,000 females; Other Manufactures: 986,000 males and 440,000 females; Other Services: 1,184,000 males and 919,000 females.

June, 1945. September, 1945. Industry or Service. Males, aged 14-64. Females, Total aged Males & 14-59. Females Males, Total Males & Females, Females, aged 14-64. aged Males & Females Armed Forces and Auxiliary Services . . Civil Defence, National Fire Service and Police 4.657 437 5.094 4,448 362 4.810 112 127 103 10 Group I.

Metal and Chemical Industries
Group II.
Agriculture, Horticul-2,891 1,455 4,346 2,735 1,218 3,953 ture, etc. ... Mining and Quarrying National Government 868 785 157 1,025 799 875 775 501 493 994 492 471 963 Service ... Local Government Service
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply
Transport, Shipping
and Fishing 355 474 829 372 850 478 201 165 196 170 1,053 215 1,072 1,268 213 1,285 Total, Group II 3,727 1,384 5,111 3,756 1,362 5,118 Group III.

Building and Civil
Engineering
Food, Drink and
Tobacco
Textiles
Clothing 698 766 790 24 722 24 518 634 371 110 949 1,958 1,488 242 412 301 44 404 980 977 281 226 71 66 565 992 522 276 222 70 66 545 978 511 527 641 383 111 973 1,990 1,495 Clothing
Boots and Shoes
Other Manufactures
Distributive Trades
Other Services 3,366 3,384 6,750 3,489 3,421 6,910 Total, Group III 6,223 Total, Groups I, II and III 9,984 16,207 9,980 6,001 15,981 Total of Armed Forces, Civil Defence and In-dustry 4,753 6,675 21,428 14,531 6.373 | 20,904 Registered Insured Un-employed 103 100 73 173 Ex-H.M.F. men and women who have not yet taken up employ-40 200 260 60 Grand Total (excluding Indoor Private Domestic Service) 6,723 21,571 14,831 14,848 6.506 21.337

RELEASE FROM THE FORCES.

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 22nd October, the Minister of Labour and National Service supplied a statement showing the numbers of persons released and discharged from the Forces and the Auxiliary and Nursing Services (a) during September, and (b) from 18th June to 30th September. This statement is set out below:—

Releases and Discharges from the Forces and Auxiliary and Nursing Services.

Service.	Class A.	Class B.	Other Releases and Discharges.	Total.
dia visità a como	1 100 S 2100	Septemb	per, 1945.	the gram
Royal Navy	(41s) 45.45 (1)		len.	thi his is
Army Royal Air Force	21,822 49,046 27,384	634 6,776 2,207	3,403 11,799 2,586	25,859 67,621 32,177
Total	98,252	9,617	17,788	125,657
Royal Navy			omen.	Heaven a
Army Royal Air Force	3,293 6,213 9,693	3 24 7	384 1,790 1,092	3.680 8,027 10,792
Total	19,199	34	3,266	22,499
Royal Navy	25,115 55,259 37,077	Total, Men 637 6,800 2,214	and Women. 3,787 13,589 3,678	29,539 75,648 42,969
Total	117,451	9,651	21,054	148,156
	18th	June to 30th	h September, 19	945.
Royal Navy	43,359 155,915 60,001	1,131 11,105 5,662	len. 10,739 30,142 14,573	55,229 197,162 80,236
Total	259,275	17,898	55,454	332,627
Spore beautiful anoth	THE DESIGNATION AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF	Wo	men.	07,028193
Royal Navy Royal Air Force	10,786 45,697 27,575	3 27 18	2,107 5,890 6,579	12,896 51,614 34,172
Total	84,058	48	14,576	98,682
Control of the Contro	S PART NAME &		and Women.	they took
Royal Navy Royal Air Force	54,145 201,612 87,576	1,134 11,132 5,680	12,846 36,032 21,152	68,125 248,776 114,408
Total	343,333	17,946	70,030	431,309

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS AND TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS.

TRADE UNIONS.

November, 1945.

The total membership (including members of overseas branches) of trade unions in the United Kingdom at the end of 1944* was about 8,024,000, showing a decrease of 79,000, or 1.0 per cent., as compared with the end of the previous year.

These figures have been compiled by the Ministry of Labour and National Service 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 Unions Acts, and from returns supplied direct to the Ministry by unregistered organisations. They relate to all organisations of employees—including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wage-earners—which are known to include among their functions that of negotiating with employers with the object of regulating the conditions of employment of their members. The figures given cover the total membership—including members in branches overseas—of all such organisations, so far as known to the Department, whose head offices are situated in the United Kingdom; on the other hand, members of organisations having their head offices elsewhere are wholly excluded. Members serving with H.M. Forces are included in the totals.

Number of Unions in 1944 in comparison with 1943.

On the basis indicated above, the total number of unions known to have been in existence at the end of 1944 was 946 as compared with 970 at the end of 1943. Thirteen unions, with a total membership of 3,600 at the end of 1943, were reported as having been dissolved in 1944, while 22 unions, with an aggregate membership of 78,900 at the end of 1943, ceased to exist as separate units during 1944 in consequence of amalgamations with other unions. On the other hand, 11 new unions were formed in 1944 with an aggregate membership of 66,400. Of the total of 946 unions at the end of 1944, there were 20 with headquarters in Northern Ireland.

Membership in 1944 in comparison with 1943.

At the end of 1944 the total membership of all unions included in the statistics was approximately 8,024,000, as compared with 8,103,000 at the end of 1943. The number of males at the end of 1944 was 6,219,000, showing a decrease of 9,000 or 0·1 per cent., as compared with the previous year, and the number of females was 1,805,000, a decrease of 70,000, or 3·7 per cent.

The total of 8,024,000 included 34,000 members in branches in Eire and 89,000 in other overseas branches of certain unions. Excluding the members of these overseas branches, the total membership (inclusive of members serving with H.M. Forces) was thus about 7,901,000 at the end of 1944 as compared with 7,984,000 at the end of 1943; of these totals, the membership in Northern Ireland accounted for 141,000 and 137,000, respectively.

The total memberships given above represent the aggregate of the memberships of the individual unions, and persons who are members of more than one union are therefore counted more than once in the totals. The extent of this duplication is not known exactly, but it is probably between 15,000 and 20,000. Included in this total are some workers who transferred

* All figures for 1944, given 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 males and females 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 among their members.

from one industry to another during the war and who have become members of trade unions catering for their new occupations while retaining membership of the unions to which they belonged before the war.

Industrial Distribution of Membership.

The following Table shows, by industrial groups, the total numbers of trade unions in the United Kingdom at the end of 1944, and their membership:—

Groups of Unions.	Number of Unions at end of	Jnions Membership at end of 19			
	1944.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc. Coal Mining Pottery and Glass	1	100,600	9,980	110,580	
	79	686,830	11,120	697,950	
	9	8,000	13,220	21,220	
Metals, Machines, Convey- ances, etc.	82	1,443,750	173,550	1,617,300	
Cotton (Preparing, Spinning and Manufacturing) Other Textile Boot and Shoe Tailoring and Other Clothing Paper, Printing, etc. Building, Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture,	153	62,520	154,080	216,600	
	89	73,040	68,320	141,360	
	5	63,680	30,910	94,590	
	11	34,210	85,950	120,160	
	23	171,200	46,540	217,740	
Public Works Contracting, etc. Railway Service Water Transport Other Transport (Road, Dock etc.)	58	432,880	18,130	451,010	
	6	490,350	75,680	566,030	
	17	90,200	760	90,960	
Dock, etc.) and General Labour	18	1,397,050	413,780	1,810,830	
	13	228,150	160,390	388,540	
	20	73,540	27,840	101,380	
	239	398,270	205,960	604,230	
	27	201,090	78,770	279,860	
	22	88,220	159,440	247,660	
	8	32,310	13,220	45,530	
	66	143,230	57,250	200,480	
Totals	946	6,219,120	1,804,890	8,024,010	

Many unions have members in a number of industries, and for the purpose of these statistics the total membership of each union has been included in the group with which the majority of its members are believed to be connected. The membership of the Transport and General Workers' Union and of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, which have members in a wide variety of industries, has been included in the "other transport and general labour" group. It will be seen that this is the largest group and accounted for over 1,800,000 members, including more than 400,000 females, while the "metals, machines, conveyances, etc." group accounted for more than 1,600,000 and coal mining for practically 700,000; these three groups together represented more than one-half of the aggregate membership of all unions.

The Table below gives comparative figures of male, female and total membership, by industrial groups, for each of the years 1940 to 1944, inclusive. It will be seen that during these war years the largest increase in male membership occurred in the "metals, machines, conveyances, etc." group, while in the case of female membership there were substantial increases not only in this group but also in the "other transport and general labour" and in the "national government" groups. Between the end of 1943 and the end of 1944, however, the female membership of the "other transport and general labour" group declined by about 100,000.

MEMBERSHIP (MALE, FEMALE AND TOTAL) OF ALL TRADE UNIONS AT THE END OF 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943 AND 1944.

Groups of Unions.	organia c	oli p	Males.	State Land	200		Lacin;	Females.		daya da			Total.		13 64
Groups of Omons.	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
and the first of the property of the party o	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. Coal Mining Pottery and Glass Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc. Cotton (Preparing, Spinning and Manufac-	53	58	71	84	101	1	2	5	8	10	54	60	76	92	111
	691	666	705	706	687	4	9	10	11	11	695	675	715	717	698
	10	9	8	8	8	18	17	15	15	13	28	26	23	23	21
	1,051	1,213	1,370	1,449	1,444	10	16	33	171	173	1,061	1,229	1,403	1,620	1,617
turing) Other Textile Boot and Shoe Tailoring and Other Clothing Paper, Printing, etc. Building, Woodworking and Furniture	85	71	68	64	63	160	149	153	157	154	245	220	221	221	217
	91	81	73	71	73	75	65	61	67	68	166	146	134	138	141
	68	68	65	64	64	37	36	33	32	31	105	104	98	96	95
	37	31	34	33	34	100	78	87	82	86	137	109	121	115	120
	169	170	169	168	171	48	41	43	47	47	217	211	212	215	218
Manufacture, Public Works Contracting, etc	404	417	428	437	433	6	8	13	15	18	410	425	441	452	451
	481	484	492	498	490	12	36	56	66	76	493	520	548	564	566
	76	71	73	84	90	1	1	1	1	1	77	72	74	85	91
General Labour Commerce and Distribution Banking and Insurance National Government Local Government Teaching Entertainments and Sport All Other Groups	1,142	1,252	1,384	1,406	1,397	140	355	535	515	414	1,282	1,607	1,919	1,921	1,811
	211	210	218	226	228	114	127	144	155	160	325	337	362	381	388
	79	77	75	75	74	15	21	28	29	28	94	98	103	104	102
	355	435	448	398	398	102	164	187	205	206	457	599	635	603	604
	240	186	199	200	201	49	51	61	71	79	289	237	260	271	280
	85	87	86	87	88	154	154	155	157	160	239	241	241	244	248
	25	22	25	29	32	7	8	10	12	13	32	30	35	41	45
	110	115	131	141	143	29	36	46	59	57	139	151	177	200	200
Totals	5,463	5,723	6,122	6,228	6,219	1,082	1,374	1,676	1,875	1,805	6,545	7,097	7,798	8,103	8,024

^{*} Report of the Census of Production Committee. Cmd. 6,687. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post free).
† See the issue of this Gazette for June, 1944 (page 90).

Size of Unions.

In the following Table the unions are grouped according to their total membership at the end of 1944:—

and the second second	*T	Second Street	Percen	tages of
Number of Members.	Number of Unions.	Total Membership.	Total Number of all Unions.	Total Membership of all Unions.
Under 100	268 263 92 103 78 56 20 17 21 12	12,000 64,000 65,009 163,000 274,000 387,000 249,000 322,000 777,000 953,000 4,758,000	28-3 27-8 9-7 10-9 8-3 5-9 2-1 1:8 2-2 1-3 1-7	0.2 0.8 0.8 2.0 3.4 4.8 3.1 4.0 9.7 11.9 59.3
Totals	946	8,024,000	100.0	100.0

The Table shows that 16 unions, each of which had a member ship of 100,000 or more, accounted for three-fifths of the total membership of trade unions at the end of 1944, and that 33 other unions, each having 25,000 or more members, represented another one-fifth of the aggregate membership. In contrast, there were 623 unions with less than 1,000 members each, and together these represented less than 2 per cent. of the total membership of all unions.

Totals for 1930-1944.

The following Table shows the total numbers of unions and their aggregate membership at the end of each of the past

The state of	Number	Membe	rship at end	Percentage Inc.	
Year.	of Unions at end of Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	on Membership of previous Year.
TO STORY	***************************************	000's	000's	000's	Per cent.
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	1,121 1,108 1,081 1,081 1,083 1,049 1,036 1,032 1,024 1,008 989 981 975 970 946	4,049 3,859 3,698 3,661 3,854 4,149 4,947 5,127 5,258 5,463 5,723 6,122 6,228 6,219	793 765 746 731 736 761 890 895 926 973 1,082 1,374 1,676 1,875 1,805	4,842 4,624 4,444 4,392 4,590 4,867 5,295 5,842 6,053 6,231 6,545 7,097 7,798 8,103 8,024	- 0.3 - 4.5 - 1.25 + 4.6 - 8.8 + 1.3.6 + 1.3.6

The total membership at the end of 1944, viz., about 8,024,000, compares with 8,348,000 at the end of 1920—the year in which trade union membership reached its highest point.

FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS.

At the end of 1944 the number of federations of trade unions in the United Kingdom was 57. The total gross membership* claimed by these federations was approximately 3,240,000, this figure representing, in general, the numbers in respect of whom affiliation fees were payable by the unions. The corresponding total at the end of 1943 was approximately 3,100,000.

Some trade unions are not affiliated to federations and others are affiliated in respect of only a part of their total membership. On the other hand, many trade unions, or branches of trade unions, are affiliated to more than one federation, and a considerable number of trade union members therefore are counted

unions, are amiliated to more than one federation, and a considerable number of trade union members, therefore, are counted more than once in the gross membership figures given above. In the fellowing Table the actual or estimated federated membership of each federated trade union is counted once only, irrespective of the number of federations to which it is affiliated, and the net federated membership so computed is expressed. and the net federated membership, so computed, is expressed as a percentage of the total membership of trade unions at the end of 1944:—

Groups of Unions.	Total Membership of Trade Unions.	Net Federated Membership of Trade Unions affiliated to Federations.	Percentage Proportion of Federated Membership to total Membership.
Coal Mining Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc. Textile Clothing (including Boot & Shoe) Paper, Printing, etc. Building, Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture, etc. Railway Service Transport (other than Railway) and General Labour Commerce and Distribution Banking and Insurance National Government Local Government Other Industries and Services	000's 698 1,617 358 215 218 451 566 1,902 388 102 604 280 625	000's 696 389 307 9 213 340 96 237 11 63 251 4	100 24 86 4 98 75 17 12 3 62 42 1 20
Totals	8,024	2,742	34

^{*} Excluding members of certain affiliated unions (of relatively small membership) which have their head offices outside the United Kingdom.

STAFFING THE HOSPITALS.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE FOR NURSES AND DOMESTIC WORKERS IN HOSPITALS.

A Statement* has been issued by the Minister of Health' the Secretary of State for Scotland, and the Minister of Labour and National Service, regarding the urgent need to secure

and National Service, regarding the urgent need to secure adequate staffing of hospitals.

The Statement sets out a number of measures which have been agreed between the Government and all the interests concerned, covering salary increases for ward sisters, staff nurses and assistant nurses, codes of working conditions for nurses, midwives and domestic workers in hospitals, releases under class B for women who volunteer for training as nurses and women with special experience who are prepared to take up work as hospital cooks a national reserve of nurses permission to as hospital cooks, a national reserve of nurses, permission to live out, part-time nurses, increase of number of male nurses, extension of the employment of "Ward Orderlies" to assist the nurses, and the setting-up of National Joint Council machinery to regulate the terms and conditions of service for hospital

domestic workers.

The Statement indicates that the Nurses Salaries Committee for England and Wales have now made new recommendations for increased scales of salary for certain groups of nurses, and further recommendations in respect of other groups, including mental nurses and midwives, are being considered. Under the scales now recommended, which will take effect early next year, a trained Staff Nurse will begin at £120 a year and ultimately reach £180 a year; a Ward Sister will begin at £160 a year and reach £260 a year; and an enrolled Assistant Nurse will begin at £90 a year and reach £160 a year. Board, lodging and other empluments are provided in addition. The Nurses Salaries Committee for Scotland have made recommendations differing only in minor respects from those made by the Committee only in minor respects from those made by the Committee for England and Wales. The new scales are considerably in excess of those previously recommended,† and the valuation of emoluments, which affects nurses retiring on pension and nurses living out has also been increased. nurses living out, has also been increased.

As regards domestic staff in hospitals, the Statement points

As regards domestic staff in hospitals, the Statement points out that in 1943 the Hetherington Committee recommended certain minimum standards of wages and conditions of employment not covered by negotiated agreements. The organisations of employers and employees in England and Wales have now established a National Joint Council for the ordered regulation of terms and conditions of service for hospital domestic workers and such other non-nursing staff as may be brought within its scope (see page 197 of this GAZETTE). Consideration is being given to the establishment of similar negotiating machinery for Scotland.

EMPLOYMENT OF NURSES AND MIDWIVES.

MEASURES TO MEET DEMANDS FOR NURSES.

The Minister of Labour and National Service, in consultation with the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland, has recently had under consideration recommendations made by the National Advisory Council for the Recruitment and Distribution of Nurses and Midwives as to the continuance of the requirement that newly qualified State Registered Nurses should serve for a year after qualification in certain special fields of nursing. In accordance with the recommendations of the Council, a decision has been reached regarding the special fields of service for State Registered Nurses qualifying after the October, 1945, examinations. Particulars of the arrangements made in respect of nurses qualified at the examinations held in April and May last were given in the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1945 (page 96).

held in April and May last were given in the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1945 (page 96).

The procedure continues whereby a minimum staffing standard for trained staff for each training hospital is assessed after consultation with the hospital authorities. Trained nurses required to bring the staffing of hospitals up to the agreed minimum staffing standard for that hospital will in the first place be granted deferment from service in the special fields for a period not exceeding six months. If other trained nurses do not become available to the hospital from subsequent examinations, then sufficient nurses will be granted further deferment to bring the trained staff in post so far as possible up to the agreed minimum staffing standard. (In the case of Scotland, owing to the incidence of the examinations, deferments may be granted for a longer period.)

Periods of deferment in their training hospital will exempt

Periods of determent in their training nospital will exempt the newly qualified nurses from further service in the special fields to the extent of the deferment period. Nurses who have previous experience in the special fields either before or during their training for State registration are not exempt as hitherto from the requirement to give a year of special service to the State after qualification.

NURSES IN MENTAL HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS.

SALARIES AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE IN

The Scottish Nurses' Salaries Committee have presented their. Fourth Report, * which deals with the salaries and conditions of service of purses in mental hospitals and mental deficiency institutions and in wards of other hospitals or public assistance institutions where persons suffering from mental disorders or deficiency are treated. Scales of salaries for matrons and other senior members of the staff were embodied in the Third Report of the Scottish Nurses' Salaries Committee.† The relevant portions of that Report, together with certain revisions, have been incorporated in the Fourth Report, which therefore presents a complete picture of salaries and conditions in mental hospitals.

The Committee recommend that the annual salary of resident female staff nurses in all mental hospitals should be £120 in the first year, rising to £130 in the second year, £140 in the third to the eighth years, and £160 in the ninth year, and that the total value at which the emoluments, (viz., food, board, etc.,) provided in addition to cash remuneration are to be taken into account for superannuation purposes should be reckoned at £90 a year. Non-resident female staff nurses receive an allowance in lieu of emoluments of £90 per annum.

of emoluments of £90 per annum.

For male staff nurses who are resident, it is recommended that the salary should be 62s. 6d. a week in the first year, rising to 67s. 6d. in the second year, 72s. 6d. in the third to the seventh years and 79s. 6d. in the eighth year, the value of emoluments being reckened as 34s. 6d. a week. In the case of male staff nurses who are non-resident, the cash remuneration is increased

by 32s. 6d. a week, and the value of emoluments (uniform and laundry) reduced to 2s. 0d. a week.

The salaries of staff nurses who have a general nursing qualification, in addition to a mental nursing qualification, are increased by £10 a year for female nurses, and 4s. 0d. a week for male nurses. The Report also contains recommendations as regards the salaries of student nurses nursing assistants ward sisters.

the salaries of student nurses, nursing assistants, ward sisters, deputy sisters, charge nurses, deputy charge nurses, matrons, deputy matrons and other grades.

It is recommended that, as soon as circumstances permit, the normal working hours of mental nurses, other than those in supervisory positions, should be adjusted to 96 hours a fortinight. Other conditions of service which are dealt with include

arrangements for the granting of annual leave and sick pay. The scales are to be applied in full as from 1st April, 1945, but in order to bring mental nurses into line with nurses dealt with in the Second and Third Reports, provision is made for payment of arrears—in most cases by specified lump sums—from 1st April, 1943.

The recommendations in the Fourth Report, which have been commended by the Secretary of State for Scotland for adoption by Scottish employing authorities, supersede those laid down by the Sub-Committee set up in November, 1942, to review, as a matter or urgency, the rates of pay and conditions of service of nurses in mental hospitals and institutions.;

DOMESTIC WORKERS IN HOSPITALS.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL JOINT COUNCIL

A National Toint Council has been established to deal with the wages and conditions of domestic and similar workers in hospitals and allied institutions in England and Wales. The Council will have within its purview domestic workers, and such other categories of employees as may be agreed (other than professional, technical, clerical, administrative and nursing staff), who are directly employed in or about hospitals and allied institutions and services under local authority and voluntary hospital management for the treatment of the sick and infirm, and in or about residential establishments under such manage-

ment.

The Council is composed of representatives, on the employers' side, of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services, the County Councils Association, the Association of Municipal Corporations, the London County Council, the Urban District Councils Association, the British Hospitals Association and the Mental Hospitals Association. On the employees' side, the trade unions represented are the Transport and General Workers' Union, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, the National Union of Public Employees, the Hospital and Welfare Services Union, and the Mental Hospitals and Institutional Workers' Union.

The National Council will establish eleven Provincial Councils which will have the duty of considering any national minimum rates of wages and conditions of employment (other than those

which will have the duty of considering any national minimum rates of wages and conditions of employment (other than those relating to Mental Hospitals and Institutions) which may be decided upon by the National Council. If the Provincial Councils consider that higher rates of wages or better conditions of employment are justified, having regard to any local circumstances, Provincial Councils may alter such rates or conditions accordingly, subject to the right of the National Council to veto any such decision

CATERING WAGES COMMISSION.

REPORT ON THE STAGGERING OF HOLIDAYS.

A Report* by the Catering Wages Commission on the staggering of holidays has recently been published.

In the introductory section of the Report, the Commission point out that the urgency and importance of the question of staggering are recognised by the interests concerned with the provision of holidays. They refer to the substantial benefits which would accrue to the public from a spreading of the holiday peak, and they survey, in some detail, the pre-war position as regards transport and holiday accommodation, the demand for which is likely to be greatly increased in the post-war years.

The Commission have reached their conclusions after consultation with some seventy organisations concerned with holiday problems. The main reasons for the July-August

holiday problems. The main reasons for the July-August peak period for holidays are examined in the Report and are

stated to be the following:—

(i) The necessity for shutting down certain factories

completely for a week or more instead of spreading the holidays of the employees over the summer period.

(ii) The attraction of the August Bank Holiday which results in the selection of a holiday period in which it is included.

(iii) The desire, and to some extent in the past the necessity, for those with children to take their holidays during the school helidays and clear of examinations.

(iv) The belief that August is the best month so far as

(v) The feeling that holiday attractions are usually at

(v) The feeling that holiday attractions are usually at their best in August.

As regards the period over which holidays should be staggered, the Commission consider that the period at which to aim should be the months of June-September inclusive. They are opposed to the use of any compulsion by the State in attempting to bring about the staggering of holidays. Most of the interests consulted were in favour of endeavouring to organise staggering on the basis of town holidays in which the whole of a particular town or area takes its holiday at the same time, as in the case of the Lancashire Wakes Weeks. Except in the case of the larger cities, the Commission accordingly recommend a general policy of staggering by towns and they believe it desirable not only that existing town and factory weeks should be spread as widely as possible over the recognised holiday period, but that other towns and factories should be encouraged to fix holiday weeks which would fit into a general scheme. They think that the transfer of the August Bank Holiday to the town holiday week would be of the greatest importance. In other words they are in favour of an arrangement which would treat the August Bank Holiday as a movable and not a rigid date.

With regard to school examinations, after careful consideration

With regard to school examinations, after careful consideration the Commission have come to the conclusion that all external examinations should be removed from the holiday period June-September. They therefore recommend that the Government should indicate that it wishes to see a change of examination dates as a matter of public policy and that the Ministry of Education should call together all the interests concerned to secure agreement on the changes to be made.

In the case of very large cities, such as London, Glasgow and Birmingham, and also any towns which are largely dormitory areas, where the Wakes Week principle would be impracticable or undesirable, the Commission suggest that holidays might be staggered by industries, or by groups of firms, or by particular areas, in conjunction with some re-arrangement

of school holidays. The Commission recommend that the Government should undertake publicity on a wide scale, setting out the advantages and importance of staggered holidays. They think that some machinery is required to supply the necessary impetus, drive and co-ordination if staggering is to be achieved. They accordingly suggest that there should be a central body or committee representative of all the interests concerned. The duties of this committee, which should be supplemented by regional and town committees of similar composition, would include the provision of guidance and information, planning, co-ordination and assistance. The carrying out of the considerable amount of executive and day-to-day work involved should be entrusted to the Ministry of Labour and National

With regard to Scotland, where a substantial measure of with regard to Scotland, where a substantial measure of holiday staggering is already in operation, on the basis of town holidays, the Commission find that the general position is fairly satisfactory, but they think that there may be scope for still further improvement and they do not wish to recommend that Scotland should be excluded from the scope of the national scheme that a propose and the scope of the national scheme that are proposed.

scheme they are proposing.

In concluding their Report, the Commission express the hope that an immediate and vigorous attack may be made on the problem of staggering holidays. They believe that there is need for immediate action if grave social consequences are to be avoided and the full benefits of holidays with pay are to be secured, and they suggest that at the present time, when so many customs are in the melting pot and when, because of wartime conditions, people have learned to accept a holiday at some time other than July or August, an opportunity for progress is offered which may never occur again. offered which may never occur again.

* The Staggering of Holidays. Report to the Minister of Labour and National Service by the Catering Wages Commission under Section 2 of the Catering Wages Act, 1943. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d, net (7d. post free).

^{*} Staffing the Hospitals: An Urgent National Need: H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (4d. post free).

† See the issues of this GAZETTE dated March, 1943, page 37; May, 1943, page 64; December, 1943, page 167; March, 1944, page 48; August, 1944, page 123; and page 197 of the present issue.

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1943 page 150,

^{*} Scottish Nurses' Salaries Committee. Fourth Report (Mental Nurses). Cind. 6684. H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (7d. post tree).

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1944, page 48.

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1944, page 5.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE SCOPE OF CERTAIN CATERING WAGES BOARDS.

The Catering Wages Commission have given notice, under the Catering Wages Act, 1943, of their intention to recommend to the Minister of Labour and National Service an extension to the Minister of Labour and National Service an extension of the scope of (i) the Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings Wages Board; (ii) the Unlicensed Place of Refreshment Wages Board; (iii) the Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant Wages Board; and (iv) the Licensed Non-Residential Establishment Wages Board. Particulars of the present scope of these Wages Boards are set out in the issues of this GAZETTE for (i) March, 1944, and January, 1945; (ii) January, 1945; (iii) March, 1945; and (iv) April, 1945, respectively.

respectively.

The broad effect of the proposals would be to bring within the scope of the appropriate Wages Boards workers employed by Local Authorities in industrial and staff canteen and in catering establishments which serve the general public such as British and Civic Restaurants, municipal cafés and the like

SALARIES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The Minister of Education has recently made an Order*, under Section 89 of the Education Act, 1944, which requires that, in respect of any period after 31st March, 1945, the remuneration paid by Local Education Authorities in England and Wales to teachers in certain categories shall be in accordance with certain scales.

The new scales are those recommended in the Reportt of the Burnham Main Committee, with respect to teachers in primary and secondary schools, and in the Report† of the Burnham Technical Committee, with respect to teachers in technical colleges and institutes, art colleges and schools, dated 29th and 27th August, and approved by the Minister of Education. A summary of the scales recommended by the Committees was given on page 98 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

HIGHER TECHNOLOGICAL

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The Report‡ of a Special Committee appointed by the Minister of Education in April, 1944,§ to advise on the needs of higher technological education in England and Wales, with particular reference to the means required for maintaining appropriate cooperation between Universities and Technical Colleges, has recently been published.

In the introduction to their Report the Committee state that according to the evidence submitted the position of Great Britain as a leading industrial nation is being endangered by a failure to secure the fullest possible application of science to industry and that the annual intake into the industries of the country of men trained by Universities and Technical Colleges has been, and still is, insufficient both in quantity and quality. They point out that the experience of war has shown that the greatest deficiency in British industry is the shortage of scientists and technologists who can also administer and organise, and who can apply the results of research to development. They think can apply the results of research to development. They think that at present too large a proportion of the best output of the schools goes into non-industrial occupations and that positive steps are necessary to counteract this drift. The Report is xpressed in terms of engineering education only.

The Committee have reviewed the existing technical courses

The Committee have reviewed the existing technical courses provided by Universities and Technical Colleges; they do not think, however, that the education and training thus provided fully cover the ground. They believe that industry needs also another class of entrant. The training of this class should be broader than that given in Higher National Certificate courses; it should be comparable with University degree courses; but it should be planned on different lines. They recommend, therefore, the selection of a strictly limited number of Technical Colleges as Colleges of Technology, in which there should be developed technological courses of a standard comparable with that of University degree courses. They discuss at length

that of University degree courses. They discuss at length the qualifications to be awarded by the Colleges of Technology.

The Committee recommend that eight Regional Advisory Councils should be established throughout England and Wales Councils should be established throughout England and Wales for the co-ordination of technological studies in Universities, Colleges of Technology and the other Technical Colleges of the Regions. These Councils should create Regional Academic Boards of Technology composed of the academic heads of Universities and Technical Colleges and of members of their teaching staffs, with the duty of advising on the development and co-ordination of higher technological studies in each institution and in the Region as a whole, and of arranging for close consultation with industry in the Region. The Committee recommend, further, that a National Council of Technology should be established with the responsibility of advising on the national aspects of Regional policies.

EDUCATION ACT.

FURTHER EDUCATION IN COUNTY COLLEGES.

The Ministry of Education have issued a pamphlet* of guidance and advice for the assistance of Local Education Authorities in planning and initiating the schemes for the compulsory further education of young persons in County Colleges which they will be called upon to establish in accordance with the provisions of the called upon to establish in accordance with the provisions of the Education Act, 1944 (see this GAZETTE for January and August, 1944, pages 4 and 123). The suggestions contained in the pamphlet are based on the recommendations of a Committee composed of His Majesty's Inspectors of Schools and administrative officers of the Ministry of Education. The topics dealt with include the problems of planning, organisation, premises, staffing and curriculum, and sections are devoted to the special needs of girls and of rural areas. The pamphlet includes a diagram illustrating the industrial and regional distribution of the occupied population in 1931, and appendices giving figures the occupied population in 1931, and appendices giving figures of juvenile employment in 1939 for the age groups 14 to 18 years and of school leavers for England and Wales in 1938.

ACCIDENTS TO RAILWAY SERVANTS.

A Report to the Minister of War Transport upon the Accidents which occurred on the railways of Great Britain during the year 1944 has been published.†

Since the beginning of the war the statutory obligation of the

railway companies to report accidents has been considerably reduced and simplified, and the present Report is limited to accidents, whether arising directly from enemy action or from other causes, (a) which were attended with loss of life, or serious personal injury, or (b) which caused serious damage to rolling stock, equipment or works. The Report gives the numbers of persons killed or seriously injured in railway accidents during 1944, whether passengers, servants of railway companies or

1944, whether passengers, servants of railway companies or contractors, or other persons. "Serious personal injury" is defined for the purpose of the Report as meaning amputation of limbs, fractures or dislocations, and internal injuries.

As regards railway servants and contractors' servants the number killed by railway accidents in 1944 was 300 and the number seriously injured was 2,318. The corresponding annual average figures for the five years 1940–1944 were 300 and 2,170, respectively.

The Report distinguishes (i) train accidents (i.e., accidents to trains, rolling stock and permanent way); (ii) movement accidents (i.e., accidents caused by or connected with the movement of railway vehicles, exclusive of accidents to trains); and (iii) non-movement accidents (i.e., accidents on railway preminot connected with the movement of railway vehicles). Of the connected with the movement of railway vehicles. servants killed during 1944, 8 lost their lives through train accidents, 255 through movement accidents and 37 through non-movement accidents. For servants seriously injured during 1944, the corresponding figures were 18, 492 and 1,808, respec-

The Report analyses these figures in considerable detail and examines at some length the circumstances in which the accidents occurred.

FURNISHED HOUSES (RENT CONTROL) BILL.

The Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Billt, which was intro-The Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Bill‡, which was introduced in the House of Commons on 1st November, is a short Bill designed to apply to England and Wales a scheme of rent control, in respect of houses and parts of houses let furnished or with services, on the lines of the scheme which operates in Scotland under the Rent of Furnished Houses Control (Scotland) Act, 1943. Houses or parts of houses let at rents of which a substantial proportion represents payment in respect of board are excluded.

The Bill proposes that, following representations by, or consultation with, local authorities, the Minister of Health shall give directions as to the areas to which the scheme of control is give directions as to the areas to which the scheme of control is to apply. Tribunals, consisting of a chairman and two other members appointed by the Minister, are to be established, to which tenants, landlords, or local authorities may refer any contract for the occupation of a dwelling the rent of which includes payment for the use of furniture or for services. After calling for such information as they require and considering representations by the parties, the Tribunal may approve the rent payable under the contract, or may reduce it to such sum as they may think reasonable. Local authorities will be required to keep a register, open for inspection, giving particulars of premises and rents in respect of which Tribunals have given decisions, and thereafter it will be illegal to charge rents in excess of those entered in this register for the premises concerned, or to charge entered in this register for the premises concerned, or to charge any premiums or other sums, additional to such rents, as a condition of the grant or renewal of a contract. The Bill, however, provides that applications may be made to Tribunals to increase or decrease registered rents on the ground of change of

NATIONAL SERVICE (RELEASE OF CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS) BILL.

A Bill* with the above mentioned title was introduced in Parliament on 26th October by the Minister of Labour and National Service. Its object is to authorise the release of conditionally registered conscientious objectors from the conditions of their registration under the National Service Acts. The Bill provides for the release of conscientious objectors in groups according to their age and the length of time they have been conditionally registered. The programme of releases will be related to the Army time-table of releases in Class A, and a group of conscientous objectors will not be released until after the date fixed for the completion of the release from the Army of persons of all ranks in the same group.

FOOD CONTROL.

MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES.

The Minister of Food has recently made Orders concerning the maximum retail prices of citrus fruit, apples, tomatoes and onions. By an Order taking effect on 12th November (26th November in Northern Ireland) the maximum retail prices of sweet oranges, bitter oranges and lemons were reduced by \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per lb. As from 12th November the prices of imported apples were controlled by a new Order, the maximum retail prices varying according to season, locality and type of apple, and replacing the corresponding schedule of maximum retail prices under the Order previously in force. As regards tomatoes, new Orders specified 1s. 4d. per lb. as the maximum retail price of both home-grown and imported tomatoes, as from 4th November and 1st November, respectively. Price control of onions, which was withdrawn in August, was reimposed as from 5th November in respect of home-grown onions, and 14th November in respect of imported onions, the maximum retail price being 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per lb. in each case. The Minister of Food has recently made Orders concerning

As a result of recent Orders made by the Minister of Food, the cooking fat ration, which was reduced on 27th May from 2 ounces to 1 ounce per week, was restored to 2 ounces as from 11th November, and, from the same date, the ordinary cheese ration, which was reduced on 1st April from 3 ounces to 2 ounces, was restored to 3 ounces: the special cheese ration allowed to certain classes of consumers remains unchanged. The total ration of butter and margarine remains 6 ounces per week, but in lieu of a maximum of 2 ounces in the form of butter, consumers are entitled, as from 11th November, to take, in alternate weeks, a maximum of 4 ounces and 2 ounces, respectively, in the form of butter.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

YEAR BOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS, 1943-44.

The Year Book of Labour Statistics for 1943-44, recently The Year Book of Labour Statistics for 1943-44, recently published by the International Labour Office,† summarises in tabular form the principal statistics relating to labour conditions in some 60 countries during the period 1943-44, with comparable figures for earlier years. The tables are divided into nine sections dealing respectively with population; employment and unemployment; hours of work; wages; cost of living and retail prices; family living studies; migration; industrial accidents; and industrial disputes. Appendices are also included giving index numbers of industrial production and of wholesale prices, together with statistics of changes in the gold values of the principal currencies and of exchange rates.

SEAMEN'S WAGES AND CONDITIONS.

The Maritime Preparatory Technical Conference, convened by the International Labour Office, opened in Copenhagen on

15th November.

The Conference, to which 21 maritime countries have been invited to send representatives of Governments, employers and workers, has under consideration a number of questions con-

workers, has under consideration a number of questions connected with the conditions of employment of seafarers, including social insurance, wages, hours, manning, leave, accommodation, food and catering, with a view to the possible formulation of international standards by a special maritime Session of the International Labour Conference early next year.

The composition of the British Government Delegation to the Conference is as follows: Delegate, Sir Gilmour Jenkins, K.B.E., C.B., M.C., Deputy Director General, Ministry of War Transport; Substitute Delegates and Advisers, Mr. N. A. Guttery, Ministry of War Transport, and Mr. J. S. Nicholson, C.B., C.B.E., Ministry of National Insurance; Advisers, Miss M. B. A. Churchard, Ministry of War Transport, Mr. A. Patterson, Ministry of National Insurance, Mr. F. Pickford, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Mr. J. Taylor, Principal Surveyor for Tonnage, Ministry of War Transport, and Mr. F. B. Vigor, Ministry of War Transport.

*House of Commons Bill 24 (Session 1945-46). H.M. Stationery Office; price

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Note.—The following article reproduces a statement issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service for publication on 15th November, 1945, except that a revised figure is now given for the number employed in Building and Civil Engineering in September, 1945 (790,000 instead of 770,000). Consequential changes have been made throughout the article.

The broad changes in the man-power position between mid-1939 and September, 1945, with a provisional forecast for the end of the year are shown in the Table below. The figures relate to males aged 14 and under 65 and females aged 14 and

under of years.			(Thousand	ls)	
Arranda de apolic	Mid-1939.	Mid-1943.	Mid-1945.	Sept., 1945.	31st Dec. (forecast).
1. Total working population (excluding private domestic service):— Men Women	14,656 5,094	15,028 7,253	14,848 6,723	14,831 6,506	14,830 5,850
Total 2. Ex-H.M. Forces who have not yet taken	19,750	22,281	21,571	21,337	20,680
up employment 3. Insured persons registered as unemployed	1,270	20	103	260	375
4. Numbers in employment (including H.M. Forces):— Total Men Women	18,480 13,643 4,837	22,201 14,971 7,230	21,428 14,753 6,675	20,904 14,531 6,373	20,005 14,330 5,675

The rise of about 2½ million in the working population between mid-1939 and mid-1943 (item 1 above) has thus been followed by a fall of 944,000 up to September, 1945. It is expected that there will be a further fall of 657,000 by the end of the year. These decreases are due to (a) the retirement from industrial employment of women (mainly married women) specially recruited for war work; and (b) a reduction in the rate of intake from the non-industrial section of the population, leading to an

excess of normal wastage over intake.

By reason partly of the absorption of the 1,270,000 unemployed. at mid-1939, the numbers in employment (including the Forces and Civil Defence Services) rose by 3,721,000 up to mid-1943. Between that date and September, 1945, the increase in unemployment and in the numbers of men and women taking demobilisation leave, added to the fall in the working population, reduced the number in employment by 1,297,000. It is expected that the same causes will result in a further fall of 899,000 by the end of the year. The total decrease in employment between mid-1943 and the end of 1945 is thus expected to amount to 2,196,000, made up of 641,000 men and 1,555,000 women.

2. Numbers in the Forces and Auxiliary Services, Civil DEFENCE SERVICES, NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE AND POLICE, AND EMPLOYED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

FOR THE FORCES.

The numbers in this section of the working population up to September, 1945, and the programme figures for 31st December, are as follows:—

7,989	7/10	Forces and Auxiliary Services.	Civil Defence, N.F.S. and Police.	Equipment and Supplies for Forces.	Total.
Mid-1939		477,000	80,000	1,270,000	1,827,000
Mid-1943		4,754,000	323,000	5,180,000	10,257,000
Mid-1945		5,094,000	127,000	3,895,000	9,116,000
Sept., 1945		4,810,000	113,000	2,930,000	7,853,000
31st Dec., 19 (programm		3,843,000	100,000	1,450,000	5,393,000

Between mid-1943 and September, 1945, there was thus a drop of 2,404,000, and it is expected that there will be a further decrease of 2,460,000 by the end of the year. The total decrease between mid-1943 and the end of 1945 is, therefore, expected to amount to 4,864,000. This will completely offset the drop of 2,196,000 in the numbers in employment in the working population as a whole referred to above and will leave a balance of 2,668,000 available for expanding employment in the home civilian industries and services and the export trade.

3. Employment in Home Civilian Industries and Services

At mid-1943 the number in this section stood at the extremely low figure of 11,944,000. The addition of 2,668,000 would raise this to 14,612,000 at the end of 1945. Between mid-1943 and mid-1945 there was an increase of 368,000 followed by a further increase of 719,000 in the third quarter of the year. The total at the end of September was thus 13,031,000 and there should accordingly be a further increase of 1,581,000 in the last quarter of the year. This would give a total increase of 2 300,000 on of the year. This would give a total increase of 2,300,000 or 18.7 per cent. in the second half of 1945. The first Table in the next column gives an analysis of the changes up to the end

^{*} S.R. & O., 1945, No. 1317. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

† Report of the Burnham Committee on Scales of Salaries for Teachers in Primary and Secondary Schools; Report of the Burnham Committee on Scales of Salaries for Teachers in Technical Colleges and Institutes, Art Colleges and Schools; H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net each (7d. each post free).

† Higher Technological Education. Report of a Special Committee appointed in April, 1944. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post free).

§ See the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1944 (page 60).

^{*} Youth's Opportunity, Further Education in County Colleges. Ministry of Education Pamphlet No. 3. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s net (1s. 2d. post free). † H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post free). † House of Commons Bill 31 (Session 1945-46). H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3d. post free).

^{*} House of Commons Bill 24 (Session 1945-46). H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

† Published in the United Kingdom for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Staples Ltd., Orchard House, 14 Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1. (Price 10s. 6d.)

Employment for Home Civilian Manufacture and Services and

(Thousands)								
Service to statement restore by	Mid-1939.	Mid-1943.	Mid-1945.	30th Sept., 1945.				
Manufactures— Metals and Chemicals * Other Manufactures †	2,036 3,634	923 1,746	1,214 1,819	1,653 2,005				
Total Manufactures Basic Industries and Services Building and Civil Engineering Distributive Trades Other Services §	5,670 4,681 1,310 2,887 2,105	2,669 5,027 726 2,009 1,513	3,033 5,111 722 1,958 1,488	3,658 5,118 790 1,990 1,495				
Total	16,653	11,944	12,312	13,051				

The increase of 439,000 in the metal and chemical industries in the third quarter of 1945 was entirely due to the reduction in work for the Forces. Total employment in these industries fell by 393,000 from 4,346,000 to 3,953,000. For "other manufactures" the increase of 186,000 was mainly due to reduced work for the Services, but total employment rose by 53,000. Of the increase of 625,000 for manufactures about 200,000 represents employment on exports as calculated from employers' returns.

4. UNEMPLOYMENT.

The vast redistribution of man-power indicated in Sections 1-3 above cannot be effected without some increase in unemployment. As fresh man-power becomes available for industrial employment through demobilisation and munitions cuts there will probably be some increase in unemployment among the least efficient and the immobile of those now in employment in industry.

The humbers of insured persons registered as unemployed** at 16th April, 16th July and 15th October, 1945, in Great Britain were as follows:

official to Date: off min	Men and Boys,	Women and Girls	Totál.
16th April 2000 000 1	56,322	22,721	79,043
18th October 11	131,832	101,494	289,326

In addition there were on the registers at 15th October, 12,484†† uninsured persons including 5,458 boys and girls under 16 who had not yet entered industry.

The analysis of the figures for 15th October is as follows :-

	Wholly unem	ployed (includ	ing casuals)	BERRICH	DEFENC
AND SUPPLIES	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks.	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks.	Total.	Temporarily Stopped.	Total,
Men 18-64 Boys 14-17 Women 18-59 Girls 14-17	31,502 4,701 26,304 4,700	92,183 3,029 67,158 2,952	123,685 7,730 93,462 7,652	413 4 367 13	124,098 7,734 93,829 7,665
Total	67,207	165,322	232,529	797	233,326

The total of 233,326 includes 45,864 married women, some of whom probably are retiring from industrial employment; and ex-service personnel numbering 4,482 who had had no employment since leaving the Forces

Particulars of the numbers registered as unemployed in each industry at 16th July, and 15th October, are given on pages 202 to 205. Percentages unemployed at 16th July among insured persons aged 14 years and over are given on page 206.

The changes between 16th July and 15th October in each administrative Region of Great Britain are given in the first Table in the next column. There were increases in the total numbers of insured persons registered as unemployed in each Region. The greatest numerical increases occurred in Wales, Scotland and the Northern and North-Western Regions; the smallest increases were shown in the Eastern Southern smallest increases were shown in the Eastern, Southern, South-Western and North-Midlands Regions.

* Metal manufacture, merchant shipbuilding and ship fepairing, engineering, aircraft, motors and other vehicles, metal goods, chemicals and explosives.

† Food, drink and tobacco, textiles, clothing, footwear, leather and leather goods, wood, paper, building materials, pottery, glass, and other manufactures.

† Agriculture, fishing, mining, utilities, transport, National and Local Governments.

neur. 9 Commerce and finance, professional and personal services, entertainment, atering, laundries and cleaning.

** The figures exclude insured persons on the registers classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment. At 15th October, these numbered 18,945 men and 366 women ti This figure excludes 1,633 uninsured persons on the registers who had been lassified as unsuitable for ordinary employment.

SH OF	KELEA	Whol (inch	ly unemplo	LION	NA	
Region.	it kew str	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks.	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks.	Total	Temporarily stopped.	Total.
London and South- Eastern	16th July 15th Oct. Inc. (+) or	6,543 10,652	5,071 7,877	11,614 18,529	8 17	11,622 18,546
od Hiwasoan	Dec. ()	+ 4,109	+ 2,806	+ 6,915	+ 19	+ 6,924
Eastern	16th July 15th Oct. Inc. (+) or	693 1,150	1,385	2,078 3,375	2 22	2,080 3,397
West to State	Dec. (-)	+ 457	+ 840	+ 1,297	+ 20	+ 1,317
Southern	16th July 15th Oct. Inc. (+) or	778 2,293	953 1,967	1,731 4,260	3 2	1,734 4,262
the actional	Dec. (-)	+ 1,515	+ 1,014	千 2,529	- 1	+ 2,528
South-Western	16th July 15th Oct. Inc. (+) or	1,067	1,706 3,999	2,773 5,838	10 9	2,783 5,847
s concerning	Dec. ()	+ 772	+ 2,293	+ 3,065	iniste r	+ 3,064
Midlands	15th July 15th Oct. Inc. (+) or	2,956 5,305	5,066 13,217	8,022 18,522	88 61	8,110 18,583
	Dec. (-)	+ 2,349	+ 8,151	+ 10,500	- 27	+ 10,473
North-Midlands	16th July 15th Oct. Inc. (+) or	847 1,820	1,110 2,352	1,957 4,172	mon 27 belle 13	1,984 4,185
	Dec. (-)	+ 973	1,242	+ 2,215	= 14	+ 2,201
North-Wastern	16th July 15th Oct. Inc. (+) or	2,042 3,268	4,479 9,202	6,521 12,470	0108	16,629 12,614
	Dec. (-)	+ 1,226	+ 4,723	+ 5,949	+ 36	半 5,985
North-Western	16th July 15th Oct. Inc. (+) or	4,516 11,058	8,502 23,568	13,018 34,626	83 244	13,101 34,870
	Dec. (-)	+ 6,542	+ 15,066	+ 21,608	+ 1161	+ 21,769
Northern	16th July 15th Oct. Inc. (+) or	3,922 7,722	7,661 25,058	11,583 32,780	119 99	11,702 32,879
ter of Food.	Dec. (—)	+ 3,800	+ 17,397	+ 21,197	- 20	+ 21,177
Scotland A	16th July 15th Oct. Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	8,086 12,836	13,522 29,917	21;608 42,753	400 150	22,008 42,903
	Des: (-)	+ 4,750	+16,395	+ 21,145	250	+ 20,895
Wales of the same	16th July 15th Oct. Inc. (+) or	5,327 9,264	15,900 45,419	21,227 54,683	50 36	21,277 54,719
er week bet butter, con-	Dec. (-)	+ 3,937	+ 29,519	+ 33,456	1-11114	+ 33,442

REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED AT 15th OCTOBER, 1945, IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The total number of insured persons registered as unemployed* in the United Kingdom at 15th October, 1945, was 252,963, including 145,712 men and boys and 107,251 women and girls. In addition, there were on the registers in the United Kingdom at 15th October, 13,142† uninsured persons, including 3,559 hows and girls trader 16 who led not yet entered industry.

boys and girls under 16 who had not yet entered industry.

The numbers of insured unemployed persons on the registers in each Region are shown below.

Region.	Men 18 years and under 65	Boys 14-17 years.	Women 18 years and under 60	Girls 14-17 years.	Total.
Appendices are	W	olly Unem	ployed (incl	iding Casua	1s).
Lofidon and South- Hastern Eastern South-Western Midlands North Midlands North Eastern North Eastern	10,242 2,289 2,617 4,093 12,964 2,831 6,427 20,089	1,176 190 204 190 486 186 349	5,869 704 1,157 1,345 4,657 975 5,369 12,476	1,242 193 282 211 415 180 327 874	18,529 3,376 4,260 5,839 18,522 4,172 12,472 34,626
Northern Scotland Wales Special Schemes	14,342 22,514 25,069 208	1,070 1,601 1,087	16,057 17,307 27,251 300	1,315 1,331 1,276 8	32;784 42,753 54,683 521
Great Britain	123,685	7,731	93,467	7,654	232,537
Northern Ireland	13,232	441	4,863	299	18,835
United Kingdom	136,917	8,172	98,330	7,953	251,372
Near, Describer to	the mext	Temp	ofarily Sto	ped. Isnoi	luternat
London and South- Eastern Eastern	3	Marina Ma Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Ma Marina Ma Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Ma Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Ma Ma Marina Marina Marina Marina Marina Ma Ma Ma Ma Ma Ma Ma Ma Ma Ma Ma Ma Ma	ollol 14	insposing inconce is (118, 141)	17 3.8.21
Southern South-Western Midlands North-Midlands North-Eastern	4 25 9 49	Tausional Yational	2 34 34 86	cute in 12	8 13 142
North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	187 42 68 23	request 31	54 52 81 13	Pinistry utal Tosu iunal Se	244 95 150 136
Great Britain	413	3	362	TEN 10	789
Northern Ireland	201	F005 110 1825	559	36	802
United Kingdom	614	Test method	921	47	(S) 1,591
*† See footnotes **	hid th in p	tevibus dolt	imb.	& Stables	

Region.	Men 18 years and under 65	Boys 14-17 years.	Women 18 years and under 60.	Girls 14–17 years.	Total.
wnodel tenness in	10 M 10 k)	sale sale	Total.	ias golgans	1901/193
London and South- Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Midlands North-Hastern North-Western North-Western North-Western Souland Wales Special Schemes	10,245 2,292 2,617 4,097 12,989 2,840 6,476 20,276 14,384 22,582 25,092 208	1,176 190 204 190 486 186 349 1,190 1,070 1,601 1,087	5,883 722 1,159 1,349 4,691 979 5,455 12,530 16,109 17,388 27,264	1,242 193 282 211 417 180 334 874 1,316 1,332 1,276	18,546 3,397 4,262 5,847 18,583 4,185 12,614 34,870 32,879 42,903 54,719 521
Great Britain	124,098	7,784	93,829	7,665	233,326
Northern Ireland .:	13,433	447	5,422	335	19,637
United Kingdom	137,531	8,181	99,251	8,000	252,963

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS, 15th OCTOBER, 1945.

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed* The Table below shows the total fullments of unemployed insured persons on the registers of all Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux in each Administrative Region on 15th October, 1945, and the numbers of insured persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Bureaux situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase of decrease compared with 16th July, 1945.

Numbers of Insured Persons* on Registers at 15th October, 1945.

Inc. (+) or

الم يُؤمن و معادماء	time -	at 15th Oth	DUCI, 1740.	1110 -1 1 10	Dec. (-) in
Regions (in italics) and Principal Towns.	Men 18 years and under 65.	Women 18 years and under 60.	Juveniles under 18 years.	Total.	Totals as compared with 16th July, 1945.
London and South-	Many	Take 1	19		
Eastern	10,245	5,883	2,418	18,546	+ 6,924
London (Administra-	4107	0.501	677	7,395	+ 2,269
Brighton and Hove	4,197 334	2,521 215	677 55	604	+ 400
Chatham	173	216	98	487	+ 293
Croydon	194 104	107	46 42	347 196	+ 72
East Ham	218	120	51	389	+ 45 + 128
TTanklan	217	41	46	304	+ 103
Leyton and Walthamstow	245	76	47	368	+ 64
Tottenham	249	70	56	375 344	+ 112
West Ham	106	155 121	83 44	296	+ 122 + 149
Willesden		Market St.	000	2 000	
Eastern	2,292	722	383 41	3,397	+ 1,317 + 24 + 74 + 104
Ipswich	105	20	37 31	144 162	+ 74
Norwich	202	27	31	260	+ 104
Southern	2,617	1,159	486	4,262	+ 2,328
Portsmouth (includ-	497	346	130	973	+ 562
ing Gosport) Reading	144	49	26	219	+ 155
Southampton	265	228	72	565	+ 340
South-Western	4,097	1,349	401	5,847	+ 3,064
Bristol (including Kingswood)	1,362	256	114	1,732	+ 954
Plymouth	351	156	58	565	+ 329
Swindon	28	36	13	77	+ 35
Midlands	12,989	4,691	903	18,583	+ 10,473
Birmingham	3,909	755 564	293 108	3,957	+ 3,061 + 2,353
Coventry	86	45	10	3,915	+ 34
Stoke-on-Trent	804	177	90	1,071 649	+ 292
Walsall West Brontwich	402	186	61 31	36	+ 400
Wolverhampton	751	181	59	991	+ 621
North-Midlands	2,840	979	366	4,185	+ 2,201
Detby	68	58	19 58	145	+ 125
Grimsby	146	42	58 45	246 178	+ 117
Leicester Lincoln	9	-	1	9	+ 4
Northampton	124	110	5 84	138 897	+ 85 + 556
Nottinghatti	695	118	04		
North Eastern	6,476	5,455	683	12,614	+ 5,985
Barnsley	149 523	114	69	382 580	+ 63 + 212
Bradford	41	3	40	10	+ 13
Doncaster	494	483	91	1,068	+ 375
Halifax Huddersfield	, 90 353	24 171	32	146	+ 23
Hill	353	171	104	628	+ 221 + 528
Rotherham	1,096	238 879	54 65	1,388 1,106 1,108	+ 848
Sheffield	720	373	15	1,108	+ 587
Wakefield	. 71	25	13 35	88	+ 37 54
York					
North-Western .	20,276	12,530	2,064	870	+ 21,769
Acctington . Ashton-under-Lyne	331	191	12	534	418
Barrow	259	662	12 50 82	971	+ 619
Birkenhead Blackburn .	285	77	1B	283	+ 244 + 127 + 222
Blackpool	. 267	40	22	329	1 1 222
Bolton	890			1,431	+ 946 + 245
Burnley	. 55			65	
Liverpool (including		pen e	609	9,213	0-1
Bootle) Manchester (includ	ing				
Stretford)	2;38	2. , 590	- 22	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T
* The Courses on	- amaluairea	of mon alacci	God on una	nithible for h	rdinary industri

YOUTHAN	Number	Registers	Inc. (+) to Dec. (-) in		
Regions (in italics) and PHneipal Towns.	Men 18 years and under 65.	Women 18 years and under 60.	Juveniles under 18 years.	Total.	Totals as compared with 16th July, 1945.
Oldham (including Failsworth and Royton) Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford (including	1,200 461 89 318	119 290 14 650	34 44 11 32	1,353 795 114 1,000	714 + 372 - 15 + 769
Eccles and Pendlebury) Stockport Warrington Wigah	497 262 132 989	112 83 565 1,269	46 94 36 33	655 439 733 2,291	+ 454 + 231 + 633 + 1,609
Northern Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools	14,384	16,109	2,386	32,879	+ 21,177
	178	557	38	773	+ 676
	1,165	793	84	2,042	+ 1,464
	455	998	122	1,575	+ 1,017
Middlesbrough (in- cluding South Bank Newcastle-upon-Tyrie South Shields Stockton-on-Tees Sinderland	414 2;333 824 454 1,187	653 923 378 729 1,172	193 288 190 141 264	1,260 3,544 1,392 1,324 2,623	+ 869 + 1,831 + 733 + 1,093 + 1,485
Scotland Aberdeen Dundee Edinburgh	22,582	17,388	2,933	42,903	+ 20,895
	718	253	30	1,001	+ 494
	358	346	58	762	+ 605
	902	769	42	1,713	+ 834
	1,432	263	103	1,798	+ 782
Glasgow (including	6,981	5,187	1,098	13,266	+ 7,784
Rutherglen)	502	971	112	1,585	+ 982
Motherwell and Wishaw Paisley	1,041	951	95	2,087	+ 471
	654	299	125	1,078	+ 560
Wales	25,092	27,264	2,363	54,719	+ 33,442
Cardiff	635	337	143	1,115	+ 686
Newport	484	957	94	1,535	+ 1,326
Rhondda	3,099	2,084	240	5,423	+ 3,273
Swansea	1,747	2,652	176	4,575	+ 4,081
Northern Ireland	13,407	5,419	782	19,608	+ 2,609
Belfast	6,292	2,401	203	8,896	+ 2,436
Londonderry	1,661	303	125	2,089	+ 277

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS FOR OCTOBER, 1945.

The Table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 15th October; 1945, exclusive of those who had been classified as unsuitable for

Gluinal y Employment.	The State of the S			the state of the	The same of the sa
	Men 18 years and over.	Boys under 18 years.	Women 18 years and over.	Girls under 18 years.	Total.
A.—INSURED UNEMPLOYED Insured Persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges: Claimants to Benefit and Applicants for	The same		CONTROL OF	Elecania Service da Le, Pres, el	Brick, 25
Unemployment Allowances Non-claimants	115,703 8,187	2,032 5,697	84,727 8,802	1,934 5,723	204,396 28,409
Claimants for Benefit under Special Schemes	208	5	300	שנענעני אני	521
Total of Insured Persons Unemployed	124,098	7,734_	93,829	7,665	233,326
B.—Uninsured Persons on REGISTERS OF EMPLOY- MENT EXCHANGES			bink to	A PRODUCT	atricks singst
Applicants for Uhem- ployment Allowances	308	3	311	8	630
Persons not applying for Allowances	1,253	3,346	3,477	3,778	11,854
Total of Uninstred	1,561	3,349	3,788	3,786	12,484
Unemployed C.—Total of Registered UNEMPLOYED	125,659	11,083	97,617	11,431	245,810

NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS REGISTERED

AS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1945.

The Table below shows the average numbers* of insured persons registered as unemployed in each of the years 1939 to 1944, and the numbers registered as unemployed in January, April Lilly and October 1945.

aprii, Juty		THE STREET	reat Britai	n.	MINISTER AND	United Kingdoth.
Date.	Wholly un (including		Tempo	rarily ped.	Total.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	tin full 53	intractap_
1939	934,332 468,777 135,320 62,019 47,191 45,062	258,088 222,373 99,756 31,859 20,574 17,634	137,192 100,389 29,275 3,196 795 394	78,347 58,549 27,476 2,691 783 518	1,407,959 850;088 291,827 99,765 69;293 63,608	1,480,324 918,054 330,675 119,117 85,538 77,929
1945:— 15 January 16 April 16 July 15 October	58,522 55,899 68,081 131,416	26,875 22,471 34,387 101,121	1,052 423 388 416	1,534 250 507 373	87,983 79,043 103,363 233,326	110,920 .94,867 120,386 .252,963

Centres.

‡ The figures for 1942 and later years are exclusive of men and women classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT

As stated by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 1 9th October, in reply to a Question in the House of Commons, the publication of statistics of unemployment in the various industries, which was suspended for security reasons in September, 1940, is now being resumed.

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons aged 14 and over, insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, registered as unemployed at 16th July and 15th October, 1945, distinguishing those 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 numbers include persons registered at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and at Juvenile Employment Bureaux, together with claimants for benefit under the Special Schemes for banking and insurance. In the Table on page 206 the numbers registered as unemployed at 16th July are expressed as percentages of the numbers insured.

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment

all employed females under 60 years of age. 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 £420 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, railway and public utility companies may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. The Unemployment Insurance Acts do not apply to persons serving in an established capacity in the permanent service of the Crown. Some persons employed in agricultural occupations are also outside the scope of the agricultural scheme, including sons, daughters, and other near relatives of the employer, persons not working under a contract of service, and persons engaged in such casual harvesting work as hop-picking, or gathering flowers, fruit, peas or potatoes (unless they normally undertake other insurable work). Persons not domiciled in the United Kingdom (e.g., migratory labourers from Eire) are not insurable in respect of employment in exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed males under 65 years of age and Part-time workers employed for not more than 30 hours a

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED AT 16th JULY, 1945

120 TO 100 TO 10	Total John John John John John John John John											
204 H 666/1 - C31				G	reat Britain	n.		mil bas		Unite	d Kingdon	1.
Industry.		lly Unempluding Casu		Temp	orarily Sto	PPPed.		Total.		Tempor	Unemplo rarily Stop Casuals.	
and the second s	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.
Agriculture*:— Farming, Forestry, etc. Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc. Total, Agriculture	634 93 727	237 53 290	871 146 1,017	6 6	67 1 68	73	640 93	304 54 358	944	1,610	355 55 410	1,965
Fishing	163	1	164	9	2	74	733	3	1,091	1,739	3	2,149
Mining:— Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Total, Mining	6,559 38 23 151 63 32 43 6,909	31 - 3 - 12 1 47	6,590 38 23 154 63 44 44 6,956	15 2 50 — 2 69	11111111	15 2 50 — 2 69	6,574 38 25 201 63 32 45 6,978	31 - 3 - 12 1 47	6,605 38 25 204 63 44 46 7,025	6,577 38 26 364 64 33 73 7,175	31 - 3 - 12 1 47	6,608 38 26 367 64 45 74 7,222
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	70	3	73					3	73			1984
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Patent Fuel, Stone Grinding, etc. Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Total, NM. Mining Products	O STATE OF THE OWNER, WHEN SHE	20 8 31	137 59 269		- 1 1 1		70 117 51 238	20 9 32	137 60 270	70 120 62 252	20 11 34	73 140 73 286
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	160	28	188	2	-	2	162	28	190	200	28	228
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	93	43	136	1	1	1	94	43	137	.97	43	140
Glass Manufacture (exc. Bottles and Lenses, Prisms, etc.)	73 61 134	52 34 86	125 95 220		Ξ	=	73 61 134	52 34 86	125 95 220	74 61 135	52 34 86	126 95 221
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	423 3,257 60	258 6,394 22	681 9,651 82	1 7	13 2 1	14 9 1	424 3,264 60	271 6,396 23	695 9,660 83 377	457 3,276 64	275 6,412	732 9,688 87 409
1 otal, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	3,948	6,843	377 10,791	8	16	24	3,956	6,859	377 10,815	217 4,014	23 192 6,902	10,916
Metal Manufacture:— Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,	43	16	59	_	1	_	43	16	59	43	16	59
Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates	858 574	470 293	1,328 867	19	_	19	877 574	470 293	1,347 867	883 583	472 297	1,355 880
Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc. Total, Metal Manufacture	130 71 1,760	28 114 52 973	112 244 123 2,733	- 2 - 21		$\frac{\overline{2}}{21}$	84 132 71 1,781	293 28 114 52 973	112 246 123 2,754	84 138 73 1,804	28 116 53 982	880 112 254 126 2,786
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering: Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	7,402 1,173 299 317 9,191	6,018 659 250 78 7,005	13,420 1,832 549 395 16,196	10 - 1 11	10 18 — — — 28	20 18 - 1 39	7,412 1,173 299 318 9,202	6,028 677 250 78 7,033	13,440 1,850 549 396 16,235	7,942 1,196 518 330 9,986	6,729 679 251 78 7,737	14,671 1,875 769 408 17,723
Construction and Repair of Vehicles: Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. Total, Vehicles.	7,714 56 95 7,865	2,891 10 18 2,919	10,605 66 113 10,784	$\frac{7}{7}$	3	10	7,721 56 95	·2,894 10 18	10,615 66 113	9,108 66 96	3,515 11 18	12,623 77 114
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	1,652	306	1,958	_	5	10 5	7,872 1,652	2,922	10,794	9,270	3,544	12,814 2,478
Other Metal Industries: Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting . Electric Apparatus, Cables, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately	178 425 519 75 84 46 65 35	109 13 451 38 42 30 8 16	287 438 970 113 126 76 73 51		2	- - - 2 - -	178 425 519 75 84 46 65 35	109 13 451 38 44 30 8 16	287 438 970 113 128 76 73 51	186 495 533 80 84 61 76 35	113 16 456 38 44 30 9	299 511 989 118 128 91 85 52
specified	1,326 2,753	753 1,460	2,079 4,213	3 3	6 8	9	1,329 2,756	759 1,468	2,088 4,224	1,356 2,906	767 1,490	2,123 4,396

^{*} Excluding private gardeners, grooms, gamekeepers, park gardeners, sports ground keepers, etc., who are insured under the Agricultural Scheme, but including workers in certain other employments, e.g., clerks, lorry drivers, etc., who are insured under the General Scheme.

16th JULY AND 15th OCTOBER: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

are also excluded from the figures.

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 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. The statistics relating to the numbers of insured persons registered as unemployed which were published up to August, 1940, included persons who had ceased to register as unemployed within the previous two months and were not known to have found employment but had not "lifted" the known to have found employment but had not "lifted" the unemployment books which they had lodged at the Exchanges on registering. As many of the workers whose books were lodged in the "Two-Months Pile" had obtained employment | July would tend to be misleading.

week, who entered employment during the war, are in most cases not insurable against unemployment, and are not, therefore, included. Insured persons on the registers in Great Britain who have been classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment are maintaining registration for employment should be included in the numbers of insured persons unemployed.*

> The industries to which unemployed persons are classified for the purpose of these statistics are those in which they were employed at the time of the exchange of unemployment books in July, 1945 (or, if they were then unemployed, the industries in which they were last employed). Changes are rapidly occurring in the distribution of insured persons among the various industries and it is probable that some insured workpeople may have changed their industry since July and subsequently become unemployed. To the extent that this has happened the figures for 15th October given below will not accurately represent the amount of unemployment in each industry at that date. For this reason and since the only available detailed classification of insured persons is that made in July, percentages of unemployment in each industry for dates later than 16th

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED AT 15th OCTOBER, 1945.

201	Great Britain.							12.	Unit	ed Kingdo	m.	All the second of the second o
Wholi (inclu	y Unemplo	yed ils).	Tempe	orarily Sto	pped.		Total.	-	Temp	y Unemplo orarily Stop ad Casuals.	pped	Industry.
Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total	A CONTRACT TO THE PROPERTY OF
932 138 1,070	429 116 545	1,361 254 1,615	1 1 2	69 3 72	70 4 74	933 139 1,072	498 119 617	1,431 258 1,689	1,406 161 1,567	520 121 641	1,926 282 2,208	Agriculture†:— Farming, Forestry, etc. Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc. Total, Agriculture
434	3	437	12	18-	12	446	3	449	473	3	476	Fishing
9,530 48 22 219 73 77 63 10,032	81 1 2 6 - 33 3 126	9,611 49 24 225 73 110 66 10,158	9 1 - - - 10	- - - - 1 - 1	9 1 - 1 11	9,539 48 23 219 73 77 63 10,042	81 1 2 6 - 34 3 127	9,620 49 25 225 73 111 66 10,169	9,545 48 23 342 76 79 102 10,215	81 1 2 6 	9,626 49 25 348 76 113 106 10,343	Mining:— Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Total, Mining
75 162 64 301	32 22 60	81 194 86 361				75 162 64 301	6 32 22 60	81 194 86 361	75 171 73 319	6 32 22 60	81 203 95 379	Non-Metalliferous Mining Products: Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products, Patent Fuel, Stone Grinding etc. Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Total, NM. Mining Products
203	59	262 188		24-	-	203	59	262	231	59	290 195	Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc.
110	78	100	-	-	_	110	78	188	115	80	195	Glass:
164 73 237	157 106 263	321 179 500	=	=		164 78 237	157 106 263	321 179 500	164 73 237	158 106 264	322 179 501	Glass Manufacture (exc. Bottles and Lenses, Prisms, etc.) Glass Bottles, Jars, etc. Total, Glass
713 9,726 100 442 10,981	707 23,804 53 446 25,010	1,420 33,530 153 888 35,991	2 4 — 6	13 2 	4 17 2 	715 9,780 100 442 10,987	709 23,817 55 446 25,027	1,424 33,547 155 888 36,014	758 9,767 105 450 11,080	714 23,846 55 451 25,066	1,472 33,613 160 901 36,146	Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.
70	36	106	1 103	-	F-600	70	36	106	71	36	107	Metal Manufacture: Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling.
1,307 999 206 393 138 3,113	1,212 467 79 398 256 2,448	2,519 1,466 285 791 394 5,561	2 2 1 1 6	$\begin{array}{c} \frac{2}{1} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{array}$	4 2 2 1 9	1,309 1,001 207 393 139 3,119	1,214 467 80 398 256 2,451	2,523 1,468 287 791 395 5,570	1,320 1,033 212 395 140 3,171	1,217 468 80 401 256 2,458	2,537 1,501 292 796 396 5,629	Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc. Total, Metal Manujacture
17,165 1,686 662 692 20,205	19,396 1,040 946 397 21,779	36,561 2,726 1,608 1,089 41,984	3 , 1 — 4	$\frac{21}{2}$	24 1 2 	17,168 1,687 662 692 20,209	19,417 1,040 948 397 21,802	36,585 2,727 1,610 1,089 42,011	17,778 1,747 952 755 21,232	20,060 1,052 951 398 22,461	37,838 2,799 1,903 1,153 43,693	Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering: Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering
20,460 170 135 20,765	9,373 53 42 9,468	29,833 223 177 30,233	4 - 4	$\frac{8}{1}$	$\frac{12}{1}$	20,464 170 135 20,769	9,381 54 42 9,477	29,845 224 177 30,246	22,636 180 138 22,954	10,179 57 42 10,278	32,815 237 180 33,232	Construction and Repair of Vehicles: Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. Total, Vehicles
4,158	1,006	5,164	96	. 5	101	4,254	1,011	5,265	4,924	1,029	5,953	Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Other Metal Industries:—
346 257 1,068 131 152 71 114 71	367 76 1,551 100 128 77 38 27	713 333 2,619 231 280 148 152 98	1 - - - -	3 - 1	1 3 - 1	347 257 1,068 131 152 71 114 71	367 76 1,554 100 128 77 39 27	714 383 2,622 231 280 148 153 98	354 302 1,170 133 157 74 143 73	368 79 1,601 100 129 78 42 27	722 381 2,771 233 286 152 185 100	Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Apparatus, Cables, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately
4,777 6,987	5,371 7,735	10,148 14,722	1 2	13 17	14 19	4,778 6,989	5,384 7,752	10,162 14,741	4,826 7,232	5,395 7,819	10,221 15,051	specified Total, Other Metals

* The effect of the exclusion of the Two Months File on the comparibility of the figures is very slight. This file before the war formed a relatively small proportion (little more than 5 per cent. on the average) of the insured unemployed and represented about half of 1 per cent. of the total insured population.

† See footnote * on previous page.

TOTA JULY AND THE

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED AT 16th JULY, 1945-continued.

ark's positive of the state of	All is estational our facilities that the entering of the entering the angular many designs to entering a few and the entering and the enterin								United Kingdoffi.			
Industry.		y Unemplo ding Casua		Temp	porarily Sto	opped.	Detriose Detriose	Total.	figures: figures: t, on wi	Wh Ten	olly Unemp aporarily St	ployed, topped als.
oploved persons are classified as a five in which they reare as a second levinent books on memployed the intesting	Males aged 14 and	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total,	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and un der 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.
Textiles: Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton	130 98 228 131	164 62 226	294 160 454 185	33	1 1	1 1 33	130 98 228 164	164 63 227	294 161 455 218	131 98 229 172	165 64 229	296 162 458 248
Woollen and Worsted Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Rayon, Nylon, etc. Weaving, etc Rayon, Nylon, etc. Yarn Manufacture	30 51	54 28 31	58 82 65	33	から	107 OF	30	54 28 31	58	172 57 54 780	76 72 31	129
Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hosiery	16 67 27 26	49 40 183 62	107 210 88	int dat Pesifici Cunen	2	2	51 16 67 27 26	49 40 183 64	82 65 107 210 90	68 38 31	742 41 218 82	1,522 109 256 113
Lace	7 10 94	3 3 137	10 13 231	4	1	5	10 98	3 3 138	90 10 13 236	107	82 5 4 237	13 14 344
etc. Total, Textiles Leather, Leather Goods and Fur: Tanning, Currying and Dressing, etc.	157 844 84	58 874 28 24	215 1,718	2 39	4	2 43 —	159 883 84	58 878 28 24	217 1,761 112	247 1,801 86	101 1,838 30	348 3,639 116
Leather Goods Total, Leather Clothing: Tailoring	42 126 162	340 79	66 178 502	2	=	3	126 164	52	. 505	43 129 184	26 56 367 91	185 185 110
Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Total, Clothing	19 17 18 17 162 395	79 15 112 18 64 628	98 32 130 35 226 1;028	19 22	56	1 24 28	19 17 18 18 18 181 417	79 15 112 18 69 634	98 32 130 86 250 1,051	19 19 51 18 201 492	91 36 458 19 70 1,041	110 55 509 37 271 1,588
Food, Drink and Tobacco: Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. Grain Milling Cocoa; Chocolate and Stigar Con-	414	269 26	683 125	102 £	5	866	415 99	274 26	689 125	484 135	305 28	789
fectionery Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Total, Food, Drink, etc	139 289 505 64 1,510	131 343 167 54 990	270 632 672 118 2,500	2 2 6 - 9	$\begin{array}{c} -\frac{2}{10} \\ \cdot \overline{17} \end{array}$	16 26	139 291 511 64 1,519	131 345 177 54 1,007	270 636 683 118 2,526	140 352 363 86 1,760	131 405 182 132 1,183	271 757 745 218 2,943
Woodworking, etc. : Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholsterling, etc. Other Woodworking Total, Woodworking, etc.	365 103 244 134 846	184 64 60 87 395	549 467 304 221 1,841	- 6 4 10	18 8 — 1 1 48 6 8 25	18 7 10 35	365 103 250 138 856	202 64 61 93 420	567 167 311 281 1;276	444 110 282 168 1,004	204 66 64 98 432	648 176 346 266 1,436
Building and Contracting: Building Public Works Contracting, etc. Total; Building and Contracting	2,885 3,099 5,984	68 35 103	2,953 3,134 6,087	4 19 23	$\frac{2}{2}$	6 19 25	2,889 3,118 6,007	70 35 105	2,959 3;153 6,112	3,704 4,521 8,225	74 43 117	3,778 4,564 8,342
Paper, Printing, etc. — Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	115	116	231	1 200-	500 1 00 1	2 2	116	117	233	124	120	244
Stationery Wall Paper Making Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc.	15 240 475	10 121 337	25 361 812	3 4	1 2	4 6	15 243 479	10 122 339	25 365 818	15 291 552	10 158 391	25 449 943
Other Manufacturing Industries: Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. Brushes and Brooms	193 33 23	68 29 21	261 62 44	008	- 100 100 193	\$9£ \$57 \$756 —	193 34 24	68 29 21	261 63 45	227 35 29	68	295 64
Scientific and Photographic Histruments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Total, Other Manufacturing	18.03000	88 2 13 221	265 20 40 692	**************************************	0000 1728.00 1	2007 U	177 18 27 473	\$8 2 13 221	265 20 40 694	179 19 131 520	29 90 2 13 231	58 269 21 44 751
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Transport and Communication	504	49	553	991 4	88 1	4	508	49	557 871	569	51	620
Railway Service Tramway and Ohmibus Service Other Road Passenger Trailsport Goods Transport by Road Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service	343 103 853	292 14 29 10	635 117 882 923	888.2 884. <u>7</u> 788.1 107.1	#19.± - 487 - 888 - 888 - 888	100±1 100±1 100±1	343 103 854 914	180 292 14 29 10	635 117 883 924	768 368 131 972 969	185 293 14 29 10	953 861 145 1,001 979
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) Harbour, River and Canal Service Total, Docks, Harbours, etc Other Transport, Communication, etc	787	10 4 14 10 548	797 156 953 182 4,561	7 1 8 11	- 55 G	7 1 8 5 17	794 153 947 172	10 4 14 15 554	804 157 961 187	2,105 164 2,269 190 5,067		2,115 168 2,283 207 6,229
Distributive Trades Commerce, Banking, Insurance and	3.965	2,946 2,75	6;911 675	34	20	54	3,999 400	2,966 275	4,578 6,985 675	4;887 446	3,270	8,157 734
Finance* Miscellaneous Trades and Services :— National Government Service (exc. National Fire Service) National Fire Service	3,586	1,740	5;326 245	888.93 800 12	188.8 \$8 1	07 (13	3,598 - 139	1,741	5,339 245	4,509	2,241	6,750
Local Government Service Local Government Service Professional Services Entertainments, Sports, etc. Hotel, Boarding House, Restaurant,	3,154 398 590	1,380 425 242	4,534 823 832	48 12 2	254 6 110 18	302 18 10	8,202 410 592	1,634 431 250	4,836 841 842	207 3,613 462 663	145 1;725 477 270	352 5,338 939 933
Hotel, boarding Prouse, restaurant, Club, Catering, etc. Service Laundry Service Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. Other Personal Services Other Industries and Services Total, Miscellaneous	1,225 144 34 156	2,108 289 47 8 266 6,611	3,333 433 81 164 1,232 17,003	3 - - 15 92	24 1 — 294	27 1 — — — — — 386	1,228 144 34 156 981 10,484	2,132 290 47 8 266 6,905	3,360 434 81 164 1,247 17,389	1,372 172 36 179 1;137 12;350	2,336 349 51 8 280 7,882	3,708 521 87 187 1,417 20,232
Ex-Service Personnel flot Classified by Industry:	130	326	2,889	1 188 1 188 1 188	128	261 15 15 11 1	2,564	326	2,890	2,756	348	3,104
GRAND TOTAL*§	68,081	34,387	102,468	388	507	895	68,469	34,894	103,363	81,078	39,308	120,386

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

† Including private gardeners, grooms, gamekeepers, park gardeners, sports ground keepers, chauffeurs, etc.

† These are ex-service personnel who have not been classified to a particular lidustry, although they may have had some employment since release of discharge from the Forces.

§ The totals include 728 male and 16 female unemployed casual workers in Great Britain and 2,154 males and 30 females in the United Kingdom at 16th July, and 929 male and 16 female unemployed casual workers in Great Britain and 2,351 males and 34 females in the United Kingdom at 15th October, 1945.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED AT 15th OCTOBER, 1945—continued.

. 500	ored Kingo	av L	September 1	Great Brit	ain.			United Kingdom.				
Whol (incl	ly Unemplo	oyed als).	Temp	orarily Sto	pped.	Aneloki	Total,	leach a	Tempo	y Unemplo rarily Stop d Casuals.		Industry,
Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Antender Carriers Antender Market Communication of the Communication of
211 135 346 156	275 130 405 117	486 265 751 273	24.50		· 1 3 20	213 136 349 176	275 180 405 117	488 266 754 293	218 143 361 186	275 131 406 157	493 274 767 343	Textiles:— Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc., Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk Spinning and Manufacture and
43 73 28 69 72 46 18	61 64 74 100 413 135 16	104 137 102 169 485 181 34	SELBURIT	4 4	111114419	43 78 28 69 72 46 19	61 64 74 100 417 189 16	104 137 102 169 489 185	44 76 497 69 81 54	63 64 811 101 526 226 18	107 140 1,308 170 607 280 37 56	Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Rayon, Nylon, etc. Weaving, etc. Rayon, Nylon, etc. Yarn Manufacture Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hosiery Lace
18 166	29 464 100	47 630 319	10 4	9 21 5	31	18 176	38 485 105	35 56 661 328	18 186 330	38 603 138	56 789 468	Lace Carpets Other Textiles Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.
219 1,254 122	1,978 75 104	3,232	38	43	81 	1,292 1,292 122 52 174	2,021 75 105	3,313 197 157	1,921	3,151 83 106	5,072	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur: Tanning, Currying and Dressing, etc.
52 174 267	634	156 353 901 208	0002	1 1 3	3 1		180 685 174	354 904 212	184 310 39	189 705 195	163 373 1,015 234	Clothing:
37 40 36 22 220	171 34 213 37 102	74 249 59 322	18 29	0 35	4 8 - 21 36	269 38 48 36 22 238 651	34 213 37 105	82 249 59 348 1,849	48 61 23 258 739	40 586 41 112 1,679	88 647 64 370 2,418	Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Glogs Total Clothing
622 728 125	1,191 662 69	1,818 1,390 194	P	1	1	728 125	1,198 668 69	1,391	813 146	728	1,541 216	Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.
150 559 742 140 2,444	250 688 359 154 2,182	400 1,247 1,101 294 4,626	1 1	14 3 3 26	14 10 4 29	150 561 748 140 2,447	264 696 362 154 2,208	414 1,257 1,105 294 4,655	153 612 788 156 2,668	270 752 390 272 2,482	423 1,364 1,178 428 5,150	fectionery Other Food Industries Drink Industries
531 198 401 137 1,267	605 377 258 135 1,375	1,136 575 659 272 2,642	13	1 4 10 13	1 17 15 33	531 198 414 142 1,285	606 877 268 145 1,390	1,137 575 676 287 2,675	611 211 465 185 1,472	608 380 283 151 1,422	1,219 591 748 336 2,894	Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.
4,144 4,227 8,371	215 72 287	4,359 4,299 8,658	6 11 17	16	22 11 33	4,150 4,238 8,388	231 72 303	4,381 4,310 8,691	4,944 5,277 10,221	236 78 314	5,180 5,355 10, 5 35	Total, Building and Contracting
179		402	- Charles	5.6	6	185	223	408	217	227	444	Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and
150 5 406 759	13			300	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	10 410 769	281 13 9 263 789	28 678 1,558	159 19 461 861	295 13 300 844	18 28 761 1,705	Wall Paper Making Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding
426	236	1,547	2 4 4	E To	Special Company	426 78 55	236 41	682 119	469 85 57	240 43 55	709	Other Manufacturing Industries :-
492 24	390 10	888 34	s. <u>d</u>	1 1 2 3 3		493 24 36	10	97 885 34 60	57 500 24 45	397 11 37	897 35 82	Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments
36 1;106 793	743	1,85	4		September 1	798	743	1,855 918	1,180	783 150	1,968	Total, Other Manufacturing Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Transport and Communication:
1,015 675 197 1,430 1,453	745	1,420 210 1,494			1 1 2	1,016 675 197 1,481 1,454	745	1,434 1,420 210 1,495 1,534	1,101 724 248 1,633 1,532	423 750 13 66 80	1,52 1,47 26 1,69 1,61	1 Other Road Passenger Transport OGoods Transport by Road
1,315 287 1,600 256	23	1 33	0.0	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	7 2 9	1,322	92	1,345 303 1,648	2,595 308 2,903	2.9	261	Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service: Port Transport (Docks, Wharves,
6,628	1,383	8,01	1 1	3 0.0 10	23	6,641 6,284	1,393	293 8,034	272 8;413 7;184	1,408	2,940 2,940 31 9,82 14,27	Military St.
6,24 6	E AND	30 7 6	20 7 2 70		1	532	The second	1,086			1	Commerce, Banking, Insurance and
6,101 229 4,031 636	225 1,889 787	5,920 1,42	6	41 3 41 3 11	17	6,117 230 4,094 639 906	1,931	10,687 455 6,025 1,441 1,506	4,529 701	250 2,002 864	1,56	Local Government Service Professional Services
904 2;105 258	4,296 574	6,40	2 50	1 5 1	12	2,106	4,307	6,413	2,349	4,749	7,09	
249 1,480 16,060	107	26	9 1	1 -	1 11 174	250 1,491 16,158	107 20 784 13,876	174 270 2,225 30,034	269	768	2,40	Other Industries and Services Total, Miscellaneous
6,560			1	2 -	2 789	131,83		7,982	THE RESIDENCE PROPERTY.		THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	the country and all all all all all all all all all al
131,410	5-0	202,00	The second second	8-0	107	7 1470		11:11	101 1 Y	1 2 15	0.4	GRAND TOTAL*§

PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AMONG INSURED PERSONS AGED 14 YEARS AND OVER AT 16th JULY, 1945.

	Gr	eat Brita	ain.	Unit	ed King	gdom.	0220	Gre	eat Brita	in.	Unite	d Kingd	om.
Industry,	Males aged	Females aged		Males	Females aged		Typygany		Females		Males	Females	
MDOSIAL,	14 and under 65.	14 and under 60.	Total.	14 and under 65.		Total.	Industry.	aged 14 and under	under	Total.	aged 14 and under	aged 14 and under	Total.
Agriculture* :			1 74		Sales S	100000	1 Sept 9 1-5 10.7	65.	60.		65.	60.	Done .
Farming, Forestry, etc Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur:— Tanning, Currying and		1000				100 m (44)
Total, Agriculture	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	Dressing, etc	0.4	0·3 0·2	0.3	0·4 0·7 0·5	0·3 0·2	0·4 0·4
Mining:— Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.9	Total, Leather Clothing:—	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4
Mining, etc Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	0.4	_	0.4	0·4 1·8	=	0.4	Tailoring	0.4	0·3 0·2	0·3 0·2	0·5 0·3	0.3	0·3 0·2
Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying	0·8 1·7 0·4	0.3	0·8 1·7 0·5	1·3 1·8 0·4	0.3	1·3 1·8 0·5	Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing,	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.6	etc Other Dress Industries	0.4	0.2	0·3 0·3	0.9	0.7	0·7 0·3
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.9	Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	Food, Drink and Tobacco :-	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products, Patent Fuel, Stone Grinding, etc.	0-7	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.6	Grain Milling	0·6 0·5	0·5 0·3	0·5 0·4	0.6	0·5 0·3	0·6 0·5
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Other Food Industries	1.0	0·6 0·5	0·8 0·5	1.0	0.6	0.8
Total, NM. Mining Products Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	Drink Industries	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7
Glass:	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	and Snuff	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5 0.6
Glass Manufacture (exc. Bottles and Lenses, Prisms, etc.)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Woodworking, etc.: Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	0.6		0.0	0.0		055
Glass Bottles, Jars, etc	0.5	0.5	0·5 0·5 0·5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Wood Boxes and Packing Cases	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8
Chemicals, Paints, Olls, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives	0·5 4·0	0.4	0·5 5·4	0·5 4·0	0·5 6·6	0·5 5·4	Furniture Making, Uphol- stering, etc.	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.6
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches,	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	Other Woodworking Total, Woodworking, etc.	0.7	0.7	0.7	1·2 0·8	0.7	1·3 0·8
etc. Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	0.5	0·6 3·5	0·5 2·5	0.5	0·6 3·5	2.5	Building and Contracting: Building Public Works Contracting, etc.	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0·7 3·1
Metal Manufacture: Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	0.3	1.9	0.4	0.3	1.9	0.4	Total, Building and Con- tracting	1.0	0.5	1.0	3.2	0.6	1.3
Steel Melting and Iron Pud- dling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc	0.6	1.7	0.8	0.6	1.7	0.8	Paper, Printing, etc.:— Paper and Paper Board	0.4					
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.0	Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7	0·5 0·5
Tin Plates	0·8 0·5	1.0	0.9	0·8 0·5	1.0	0.9	Wall Paper Making Stationery and Typewriting	1.5		0.6	1.5		0.6
Ropes, etc. Total, Metal Manufacture	0.4	0·5 1·4	0.4	0·4 0·6	0·5 1·4	0.4	Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.5
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering: Engineers' Iron and Steel	AND STATE OF	A	1 12	7			Total, Paper, Printing, etc Other Manufacturing	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3
Founding	0.9	1.7	1.2	1·0 1·1	1.9	1.3	Industries: Rubber	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.5
Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	0·4 0·9 0·9	2·4 1·3 1·6	0·7 0·9 1·1	0·7 0·9 1·0	1.3	0.9 1.0 1.2	Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms Scientific and Photographic	0·8 0·6	1.4	1·0 0·4	0.8	1.4	1.0
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—	0.9	1.0	11	1.0	1.8	1.2	Instruments and Apparatus Musical Instruments	0·5 1·2	0.3	0.4	0·5 1·3	0.3	0.4
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.4	Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.7
Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	Gas, Water and Electricity	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.5
Total, Vehicles Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing Other Metal Industries:	1·2 0·7	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.3	Supply	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.6	Transport and Communication: Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	1-3	0.2	1.2	1.5	0.3	1.3	Service Other Road Passenger Trans-	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Lamps, etc Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws,	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	port	0·8 0·7 0·7	0·7 0·2 0·1	0·8 0·6 0·7	0.7	0·7 0·2 0·1	0.9 0.7 0.7
Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service:— Port Transport (Docks,						
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	Wharves, etc.) Harbour, River and Canal	0.8	0.3	0.8	2.0	0.3	2.0
Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc	0.4	0.2	0.4	0·5 0·5	0.2	0.4	Service Total, Docks, Harbour, etc. Other Transport, Communi-	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.6 1.7	0.3	0·6 1·7
Metal Industries not separ- ately specified Total, Other Metals	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	cation, etc Total, Transport, etc	0.9	0.2	0·7 0·5	1.0 0.7	0.3	0·8 0·7
Total, Other Metals Textiles:— Cotton Preparing, Spinning,	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	Distributive Trades	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5
etc	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0-3
(Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted	0·4 0·4 0·3	0·1 0·2 0·1	0·2 0·2 0·2	0·4 0·4 0·3	0·1 0·2 0·1	0·2 0·2 0·2	Miscellaneous Trades and Services:— National Government Service			1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 100			
Silk Spinning and Manufac- ture and Rayon, Nylon,							(exc. National Fire Service) National Fire Service	1.1	0·5 0·7	0·7 0·4	1·3 0·5	0·6 1·0	0.9 0.6
etc Weaving etc	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	Local Government Service Professional Services	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.5 1.3 0.6	0.7	1·0 0·4 0·8
Rayon, Nylon, etc. Yarn Manufacture Linen	0·5 0·6 1·7	0.7	0·7 0·8	0·5 4·3 1·7	0·4 2·0 0·4	2.8	Entertainments, Sports, etc. Hotel, Boarding House, Restaurant, Club, Catering,	1.2	0.4	0.8	1.3	0.4	
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	0.5	1.7	1.3	0.7	1·7 0·2	1.4	etc. Service	1.5	0.8	1.0	1.6	0.9	1.1
Carpets	0·3 0·5 0·6	0·1 0·1 0·3	0·2 0·2 0·4	0·3 0·4 0·6	0·1 0·1 0·5	0·2 0·2 0·5	Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. Other Personal Services‡ Other Industries and Services	0.6 0.3 1.8	0·3 0·2 0·4	0·3 0·3 1·0	0.6 0.3 2.0	0·3 0·2 0·4	0·4 0·3 1·1
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. Total, Textiles	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	Total, Miscellaneous	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.9
* Excluding private gard eners.	0·4	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.6	GRAND TOTALT	THE RESIDENCE PROPERTY.	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	including

^{*} Excluding private gard eners, grooms, gamekeepers, park gardeners, sports ground keepers, etc., who are insured under the Agricultural Scheme, but including workers in certain other employments, e.g., clerks, lorry drivers, etc., who are insured under the General Scheme.

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

‡ Including private gardeners, grooms, gamekeepers, park gardeners, sports ground keepers, chauffeurs, etc.

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

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during October resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £60,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 350,000 workpeople and in a decrease of £8,000 in the wages of nearly 200,000 work-

The principal industries or services in which wage rates were increased during October were gas supply, furniture manufacture, the building industry in Scotland, cotton preparing and spinning (certain sections), electrical contracting, biscuit manufacture, leather tanning and currying, and milk distribution in Scotland. Among other industries in which increases were reported were aerated waters manufacture (England and Wales), asbestos cement manufacture, coal trimming, the hat, cap and millinery trade in Scotland, boot and floor polish manufacture, and stock brick making in Kent and Essex.

In the gas supply industry rates of wages were increased by 11d. an hour for dayworkers and by 1s. a shift for shift-workers. In furniture manufacture there were general increases, in accordance with sliding scales based on the official cost-of-living index number, of ½d. an hour in the case of men and ¼d. an hour in the case of women, with proportional increases in piece-work rates. Sliding-scale arrangements also resulted in increases of ½d. an hour for men employed in the building industry in Scotland and of \{\frac{1}{2}d\}. an hour for men employed in the electrical contracting industry in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. In the case of operatives employed in cotton rooms, blowing rooms, card rooms and ring-spinning rooms in the cotton spinning industry, the basic standard list rates were increased by 10 per cent. for all operations normally performed by males

and by 7½ per cent. for all operations normally performed by females, with corresponding increases in rates not covered by the standard lists. In leather production there were increases in time rates of 1¼d. an hour for adult males, ¾d. an hour for women and youths and ½d. an hour for younger workers, and an increase of about 2 per cent. on current rates for pieceworkers. In biscuit manufacture there were increases of 1d. an hour or 4s. a week in the rates of wages of workers of 18 years and over and 1d. an hour or 2s. a week for those under 18 years. For all grades of workers employed in milk distribution in Scotland, the minimum time rates fixed by Orders made under the Wages Councils Act were increased by 4s. a

Rates of wages were reduced in a number of industries under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements. These industries included the iron and steel industry (pig iron manufacture, iron puddling, steel melting and rolling, etc.) in most districts, tobacco manufacture, and a few other industries. In all these iudustries there had been similar increases during recent months under cost-of-living sliding scales.

Of the total increase of £60,000 about £44,000 was the result of arrangements made by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople (including £8,000 under cost-of-living sliding scales arranged by such bodies); and most of the remainder was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives. The whole of the reduction of £8,000 was the result of arrangements whereby wages fluctuate in accordance with the official cost-of-living index figure.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes in hours of labour were reported during October.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER.

PI	MINCIPAL CHA		N RATES OF WAGES R	EFORTED DURING OCTOBER.
Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
Coal Mining	Nottinghamshire and North Derbyshire (certain firms).	1st full pay period following	Deputies and shot-firers	Minimum flat-rate wages fixed of 27s. 6d. a shift of 8½ hours for deputies and 25s. 6d. for shot-firers, plus cost-of-living bonus of 2s. 8d. a shift in each case†.
Other Mining and Quarrying.	South and West Durham	5 Oct. 1 Oct.	Limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased by 2d. a shift (2s. 11d. to 2s. 9d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and
A LO TOSPESSAN NASCISENZACIONE DE SE	Cleveland North Lincolnshire	do. 7 Oct.	Iron-ore miners Ironstone miners and quarrymen	by 1d. (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 4½d.) for boys. Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased by 2d. a shift (3s. 11d. to 3s. 9d.) for men, by 1½d. (2s. 11½d. to 2s. 9½d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 1d. (1s. 11½d. to 1s. 10½d.) for boys.
Checker St. or State Street St. or State St. or State St. or St.	Notts, Leics., and adjoining parts of Lincs., Northants and Banbury.	7 Oct.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased by 2d. a shift (4s. 7d. to 4s. 5d.) for men, by 1½d. (3s. 5½d. to 3s. 3¾d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 1d. (2s. 3½d. to 2s. 2½d.) for boys.
Slag and Tar Macadam.	Scunthorpe (certain firms).	1 Oct.	Men, youths and boys	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased; by 0.2d. an hour (5d. to 4.8d.) for men, by 0.15d. (3.75d. to 3.6d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.10d. (2.5d. to 2.4d.) for boys.§
Coke and By-product Manufacture.	Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire (certain firms).	7 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased by 2a. a shift (3s. 11d. to 3s. 9d.) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 14d. (2s. 114d. to 2s. 94d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work and by 1d. (1s. 114d. to 1s. 104d) for hows and for with 50 hows you work.
Asbestos Cement Manufacture.	Great Britain	21 Oct.	Men, women and juveniles	Flat-rate increases, on existing minimum rates, of 1d, an hour for men, of \(\frac{1}{2} \text{d.} \) for women and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 1s. \(2\frac{1}{2} \text{d.} \) women 1s. \(2\frac{1}{2} \text{d.} \)
Stock Brick Making.	N.E. Kent and S.E. Essex.	1st full pay week beginning on or after 10 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for men, other than burners, of 8d. a shift for burners, of from 6s. 6d. to 13s. a week, according to age, for youths and boys, and from 4s. 6d. to 7s. a week for girls and women. Revised minimum time rates after change include: able-bodied adult male labourers 1s. 7d. an hour, burners 15s. 4d. a shift (8 hours), plus bonus of 1d. an hour in each case; boys and youths 33s. a week at 14 years rising, according to age, to 65s. at 20; women and girls 35s. a week at 16 to 50s. at 18
Chemical Manufacture.	London (within a 15-mile radius from Charing Cross).		Workpeople employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals, chemical fertilisers and the chemical manufacturing side of the plastics industry.	3-shift system 2s., 2-shift system is. 11d.; women on women's work 1s. 2\frac{1}{4}d. an hour, on men's work for 1st month 1s. 2\frac{1}{4}d. thereafter 1s. 4\frac{1}{4}d., or, if carrying out men's work in full without assistance or supervision, the full men's rate; youths and boys 7\frac{1}{4}d. at 14 years rising, according to age, to 1s. 7\frac{1}{4}d. at 20 and under 21; girls 7\frac{1}{4}d. to 1s. 1\frac{1}{4}d.**
Glue and Gelatine Manufacture.	London (within a 15-mile radius from Charing Cross).		Men, youths, boys, women and girls	aged 21 and over—day labourers is. 92d. an hour, sintworkers, 3-shift system is. 10\frac{3}{4}d., 2-shift system is. 10\frac{1}{4}d.; women aged 21 and over on women's work is. 2d. an hour, on men's work for 1st month is. 2\frac{1}{4}d., thereafter is. 4\frac{1}{4}d., or, if carrying out men's work in full without assistance, or supervision, the full men's rate, youths and boys 7\frac{1}{4}d. at 14 years rising, according to age, to is. 6\frac{1}{4}d.
Boot and Floor Polish Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 Oct.	Men, youths and boys Women and girls	Increases of 3s. a week in general minimum time rates for men 20 years of age and over, of 1s. or 2s., according to age, for youths and boys and of \(\frac{3}{4} \)d. an hour (1s. 10\(\frac{3}{4} \)d. to 1s. 11\(\frac{1}{2} \)d.) in piecework basis time rate (all ages).†† Increases of 3s. a week (50s. to 53s.) in general minimum time rates for women 18 years and over, of 1s. or 2s., according to age, for girls and of \(\frac{3}{4} \)d. an hour (1s. 2\(\frac{1}{2} \)d. to 1s. 3d.) in piecework basis time rate (all ages).††
Silver a business	to residence to		BORES A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A	1400 (an ago).11

^{*} The particulars of numbers affected by changes in rates of wages and working hours, and of the amount of change in weekly wages and hours of labour, exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural workers, 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 either of short time or

of overtime.

† This increase is the result of an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal, which also provides for a normal working week of 51 hours, made up of six full shifts

[†] This increase is the result of an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal, which also provides for a normal working should be a normal working should b

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

-		Ter		THE PERSON OF TH
Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Gleveland and Durham, West Cumberland and North Lancs., North Lincs., Derbyshire, Norts., Leics., Staffs., Nor- thants., and South Wales and Mon.	7 Oct.	Workpeople employed at blast- furnaces, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 21. shift (3s. 11d. to 3s. 9d.) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1½d. (2s. 11½d. to 2s. 9¾d.) for youths 18 and unde 21 years and for women† employed on youths' work and by 1d. (1s. 11½d to 1s. 10¾d.) for boys and girls doing boys! work.
idastrics under to the control of th	West of Scotland North-East Coast Area	Pay period beginning nearest 1 Oct. 7 Oct.	Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces, other than those engaged on maintenance work. Iron puddlers and millmen	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 2d. shift (3s. 9d. to 3s. 7d.) for men, with usual proportions for youth and boys, by 2d. (2s. 5d. to 2s. 3d.) for women 21 years and over, and b. 1d. (1s. 2·5d. to 1s. 1·5d.) for girls. Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 2d. shift (3s. 11d. to 3s. 9d.) for men, by 1*d. (2s. 11*d. to 2s. 9*d.) for
in all times of the second of	West of Scotland	Pay period beginning	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills.	youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 1d. (1s. 11½d. to 1s. 10½d. for boys. Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 2.8d. (skift (4s. 1d. to 3s. 10.2d.) for men, by 2.1d. (3s. 0.75d. to 2s. 10.65d. for youths 18 and under 21, by 1.4d. (2s. 0.5d. to 1s. 11.1d.) for boys by 1.6d. (2s. 1.6d. to 2s.) for women 21 and over and by 0.8d. (1s. 0.8d to 1s.) for girls. (The additional war bonuses of 5s. a week formen and married youths and boy.
	Creek Polit by	and inden	siquerance bas I British	remained unchanged.)
	Great Britains Great Britains North-East Coast Area	1 Oct. 7 Oct.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills. Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.). Workpeople employed at steel	note in the case of wemen, with proportional in- processors areas. Sliding-scale arrangements also re- noteases of id, an nour for men employed in the building a Scotland and of id, an hour for men employed in the contraction industry in England, Wales and Mercess.
	Barrow-in-Furness Workington Scunthorpe Bilston	do. do. do.	rolling mills. Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemen, cranemen, etc. Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers). Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers. Steel millmen, maintenace men, etc.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased by 2d. a shift (3s. 11d. to 3s. 9d.) for men and women, by 14d. (2s. 114d. to 2s. 94d.) for those under 21 years, and by 1d (1s. 114d. to 1s. 104d.) for those under 18.
	West of Scotland	do.	Millmen, gas producermen, engine- men, cranemen, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers and locomotive drivers and firemen employed at steel rolling mills.	Change Stoll of the Campon Stole of the Campon
Galvanising	South-West Wales England and Wales	do.	Workpeople employed in Signens steel manufacture, other than bricklayers and carpenters. Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased by 2d. a shift (2s. 10d. to 2s. 8d.) for men and for women employed on men's work and by 1d. (1s. 5d. to 1s. 4d.) for youths and boys, and for women on youths' and boys' work. Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased by 2d. a shift (3s. 11d. to 3s. 9d.) for men and women, by 1dd. (2s. 11dd. to 2s. 9d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1d.
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Mon- mouthshire and Gloucestershire.	7 Oct.	process of annealing. Men, women and juveniles, other than those engaged on maintenance work.	(1s. 114d. to 1s. 104d.) for those under 18. Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 2d. a shift (3s. 11d. to 3s. 9d.) for men, and for women 21 years and over employed on men's work, and by 1d. (1s. 114d. to 1s. 104d.) for other
Tube Manufacture. Cotton Spinning.	Newport, Mon., and Landore. Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire.	7 Oct. Pay day in week beginning 1 Oct.	Men, youths and boys Operatives employed in cotton rooms, blowing rooms, card rooms and ring spinning rooms.	women and juveniles. Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 1.95d. a shift (4s. 1.5d. to 3s. 11.55d. for men and by 0.975d. (2s. 0.75d. to 1s. 11.775d.) for youths and boys Increases of 10 per cent. on standard list rates for all operations normally performed by males and of 7½ per cent. for all operations normally performed by females.
territories abbreves and relevant little of alleren high the control of the contr	do	Pay day in week beginning 20 Aug.**	Under-engineers, boiler firemen, oilers and greasers and ashwheelers employed in cotton spinning establishments.	Increase of 14d. an hour. Minimum hourly rates after change; under- engineers and boiler firemen 23.98d., oilers and greasers and ash- wheelers 21.91d., inclusive of cost-of-living and total flat-rate additions, in each case.
no time cares aller	Hebden Bridge	lst pay day in Nov.††	Workpeople paid at time rates Workpeople paid at piece rates	Cost-of-living wage decreased* from 34s. 3d. to 33s. 0d. a week for men from 20s, 4d. to 19s. 7d. for women 18 years and over and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly ratest; after change for adults: men 37s., plus 33s., plus 6s. special payment women 32s., plus 19s. 7d., plus 4s. special payment. Cost-of-living wage decreased* from 96; to 92; per cent. for netherwood cutters, from 88; to 85 for hand cutters, from 75 to 72 for menders and from 83 to 79; for other pieceworkers, special payment of 6s. a week for men, 4s. for women and 2s. 8d. for younger workers
Making-up and Packing.	Manchester	day in Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	remaining unchanged. Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 5d. a week (20s. 5d. to 20s.) for men by 3d. (12s. 3d. to 12s.) for women 18 years and over, by 1d. to 4d. for youths and boys and by 1d. or 2d. for girls. Rates after change include: men—packers and makers-up 66s. 6d. a week, competent grey and print lookers 63s., assistant lookers, stampers, etc., 60s., plaiters, general warehousemen, etc., 57s., porters 54s., plus 20s. a week cost-of-living bonus and 2td. an hour emergency war-time payment; women—maykers-off 38s. 6d., cutters, etc., 35s. 6d., others 33s. 6d., plus 12s. a week and 1.35d. an hour.
Cap Making and Millinery.		22 Oct.	Men, youths and boys (all branches)	Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 22 years and over, of 1d. to 2d. for younger workers and of 12d. for late entrants; and increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rate.§§
The sent of room to	and the state of an analysis of the state of	AND OF THE STATE O	Women and girls:— Wholesale cloth hat and cap making branch. Other branches	Increase of 2½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners; and increase of 2½d. an hour in piecework basis time rate; revised scale of rates fixed for learners of 4½d. during 1st 6 months' employment in the branch and of 5½d. in 2nd 6 months, rising each year to 10½d. during 4th year. Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1d. for learners; and increase of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. §§

* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements. + Women aged 21 years and over are not to recei

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

† Women aged 21 years and over are not to receive less than 4s. &d. a shift, plus additions of 53.7, 62.5, 66.5 or 67.5 per cent., according to district, and a flat-rate addition of 3s. 9d.

† These decreases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district.

§ These decreases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield special steels district), the Midlands, South Wales and West of Scotland.

| These decreases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield special steels district), the Midlands, South Wales and West of Scotland.

| These decreases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and West of Scotland.

| These decreases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Cheshire, East George of the Midlands, South Wales and West of Scotland.

| These decreases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal district.

| These increases are applied by raising the standard list rates by the appropriate percentage, before adding the current percentage of 141 (or other figure) on list prices. In cases where no standard list rate is applicable, the appropriate percentage, before adding

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Halics.)
Tailoring	London (West-End)	Beginning of 1st pay week after 20 Oct.	Tailors and tailoresses	Increase of 3d. an hour in log rates for pieceworkers and proportional inergases in time rates for men and women. Rates after change: timeworkers—males 3s. 2½d. an hour; females—1st class hands 94s. a week of 48 hours, 2nd class hands 81s.; pieceworkers 1s. 7½d a log hour; * learners 23s. 6d. a week of 44 hours in 1st year of learnership increasing to 81s. in 5th year.
Baking	Various districts in England (Southern Section).	Pay day in week beginning 24 Sept.	Bakers, confectioners and bakery workers employed by co-operative societies.	Temporary war wage advances granted of 4s. a week for men and women 21 years and over, of 3s. for male and female workers over 18 but under 21, and of 2s. for younger workers.
Aerated Waters Manufacture.	England and Wales	5 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 4s. a week in general minimum time rates for men and youths 20 years or over and women 19 years or over, of 3s. 6d. for women 18 and under 19 and of 3s. for youths and boys 16 and under 20 years and girls 16 and under 18 years; increase of 1d. an hour in piecework basis time rates; increased rates fixed for boys and girls under 16 years of age. General minimum time rates after change for men and women 77s. and 50s. a week respectively; piecework basis time rates 1s. 11½d. and 1s. 2½d. an hour to the piecework basis time rates 1s. 11½d. and 1s. 2½d. an hour to the piecework basis time rates 1s. 11½d.
Tobacco, etc., Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 Oct.	Men, women and juveniles	Decreases of 114d. a week for men and of 14d. for women and substitutes in the existing additions on a time basis to the minimum rates of both time and hierarchers!
Sugar Confectionery, Cocoa and Chocolate Manufacture and Food Preserving.	Great Britain	1 Oct.	Timeworkers and pieceworkers employed in cocoa and chocolate manufacture.	Transference of (i) los. a week from war allowance to basic rates for men 21 years and over and for women 18 years and over, with adjustments of piece rates, where necessary, to maintain the appropriate relation between piecework and timework minima, (ii) of 6s. for youths 19 and under 21 and for girls 16 and under 18, (iii) of 5s. 9d. for boys 15 and under 16, (v) of 5s. 6d. for boys 17 and under 18 and for girls 15 and under 16, (v) of 5s. for youths 18 and under 19, (vi) of 4s. 9d. for boys under 15, (vii) of 4s. 6d. for girls under 15. Increase of 1s. a week in basic rate for youths 18 and under 19. Minimum time rates after change for adults: men, other than shiftworkers, 77s., shiftworkers 83s. to 87s., plus war allowance of 5s. in each case; women, other than shiftworkers, 55s. to 59s., plus war allowance of 4s. in each case.
			Fineworkers and pieceworkers em- ployed in sugar confectionery, preserved foods and jam manu- facture.	21 years and over and for women 18 years and over, with adjustments of piece rates, where necessary, to maintain the appropriate relation between piecework and timework minima, (ii) of 5s. for youths 19 and under 21, (iii) of 4s. 6d. for girls 17 and under 18, (iv) of 3s. 6d. for youths and boys 17 and under 19. Minimum time rates after change for adults: men, other than shiftworkers, 77s., shiftworkers 83s. to 87s., plus war allowances of 3s. 6d. in each case; women, other than shiftworkers, 49s., shiftworkers 55s. to 59s., a shiftworkers allowance of 3s. for each case in the shiftworkers and shiftworkers of 3s. for each case in the shiftworkers and shiftworkers 55s.
Biscuit Manufacture.	Great Britain	1st pay day of week beginning 15 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum basic rates of 1d. an hour or 4s. a week for men and youths 18 years and over, and for women 18 years and over, and of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. or 2s. for younger workers. Minimum day work rates after change, at 21 and over: men 67s. a week plus 13s. war bonus, plus 4s. to 15s., according to grade of occupation; women 42s.
Fish Euring	Aberdeen	1st full pay week in Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 7s. a week in basic rates for women 20 years and over and of 5s. for other workers, with consequential increases in the war bonuses. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of war bonus of 33½ per cent. for male workers and 50 per cent. for female workers: men 24 years and over 93s. 4d. (buyers and foremen 24 years and over 100s); women 20 years and over 54s.
Millsawing	Liverpool	1 Oct.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in sawmills.	Increase of 11d. an hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 31d.). Increase of 11d. an hour. Rates after change: woodcutting machinists
Making. Furniture	Liverpool	1 Oct.	male and female casemakers employed in case making shops. Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	and sawyers 28. 3\frac{1}{2}d., male casemakers 28. 1\frac{1}{2}d., female casemakers 18. 4\frac{1}{2}d. Increases\(\frac{1}{2} \) of \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) an hour in additions to general minimum time rates and guaranteed time rates for men 21 years or over, and of \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) for youths, boys, women and girls. (Piecework basis time rates continue to be 15 per cent. above the appropriate minimum time
	Great Britain	do.	Adult timeworkers and pieceworkers employed in the manufacture, renovation or repair of furniture and furnishings, including cane, willow and woven fibre furniture, bedding (including divans) and all types of outdoor and indoor	continue to be 15 per cent. above the appropriate himman time rates). War bonus increased§ by \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. an hour for journeymen timeworkers, male dilutees 21 years and over and female dilutees 19 years and over, by \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. for women timeworkers and by 2\(\frac{1}{2} \)per cent. (22\(\frac{1}{2} \) to 25) on piece rates of August, 1939, for pieceworkers.** The increase in the wages of juvenile workers was in accordance with the Wages Councils Order (see above).
Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 Oct.	window blinds. Men, youths, boys, women and girls	of 4d. for youths 18 and under 21 employed as porters or labourers, of 2s. a week for other youths and boys and of 3s. for girls. Piecework basis time rates remain 10 per cent. above the appropriate general
Building	England and Wales	1 Oct.	Scaffolders (regularly employed as such).	Extra payment above the appropriate labourers' rate increased from 1d. to 2d. an hour.
	Scotland††	do.	Building operatives, except painters:- Craftsmen and labourers	Increases of 1d. an hour. Rates after change for craftsmen and
			Women (17 years and over) Apprentices	2s. 2d., 1s. 84d.; AZ2s. 14d., 1s. 84d.; A32s. 1d., 1s. 8d.; B2s. 04d., 1s. 74d.; B1 2s., 1s. 74d. Increase of 4d. an hour. Rates after change: women employed on craft processes 1s. 9d. (after 3 months' probation), on work other than craft processes 1s. 54d. Increase of 11d. a week. Rates after change (including bonus): plumbers' apprentices—21s. 6d. in 1st year of apprenticeship rising to 58s. 6d. in 6th year; plasterers' apprentices—21s. 6d. in 1st year of apprenticeship rising to 44s. 6d. in 5th year; other apprentices
The supplies of the supplies o	Scotland (various fowns;;).	do.	Painters' apprentices	21s. 6d. to 47s. 6d. Increases of 4d. an hour. Rates after change: Grade A towns 2s. 24d., B 2s. 14d., C 2s. 04d. War bonus increased by 1s. a week. Rates after change (including bonus): Grade A towns 22s. in 1st year of apprenticeship rising to 43s. in 6th year; Grade B 20s. 6d. to 41s.; Grade C 20s. to 39s.

* On certain garments, viz., military dress uniforms (excluding khaki), naval frock and dress uniforms, hunt coats and hunt riding breeches, frock and dress coats, and court and diplomatic garments, the pieceworkers' rate is 1s. 8d. an hour.

† The war wage advances were granted in anticipation of increases to be conceded by the Wages Council for the Baking industry and are to be merged in such increases when put into operation. Societies already paying advances equal to or in excess of the amounts shown were not to be called upon to operate the advances, and those already paying a part of the advances were only to make up the difference to the amount shown.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. Details of the minimum rates are contained in the Schedule to the Order (S. R. & O., 1945, No. 1166) obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

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

|| These changes took effect under orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. Details are contained in the Confirming Orders of the Minister of Labour and National Service, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

¶ These changes took effect under agreements arrived at by the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee of the Cocoa, Chocolate, Sugar Confectionery and Jam Industries.

** These increases took effect under a sliding scale agreed by the Joint Industrial Council for the British Furniture Manufacturing Trades.

†* For wages purposes, the majority of localities have been assigned to the various grades; but the localities so graded are too numerous to be quoted in the space available.

available.

If The principal towns to which the rates are reported to apply are as follows:—Grade A—Aberdeen, Airdrie, Alexandria, Alloa, Ardrossan, Ayr., Barrhead, Bellshill, Beith, Bridge of Allan, Broxburn, Broughty Ferry, Burntisland, Carnoustie, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Cowdenbeath, Dalkeith, Dumbarton, Dundee, Dunfermline, Duncon, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Girvan, Glasgow, Gourock, Grangemouth, Greenock, Haddington, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Irvine, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Largs, Leslie, Motherwell, Neilston, North Berwick, Paisley, Perth, Prestwick, Renfrew, Rothesay, Salteoats, Stenhousemuir, Stirling, From and Vale of Leven. Grade B—Cupar, Elgin, Forfer, Forres, Galashiels, Hawick, Inverness, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Nairn, Peebles, Peterhead, Selkirk and St. Andrews. Grade C—Wick.

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

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Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
Electrical Contracting.	England and Wales and Northern Ireland,	3rd pay day in Oct.	Men, women and youths 18 and under 21, other than indentured apprentices.	Cost-of-living (war) addition increased* by \(\frac{1}{2} d \), an hour. Rates after change for skilled electricians and men and women in receipt of skilled electricians' rates over 21 years of age: Grade A is. 11\(\frac{1}{2} d \), an hour, B is. 8\(\frac{1}{2} d \), C is. 7\(\frac{1}{2} d \), plus cost-of-living (war) addition of
Demolition Contracting.	Scotland	1 Oct.	Men, youths and boys	$6\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour in each case.† Increases of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for men and youths 18 years and over and
Gas Retort Setting, etc.	Scotland	1 Oct.	Retort setters and bricklayers, and labourers waiting upon retort setters or bricklayers, employed by outside contractors on certain classes of work! in gasworks, and labourers directly engaged on dismantling retort settings.	of proportional amounts for younger workers. Increases of ½d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
Boiler Setting, Chimney and Furnace Construction, etc.	Scotland	1 Oct.	Bricklayers, masons and apprentices employed in boiler setting, chim- ney and furnace construction or firebrick work of any nature.	Increases of \(\frac{1}{2} \text{d.} \) an hour for craftsmen and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rate after change for craftsmen 2s. 3\(\frac{1}{2} \text{d.} \)
Coke Oven Construction.§	Scotland	1 Oct.	Bricklayers, masons and apprentices	Increases of ½d. an hour for craftsmen and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for craftsmen: building trade rates plus 1d.
Terrazzo, Mosaic, Tile Fixing, etc.	Scotland	1 Oct.	Terrazzo and mosaic workers	Increase of ½d, an hour. Rates after change for layers 2s. 3½d.
	Glasgow and West of Scotland.	1 Oct.	Tile fixers	Increases of ½d. an hour for craftsmen and of 11d. a week for apprentices. Rates after change: craftsmen 2s. 3½d. an hour; apprentices 28s. a week in 1st year of apprenticeship rising to 52s. 1d. in 5th year.
	Aberdeen	do.	do	Increases of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour for craftsmen and of 11d. a week for apprentices. Rates after change: craftsmen 2s. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour; apprentices 21s. 6d. a week in 1st year of apprenticeship rising to 47s. 6d
CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRES	Edinburgh, Leith and Dundee.	do.	Marble masons, fireplace builders, tile fixers, polishers, etc.	in 5th year. Increases of \(\frac{1}{2} \text{d}. \) an hour for craftsmen and of 11d. a week for apprentices. Rates after change: craftsmen—Edinburgh and Leith 2s. 3\(\frac{1}{2} \text{d}. \) an hour, Dundee 2s. 2\(\frac{1}{2} \text{d}. \); polishers 2s.; apprentices 21s. 6d. a week in 1st year of apprenticeship rising to 47s. 6d. in 5th year.
Coal Trimming.	Various ports in Great Britain.	1 Oct.	Coal trimmers	Tariff rates previously subject to a deduction of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. restored to full national tariff rates.
Gas Supply	United Kingdom	Pay week with pay day in week beginning	Day workers, shift workers and piece workers employed in the gas industry, except those whose wages are determined by special arrangements or by movements in	Total war wage advances for male workers 18 years and over increased by 1½d. an hour (23s. 4d. to 29s. 2½d. a week of 47 hours) in the case of day workers, and by 1s. a shift in the case of shift workers, with corresponding advances for workpeople on piece rates.
Leather Manufacture.	Great Britain	24 Sept.¶ 1st pay day in Oct.	other industries. Men, youths, boys, women and girls:— Timeworkers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in basic time-rates for adult male workers, of ¼d. for youths and female workers 18 years and over, and of ½d. for boys and girls under 18. Minimum rates after change include: adult male workers—London District (Urban)—skilled 1s. 11¼d., semi-skilled 1s. 9¼d., unskilled 1s. 8½d., Scotland and Lancashire—1s. 10½d., 1s. 8½d., 1s. 8d., Bristol and West of England and Midlands (except Walsall curriers) and hat leather workers—1s. 10½d., 1s. 8½d., 1s. 8d., Walsall curriers—1s. 11¼d., 1s. 8½d., 1s. 8d.; female workers—London (inner area)—unskilled 9d. at 16 years rising to 1s. 1¾d. at 20, semi-skilled 9d. to 1s. 2¾d., Provinces and hat leather workers—9d. to 1s. 1¾d.
Roller Leather Manufacture.	England and Wales	1st pay day in Oct.	Pieceworkers Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Piece-work bonus increased from 25 to 27½ per cent. Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum base rates for adult males, of ½d. for youths and females 18 years and over, and of ½d. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men—skilled day workers 1s. 10½d. an hour; semi-skilled day workers, all areas except rural areas in Wales, (wet) 1s. 8½d., (dry) 1s. 8d., rural areas in Wales 1s. 7d., 1s. 6½d.; women and girls—6½d. at under 16 rising to 1s. 1½d. at 20 years when competent.
Milk Distribution.	Scotland	29 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increase of 4s. a week in general minimum time rates for all workers.**
Coal Distribution.	Northampton and district.	1 Oct.	Drivers and loaders	Increase of 6s. a week of 48 hours. Minimum weekly rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles 80s. 6d., horse drivers and loaders 72s.
Funeral Directing.	London Area	Commence- ment of 1st pay week after 3 Oct.	Male workers employed by funeral directors.	Increase of 3s. 6d. a week for all grades. Minimum weekly rates after change, including war bonus: coffin makers 104s. 6d., polishers and finishers 94s. 6d., chauffeur mechanics (new class) 118s. 6d., chauffeurs and coachmen 99s. 6d., general workers 84s. 6d.
Cinematograph Film Production.	Great Britain	1st pay day in Oct.	Laboratory workers	Bonus decreased* by 1s. a week (25s. to 24s.) at 21 years and over and
topicals of about the	do	do.	Cine-technicians whose normal salaries do not exceed £17 10s. a week.	by 8d. (16s. 8d. to 16s.) at under 21.
many bourses like	United Kingdom	do.	Technical workers, including learners, employed in producing newsreels.	Manager of the first of the second of the second
Mary Courses State out	Great Britain	do.	Technicians, whose normal salaries do not exceed £17 10s, a week, employed on the production of short films.	Bonus decreased* by 1s. a week (25s. to 24s.) at 21 years and over, and by 6d. (12s. 6d. to 12s.) at under 21.
Thermal Insulation.	London Area	Oct.	Boiler and pipe coverers and other workers employed on thermal insulation (land contracts).	Increases of 1d. an hour in basic rates for all male operatives over 21 years of age, of \(\frac{1}{4}d \). for those 18 to 21 and of \(\frac{1}{2}d \). for those under 18. Rates after change include: skilled laggers 2s. 1d.

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

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

† 'The following are the districts included in the three grades or zones into which England and Wales and Northern Ireland are divided under the national agreement for the electrical contracting industry:—Grade A—London—a radius of 12 miles from Charing Cross. Grade B—the counties of Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, Cumberland, Derbyshire, Durham, Essex (that part not included in Grade A), Flintshire (that part north of River Dee), Glamorganshire, Gloucestershire (that part enclosed by a line drawn from Severn Beach thence to Pilning and following round to Patchway, Winterbourne, Downend, Mangotsfield, Warmley, Bitton and on to the River Avon following a line to Keynsham (Somerset) and along the River Avon to Avonmouth, including the places named and Bristol, and along the coast to Severn Beach), Hertfordshire (that part not included in Grade A), Huntingdonshire, Isle of Ely, Kent (that part not included in Grade A and north of a line drawn from Woldingham (Surrey) to Sittingbourne in the east, excluding the Isle of Sheppey), Lancashire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Lincoln

- ‡ Viz., work of new construction, repairs or renewals of carbonising and gas-making plant, and the building or repairing of retort stacks and chimneys; also work on retort-house brickwork when the retort house forms part of the same contract as the retort bench; and furnace or similar hot work.
- \S Viz., work on new construction, repairs or renewals of white brickwork on coke oven batteries.
- || This increase applied to certain coal exporting centres, where the men work on a tonnage basis, including the Firth of Forth, North-East Coast, Humber, and South Wales Ports; it did not apply to the coal bunkering ports such as London, Bristol, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester and Southampton, where wages are governed by those paid to dock labourers. A similar increase took effect in the rates in operation at North-West Coast Ports.
- ¶ These increases were the result of a decision of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Gas Industry, and were made retrospective to the date shown. In the case of those Regions where agreement has been reached fixing rates of wages for youths and boys, a proportion of the increase will apply in the case of workers under 21 years of age.
- ** This increase took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. Details of the minimum rates are contained in the Schedule to the Order (S.R. & O., 1945, No. 1283), obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Summary of Index Figures for 1st November, 1945.

	Food	All Items
Rise since July, 1914	69%	103%
Change since 1st Index Points	nil	nil
October, 1945 Per cent.	nil	nil
		CONTRACTOR SECTION SECTION

FOOD.

Retail prices of food at 1st November showed little change, on average, as compared with a month earlier.

For the articles of food included within the scope of these statistics, the following Table compares the average prices at 1st November, 1945, with the corresponding prices at 1st October, 1945, and 1st September, 1939:

Article.	othe	Price (per l rwise indica nearest \dd.	Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) at 1st Nov., 1945, compared with—		
Article.	1st Nov., 1945.	1st Oct., 1945.	1st Sept., 1939.	1st Oct., 1945.	1st Sept., 1939.
Beef, British— Ribs	s. d. 1 3 ³ / ₄ 0 9 ³ / ₄	s. d. 1 33 0 94	s. d. 1 21 0 71	Per cent.	Per cent. 11 27
Beef, Chilled or Frozen Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	1 1 0 6	1 1 0 6	0 9½ 0 4¾	enter the second	35 23
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 5½ 0 8	1 3½ 0 7½ 0 10½	::	13 8 16
Legs	0 4 1 10½	0 4 1 10½	0 4 1 3		50
Flour per 6 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated)	1 3 0 9 2 10 0 4	1 3 0 9 2 10 0 4	0 11½ 0 8¼ 2 4 0 3	1 11 11	30 9 21 32
Milk per quart Butter— Fresh Salt	0 9	0 9	0 6½ { 1 4½ 1 3½	}	33 { 21 31
Cheese Margarine— Special	1 1 0 9	1 1 0 9	0 10	- Courses	30
Standard Eggs (fresh)‡ each Potatoes per 7 lb.	0 9 0 5 0 2 0 13 0 8	0 9 0 5 0 2 0 13 0 8	\$ t 0 61	-T	1 23

The following Table shows the average percentage changes in prices at 1st September, 1939, 1st October, 1945, and 1st November, 1945, respectively, as compared with July, 1914:-

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) since July, 1914, at—					
Alucie.	1st Sept.,	1st Oct.,	1st Nov.,			
	1939.	1945.	1945.			
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	Per cent. 44 15	Per cent. 59 46	Per cent. 59 46			
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs	32	79 24	79 24			
Legs	48	67	67			
	14	24	24			
Legs Breast	51	75	75			
	—3	3	-3			
	35	102	102			
Fish	116	174	174			
	26	64	64			
	42	. 56	56			
Tea	52	85	85			
	46	93	93			
	92	156	156			
Fresh	13	37	37			
	7	41	41			
	16	51	51			
Margarine	8	3	3			
	58	60	60			
	33	66	65			
All above articles (Weighted Average on July, 1914, basis)	38	69	69			

On the basis of the figures given in the foregoing Tables the average level of retail prices, at 1st November, 1945, of the articles of food specified was about 69 per cent. higher than in July 1914, and about 22 per cent, higher than at the beginning ut 22 per cent. higher than at the of September, 1939.

ITEMS OTHER THAN FOOD.

The average level of working-class rents (including rates) at 1st November was about the same as at 1st October, being about 2 to 3 per cent. above the level of 1st September, 1939, and about 66 per cent. above that of July, 1914.

As regards clothing, changes in retail prices during October were relatively slight. Owing to the wide range of quotations, to changes in qualities, and to the variations in the extent to which different articles have been affected by price changes, it is not possible to make exact comparisons over a period of many years, but the available information (based on returns from representative retailers in a large number of towns) indicates that at 1st November the average level of prices was about 66 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 245 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group, the average levels of retail prices of coal and of gas at 1st November showed little change as compared with those at 1st October. Prices of coal averaged about 55 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 200 per cent. above the level of July, 1914; prices of gas averaged about 37 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 112 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. There were no appreciable changes during the month in the prices of lamp oil, candles or matches. For the fuel and light group as a whole the index figure at 1st November was about 52 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 176 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

As regards other items* included in these statistics, there were relatively few changes in prices during October. In the group as a whole the average level of prices at 1st November was about 63 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 192 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in working-class family expenditure prior to August, 1914, the resultant general average increase at 1st November, 1945, is approximately 103 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, the same figure as at 1st October, 1945, as compared with 55 per cent. at 1st September, 1939. The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken at each date) is to show the average percentage increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the standard of living prevailing in working-class families prior to August, 1914, no allowance being made for any changes in the standard of living since that date, or for any economies or readjustments in consumption and expenditure since the outbreak of the

The rise of 48 points since the beginning of September, 1939, is equivalent to about 31 per cent. Of these 48 points, about 4½ points represent the effect of the increases, since that date, in the taxes on sugar, tobacco and cigarettes, and matches; and approximately three-fourths of a point is due to increases resulting from the Purchase Tax.

SUMMARY TABLE : ALL ITEMS.

Average Percentage Increase at the beginning of each month as compared with July, 1914.

Year. J	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	125 165 78 77 80 775 75 68 67 47 42 42 42 43 47 51 59 55 74 99 99	130 151 88 77 79 73 72 66 64 52 47 41 41 42 47 75 55 57 77 79 100	130 141 86 76 78 79 72 71 64 66 61 50 46 39 40 41 46 51 56 53 79 100 99	132 133.82 744 73 75 68 65 64 62 57 44 39 39 44 51 53 78 99 99	141 128 81 70 71 73 67 64 64 61 55 47 43 36 37 39 44 52 56 53 80 100 100 99 9100	150 119 80 69 69 72 68 63 65 60 54 45 42 36 38 40 44 52 55 53 81 100 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99	152 119 84 69 70 73 70 66 65 61 55 47 43 38 41 43 46 55 59 100 100	155 122 81 71 73 70 64 65 63 57 45 41 39 42 43 46 55 56 55 85 89 101 99 102	161 120 79 73 72 74 72 65 64 57 45 41 41 43 43 47 55 56 87 99 100 98 102	164 1100 78 75 76 76 67 66 65 56 43 41 43 45 48 55 56 65 65 69 99 100	176 103 80 75 80 76 79 69 67 57 46 43 44 47 51 60 56 69 92 100 100 9101	169 99 80 77 81 77 79 69 68 67 55 48 43 44 47 51 60 56 73 95 101 100 99 101

A detailed account of the method of compilation of these statistics, "The Cost of Living Index Number: Method of Compilation," is obtainable, price 2d. net, from H.M. Stationery Office, at the addresses shown on page 216 of this GAZETTE.

^{*} The description of bacon specified for quotation is streaky, but where this kind was seldom being sold the returns relate to another kind, locally representative. † This figure is an average calculated from the prices of various brands of margarine on sale at 1st September, 1939.

[‡] Of the two prices shown for eggs at 1st November and 1st October, 1945, 2d. was for large eggs (in Ministry of Food category I) and 1¼d. for small eggs (in category II). At 1st September, 1939, the average price for eggs, as shown by the returns received, was between 1½d. and 2d.

^{*} Soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushes, pottery, tobacco and cigarettes, fares and newspapers.

TRADE DISPUTES IN OCTOBER.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work*, reported to the Department as beginning in October, was 229. In addition, 18 stoppages which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during October, in these 247 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, is estimated at over 90 000. The aggregate number of working is estimated at over 90,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during October, was about 1,100,000. Of this total, it is estimated that 960,000 days were lost by disputes affecting dock workers.

Of the stoppages of work through industrial disputes known to have been in progress at some time in October, the coal mining industry accounted for 133, involving nearly 16,000 workers, and resulting in an aggregate loss of 39,000 working

In the following Table an analysis is given, by groups of industries, of all disputes involving stoppages of work* in the United Kingdom during October:—

en Sampan, popular mi Boot Foots bas		r of Stopp gress in Mo	Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of Working	
Industry Group.	Started before beginning of Month.		Total.	involved in all Stop- pages in progress in Month.	Days lost in all Stop- pages in progress in Month.
Coal Mining Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	7 7 2	131 61 5 11 21	133 68 5 18 23	15,600 15,300 1,500 57,400	39,000 76,000 2,000 983,000
Total, October, 1945	18	229	247	2,500 92,300	1,108,000
Total, September, 1945	22	196	218	40,200	114,000
Total, October, 1944 .	17	220	237	61,300	232,000

In the 229 stoppages which began during October, over 30,000 workers were directly involved, and nearly 5,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In the 18 stoppages which began before October, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, the total number of workers involved during October, either directly or indirectly

Duration.—Of 232 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which ended during October, 96, directly involving 9,600 workers, lasted not more than one day; 49, directly involving 6,400

workers, lasted two days; 22, directly involving 2,000 workers, lasted three days; 37, directly involving 7,000 workers, lasted four to six days; and 28, directly involving 12,600 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes.—Of the 229 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in October, 27, directly involving 5,500 workers' arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 63, directly involving 7,500 workers, on other wage questions; 9, directly involving 1,800 workers, on questions as to working hours; 40, directly involving 8,200 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 77, directly involving 5,100 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 10, directly involving 1,800 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Three stoppages, directly involving 600 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1945 AND 1944. The following Table gives an analysis, by groups of industries, of all stoppages of work* through industrial disputes in the first nths of 1945 and in the corresponding months of 1944

to Discounties	Janua	ry to Oct.	1945.	Januar	ry to Oct.,	, 1944.
Industry Group.	Number of Stoppages beginning in period.	involved in all	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress.	Number of Stoppages beginning in	involved in all	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress.
Fishing and Agriculture Coal Mining	4 1,036	2,100 204,800‡	10,000 572,000	1,073	700 542,400‡	2,000 2,428,000
Other Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical,	10	700	1,000	21	3,400	13,000
etc	19 211 167 145	2,500 71,800 25,900 18,100	17,000 299,000 127,000 64,000	22 214 169 125	1,600 116,000 36,200 14,500	4,000 565,000 326,000 58,000
Textile	35 25 8	3,600 6,500 1,600	9,000 12,000 5,000	38 27 7	4,500 2,500 800	29,000 4,000 3,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. Building, etc. Transport Other Industries	14 33 139 53	1,200 3,200 125,300 6,200	2,000 5,000 1,347,000 28,000	6 41 65 46	900 4,800 23,500 6,200	1,000 7,000 73,000 12,000
Total	1,899	473,500‡	2,498,000	1,860	758,000‡	3,525,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING OCTOBER.

Occupations§ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workers involved.		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object.	Result.	
to Cit grand since Citax dens	Directly.	In- directly.§	Began.	Ended.	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	A ser Assessment with the service	
COAL MINING:— Strippers and other colliery workers Shotts, Lanarkshire (one colliery)	120	980	24 Oct.	24 Oct.	Dissatisfaction with wage rate paid for coal hutches filled.	Work resumed on conditions in operation before the stoppage.	
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE:— Craftsmen employed on maintenance work and steel workers—Working- ton, Cumberland (one firm).	350 ·	940	6 Oct.	21 Oct.	Against employer's proposal to introduce engineering rates and conditions, at one works, in place of those appropriate to the steel trade, in view of proposed change-over in production to engineering.	Work resumed to permit of negotiations.	
Engineering:— Engineering workers employed at a Royal Ordnance Factory— Dalmuir, Glasgow.	650	Land of	1 Oct.	27 Oct.	Objection to the suspension of a convenor of shop stewards for holding an unauthorised meeting in the factory.	Work resumed.	
SHIPBUILDING:— Riveters, platers, caulkers and burners—Aberdeen (various firms)	560	100	25 Sept.	17 Oct.	Demand for an increase in riveters' piecework price list.	Work resumed to permit of negotiations.	
COTTON SPINNING:— Winders, reelers, beamers, cross-ballers and doublers—Rochdale and Oldham (various firms).	1,350		24 Oct.¶	27 Oct.¶	Rejection of a demand for increases in wages similar to those recently granted to cardroom operatives.	Work resumed to permit of reference of dispute to arbitration.	
TRANSPORT:— Dock workers—Liverpool and Birkenhead, London, Glasgow, Hull and other ports.	50,	000**	24 Sept.**	3 Nov.	For increases in wages, reductions in hours and other alterations in working conditions.**	Work resumed to permit of negotiations.	

* Stoppages of work due to disputes not connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour are excluded from the statistics. In addition, stoppages involving less than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, are also omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. See also contoot t. The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information.

† The particulars given for October do not include time lost on 8th October by a large number of building trade workers in London, who ceased work during part of the day in order to take part in a demonstration in protest against a fall in earnings caused by a reduction in working hours and in support of a claim for an increase in rates of wages.

‡ Some workers, chiefly in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1945 was approximately 100,000 and in the corresponding period in 1944 was approximately 350,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 330,000 and 550,000, respectively.

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

[] Only 150 workers were involved up to 8th October.

¶ Approximately 500 operatives at Rochdale ceased work at noon on 24th October and the stoppage extended until about 1,250 workers were involved on the following day. About 100 operatives at Rochdale ceased work at noon on 25th October. The workers at Rochdale resumed work on 26th October and those at Oldham on 29th October.

* The stoppage began on 24th September at Birkenhead, where about 60 men ceased work in support of a claim for increased rates

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The number of workpeople, other than seamen,* whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in the United Kingdom in October† was 131, as compared with 146‡ in the previous month and with 138‡ in October, 1944. Details for separate industries are given below :-

MINES AND QUARRIES.†	33 B	FACTORIES—continued.
Under Coal Mines Acts:	T. III.	Paper, Printing, etc 1
		Rubber Trades
	53	Gas Works 3
Surface	2	Electrical Stations
M-4-11:6 M:		Electrical Stations
Quarries	3	"Other" Industries 1
Constitution of the second		a for de usua sel mano un sul so su
TOTAL,	8993	Works and Places under
A TOTAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPER	58	SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES
MINES AND QUARRIES	20	Аст, 1937.
THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE	200	Docks, Wharves, Quays
		Docks, Whatves, Quays
FACTORIES.	1000	and Ships 1
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-		and Ships 1 Building Operations 9
tery and Glass	5	Works of Engineering
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	3	Construction 1
	0	Warehouses
Metal Extracting and	1930	person in had been appropriat
Refining		TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 59
Metal Conversion and	2846	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 07
Founding (including		D
Rolling Mills and Tube	300	RAILWAY SERVICE.
Making)	6	Brakesmen, Goods Guards
Engineering, Locomotive	WAS .	Engine Drivers, Motor-
Building, Boilermaking,	Sile !	
	,	
etc Railway and Tramway	6	Guards (Passenger)
	1000	Labourers
Carriages, Motor and		Mechanics 1
other Vehicles and Air-	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Permanent Way Men 5
craft Manufacture	9	Porters
Shipbuilding	4	Shunters
Other Metal Trades	5	
CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF	PROBLE	
TTT 1 TTT (1 CT 1)	• •	Contractors' Servants 2
	· in	on denormality server and the server deep Total
		TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 14
Food and Drink	1	Showed address of the second
General Woodwork and	-	Total (excluding Seamen) 131
Furniture	4	A SECOND CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE PART
THE GUASIC WEST THE STATE OF	1	ALLEGATION OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE
		SPECIAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

The Table below shows the number of cases and deaths in the United Kingdom reported during October under the Factories Act, 1937, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning)

Troc, 1720	CA-COLATER AD SECTIVACIÓN OF
I. Cases.	I. Cases—continued.
LEAD POISONING.	EpitheliomatousUlceration
Among Operatives	(SKIN CANCER).
engaged in:	Pitch 4
Smelting of Metals 1	Tar 5
Plumbing and Soldering	Paraffin
Shipbreaking	Oil 1
Printing	T COI analysis of white
White and Red Lead	TOTAL 10
Works 1	TOP SARGHED NAVEL OF BUILD
Pottery	nach la dagaid with the
Vitreous Enamelling	CHROME ULCERATION.
Electric Accumulator	Manufacture of
Works	Bichromates 3
Paint and Colour Works	Dyeing and Finishing
Coach and Car Painting	Chrome Tanning 1
Shipbuilding	Chromium Plating 1
Paint used in other	Other Industries 7
Industries	a modified acceptance to body
Other Industries	TOTAL 12
Painting of Buildings 1	To this tay doney bestrant
	Total, Cases 26
TOTAL 3	wine Wass Cornell Wille
TOTAL	TT Deadle
	II. Deaths.
OTHER POISONING.	
Mercurial	Epitheliomatous
Aniline 1	ULCERATION.
Toxic Anæmia	(Skin Cancer).
Toxic Jaundice	Oil 2
Services to Mirmisly St	Lagrabels assembles or an observan
TOTAL 1	Total, Deaths 2
The beauty of the draw one -	La of an in a suit and a land

* Statistics of fatal accidents to seamen are not available.

† For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 3rd November, 1945, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 29th September, 1945, and the 4 weeks ended 28th October, 1944.

‡ Revised figure.

§ Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether or not they have been included as cases) in the same or previous returns.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

AUSTRALIA.

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in April, 1945, was 0.7 per cent. lower than in March, 1945, and 3.0 per cent. lower than in April, 1944. The figure for March, 1945, was 0.2 per cent. higher than that for February.

CANADA

According to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from over 15,400 employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service, the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st August, 1945, in the establishments covered by the returns was 0·3 per cent. lower than at 1st July, 1945, and 5·0 per cent. lower than at 1st August, 1944. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st August, 1945, was 1.5 per cent. lower than the figure for the previous month and 9.3 per cent. lower than that for a year

Returns rendered by trade unions with a total membership of over 414,000 showed that the percentage rate of unemployment among their members at the end of June, 1945, was 0.5, compared with 0.7 at the end of March, 1945, and 0.3 at the end of June,

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Returns received by the Office of Census and Statistics indicate that in July, 1945, the number of workpeople employed in manufacturing establishments generally and in mining and transport was 0.2 per cent. lower than June, 1945, but 2.7 per cent. higher than in July, 1944.

FIRE

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 27th October, 1945, was 58,017, compared with 45,602 at 29th September, 1945. This increase is officially ascribed to the return to the registers, on the termination of the First and Second Employment Periods, 1945, of certain classes of persons residing in rural areas. At 28th October, 1944, the number on the live register was 57,623; this total is directly comparable with the figure for 27th October, 1945.

SWEDEN.

According to statistics compiled by the Swedish Social Board on the basis of returns from representative establishments, the number of manual workers employed in industrial, commercial and transport undertakings in August, 1945, showed little change compared with the figure for July. The index number (based on the figure for September, 1939, as 100) was 99 in August, 1945, the same as the revised figure for July, compared with 93 in August 1944 with 93 in August, 1944.

Preliminary information received from trade unions with a total membership of nearly 786,000 showed that 3·2 per cent. of their members were unemployed at 31st July, 1945, compared with 3·5 per cent. (revised figure) at 30th June, 1945, and 2·9 per cent. at 31st July, 1944.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The number of civilians in employment in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in August, 1945, is estimated by the United States Department of Labor to have been approximately 36,844,000. This is 1.0 per cent. lower than the figure for July, 1945, and 4.9 per cent. lower than the figure for July, 1945, and 4.9 per cent. lower than that for August, 1944, but 21.4 per cent. higher than the average for the year 1939. The number of wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries in August, 1945, is estimated to have been 2.3 per cent. lower than in July, 1945, and 14.1 per cent. lower than in August, 1944, but 42.2 per cent. above the average for the year 1939. for the year 1939.

The United States Bureau of the Census estimate that the

total number of unemployed persons in the United States of America during the week ended 8th September, 1945, was approximately 1,650,000, compared with 830,000 during the week ended 11th August, and 950,000 during the week ended 14th July.*

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

In the following paragraphs a summary is given of the latest information relating to changes in retail prices and cost of living in overseas countries contained in official publications received since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared.

CANADA.

The official index figure of the cost of food, fuel and light, The official index figure of the cost of food, fuel and light, clothing, rent, house furnishings and services and miscellaneous items, based on the average of prices in 1935–1939 taken as 100, was 119.9 at the beginning of September, 1945, a decrease of 0.5 per cent. on the figure for the previous month (120.5) and an increase of 19.5 per cent. on the figure at the beginning of September, 1939. For food alone the index figure was 134.2, a decrease of 1.5 per cent. on that for the previous month (136.2) and an increase of 35.0 per cent. on the figure at the beginning of September, 1939.

of September, 1939.

* The basis of these estimates has been revised, and the figures given above are therefore not comparable with those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE. The effect of the revision has been to reduce the estimate of the number of persons unemployed: thus the figure for the week ended 14th July was 1,090,000 on the old basis, compared with 950,000 on the new basis.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The official index figure of the cost of food, fuel, light, rent and sundries (including clothing) in nine urban areas, based on the average of prices in 1938 taken as 1,000, was 1,318 during the first half of August, 1945, a decrease of 0.9 per cent. on the figure for the previous month (1,330), and an increase of 32.7 per cent. on that for the first half of August, 1939. For food alone the index figure was 1,395, a decrease of 2.8 per cent. on the figure for the previous month (1,435) and an increase of 42.8 per cent. on that for the first half of August, 1939.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

In August, 1945, the official cost-of-living index figure was 0·1 per cent. below the figure for the previous month and 26·3 per cent. above that for August, 1939. For food alone the index figure in August was 0.9 per cent. lower than that for July, 1945, and 23.2 per cent. above the August, 1939, level.

INDIA. INDIA.

In August, 1945, the official cost-of-living index figure for the working classes in Bombay was 1.3 per cent. higher than that for the previous month and 131.4 per cent. above that for mid-July to mid-August, 1939. For food alone the index figure for August was 2·1 per cent. higher than that for July and 156-2 per cent. above the figure for mid-July to mid-August, 1939. CEYLON.

In the revised series of official cost-of-living index figures showing changes, since November, 1942, in the level of working class cost of living in Colombo Town, the figure for June, 1945, was 22 per cent. above the level of November, 1942, compared with 21 per cent. in May. Linked with the earlier series of index figures, the figure for June showed a rise of 123 per cent. over the level of the base period November, 1938, to April, 1939. PALESTINE

In July, 1945, according to the combined series of index figures, based on prices in Arab and Jewish markets in three principal towns, the cost of living was 156 per cent. above the pre-war level, compared with 154 and 157 per cent. in June

ICELAND.

At 1st September, 1945, the official cost-of-living index figure in Reykjavik showed an increase of 1·1 per cent. compared with the previous month and was 175·2 per cent. above the level of 1st September, 1939. For food alone the index figure showed an increase of 1·8 per cent. compared with the previous month and was 236·6 per cent. above the level of 1st September,

PORTUGAL.

In July, 1945, the official weighted index figure of the cost of food, fuel and light, and certain household articles in Lisbon was 1.5 per cent. lower than in the previous month and 86.7 per cent. above the level of August, 1939. For food alone, the index figure was 1.7 per cent. below the previous month and 90.2 per cent. above the August, 1939, level.

SWITZERLAND. At the end of August, 1945, the official cost-of-living index figure was 0.2 per cent. lower than at the end of the previous month and about 53 per cent. above the figure for the end of August, 1939. For food alone the index figure was 0.4 per cent. below the figure for July and about 65 per cent. above the August, 1939, level.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

The Umpire is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of National Insurance, 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 Before 1997.

the claimant himself. The claimant may also appeal if the decision of the Court was not with the leave of the Chairman of the Court of Referees decision of the Court was not unanimous.

A recent decision in a case of general interest is set out below.

Case No. 216/45 (5th October, 1945).

Section 31 (5) of Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935: Claimant received Payment on Termination of Employment in respect of Holidays not taken: Allowed: Umprie Held Payment Expressly Appropriated to Glasgow Fair Holidays: Case Law Reviewed.

Claimant's employment at Hallside Steel Works was terminated on 24th Moreh 1945.

on 24th March, 1945, as, owing to the shortage of coal in consequence of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute in the coal mining industry, no work was available for him. Although there was an understanding that the claimant and 850 others should stand by for reinstatement and they resumed their employment within a month, the Umpire agreed that they were in fact discharged on 24th March. On that date the claimant received, in addition to wages due to him, the accrued holiday payment due to him under an Agreement made on 25th February, 1938, between the Iron and Steel Trades Employer's Association and Iron and Steel Trades Employer's Association and Iron a

Ployers' Association and the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation.
Clause 2 of that Agreement reads: "In each year between
May and September inclusive or by arrangement with the
Management, workers, including boys and youths, shall have a
maximum of seven consecutive days' holiday with pay."
Clauses 3 to 6 prescribe the method of determining the number

of holidays with pay for each worker.

* Selected decisions of the Umpire are published (i) in pamphlets—U.I. Code 8B; (ii) in annual volumes. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the back page of this GAZETTE.

Clause 7 reads: "If a worker is dismissed for misconduct he shall not receive any holiday payment; if a worker leaves of his own accord or is discharged for any reason other than misconduct he shall receive his proportion of any holiday payment

which may have accrued."

Clause 17 establishes a "worker's compulsory holiday fund into which each worker shall contribute" and provides that "each individual worker's accumulation of these monies shall be handed over to such worker at the beginning of his summer holiday period. If a worker ceases to be employed such worker's accumulation of these monies shall be repaid to him."

The Insurance Officer disallowed benefit for the period from 12th March to 2 d. 1.

26th March to 2nd April, 1945, inclusive, on the ground that claimant continued to receive wages (the payments referred to in Clauses 7 and 17 quoted above) and was therefore not deemed to be unemployed (Section 35 (6) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935) and the Court of Referees upheld the decision. The Iron and Steel Trades Confederation appealed to the Umpire against the decision against the decision.

The Umpire allowed the appeal and reviewed the case law on the subject. He stated that it was a well-established principle that, if a claimant upon being discharged from his employment received payment in respect of holidays not taken, he was deemed to have received payment in respect of the days immediately following the loss of employment, unless at the time of payment it had been appropriated to some definite period of holiday. The Umpire quoted earlier cases as instances in which, upon evidence adduced and proved by the appellant, the holiday payment would be appropriated to a particular holiday period and not to the days immediately following loss of employment. He also referred to other cases in which since the heliday payment. He also referred to other cases in which, since the holiday pay ment could be made either at the recognised summer holiday or "such other time as may be mutually agreed," it was held that payment made and accepted at "such other time as may be mutually agreed" was not by the Agreement allocated to any particular period, and must be treated as having been made in respect of the days immediately following the loss of employment.

By clauses 7 and 17 quoted above, the employers were bound to pay to every man discharged his proportion of the accrued holiday payment and his accumulation of monies contributed to the compulsory holiday fund. For more than twenty years it had been the practice at the works to observe the Glasgow Fair holiday, and that was the summer holiday period mentioned in Clause 17 in so far as the works were concerned. The reasonable inference to be drawn was that the holiday payment made on 24th March was appropriated to the Glasgow Fair holiday and that payment was not received in respect of the period immediately following claimant's discharge.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Factories Act—Dangerous Machinery—Guard to Circular Saw incorrectly adjusted—No Express Delegation to Operator of Employer's Statutory Duty.

The plaintiff had been employed by the defendants for 35 years The plaintiff had been employed by the defendants for 35 years or more as a wood-carver; he had often worked a circular saw during the war, but was not a skilled operator and had not been taught how to set and adjust the guard. The plaintiff while operating the machine had part of his left thumb cut off and the index finger lacerated by the circular saw. The guard on the machine was kept at a height of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches which was a breach of the safety regulation (Regulation 10 (c)) of the Woodworking Machinery Regulations, 1922. The riving knife also was not in accordance with Regulation 10 (b). The plaintiff beyonds accordance with Regulation 10 (b). The plaintiff brought an action to recover damages for personal injuries sustained in consequence of a breach of statutory duty by his employers.

The defendants bad never made an express delegation to the

plaintiff or to anyone else of the duty of maintaining the guard at the proper level under Regulation 10 (c) or of adjusting it so as to enable the work to be carried on "without unnecessary risk" under Regulation 21. It was not known exactly how the accident occurred; the defendants alleged contributory negligence They alleged that the plaintiff had been using the "single cut" method of operation without using the push-stick, but the trial judge held that the plaintiff had been using the "double cut" method which was right. The plaintiff's claim for damages was dismissed by Mr. Justice Wallington, and the plaintiff now

appealed.

The Court of Appeal (Lords Justices Scott, McKinnon and Justice Scott, who delivered Morton) allowed the appeal. Lord Justice Scott, who delivered the judgment of the Court, said that they had no reason for not accepting completely the trial judge's findings of fact, i.e., (1) that the guard on the machine had been habitually kept at the height of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; (2) that that height was a breach of the safety regulations; (3) that if that height was altered the sately legislations, (6) that the fight was aftered the guard was always put back to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; (4) that the defendants never made any express delegation to the plaintiff or anyone else of the duty (a) of maintaining the guard at the proper level, or (b) of adjusting it so as to enable the work to be carried on

or (b) of adjusting it so as to enable the work to be carried on without "unnecessary risk" under Regulation 21.

The main defence was contributory negligence in that the plaintiff was using "single cut" method; but the trial judge held that the plaintiff was using the "double cut" method which disposed of the defendants' plea of contributory negligence. He found also that the riving knife, which should be "strong, rigid, and easily adjustable," was not in fact satisfactory in those three respects.

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In those circumstances, and but for the consideration of other matters, the trial judge indicated that if the case had stopped there it would mean judgment for the plaintiff. The Court of Appeal agreed, but went further to say that, if there was a definite breach of a safety provision imposed on an occupier of a factory and a worker was injured in a way which would result from the breach, the onus of proof shifted to the occupier to say that the breach was not the cause. They thought that this principle lay at the very basis of statutory rules of absolute

duty.

The Court came to the conclusion that nothing short of a definite delegation of authority and duty in regard to maintenance to a person properly qualified and instructed could absolve the occupier of the factory from his duties under Regulations 10 and 21. If there had been any real but unexpressed delegation of authority to the plaintiff to perform the defendant's statutory duties, there would certainly have been some reprimand of him for not seeing that those duties were properly performed. The truth was that the defendants did not take the trouble to what kind of guard was required by the statutory rules or did not care whether they were broken. If so, it would be absurd to draw an inference that their responsibility had in the present case been shifted by delegation on to the shoulders of the plaintiff. The appeal was allowed.—Vyner v. Waldenberg Brothers Ltd. Court of Appeal, July 13th, 1945.

Workmen's Compensation Acts—Award of Compensation on Basis of Total Incapacity—Question whether the Worker must have been totally incapacitated at some TIME IN ORDER TO QUALIFY.

A miner was examined by a Medical Board under the Pneumoconiosis Scheme and certified as not totally disabled, but as suffering from pneumoconiosis to such a degree as to make it dangerous for him to continue work in the coal mining industry. His pre-accident wages and his present earning capacity were assessed and he was paid a weekly sum representing the difference between these two amounts.

Being dissatisfied, he filed a request for arbitration claiming compensation for total incapacity. The colliery company denied liability and maintained that there were no grounds upon which the partial incapacity could be deemed to be total incapacity under Section 9 (4) of the Workmen's Compensation Under this Act as amended and re-enacted by the Act of 1931, the judge may order the incapacity to be treated as total incapacity, subject to certain conditions, in the case where a workman who has so far recovered from the injury as to be fit for employment of a certain kind. Judge awarded compensation on the basis of total incapacity

The Court of Appeal (Lords Justices Scott, MacKinnon and Lawrence) allowed the appeal of the colliery company and held that in the circumstance mentioned above the workman must have been unfit for any kind of work and must have recovered from such unfitness so far as to be fit for some work. In the present case the workman was never unfit for any kind of work, but was always fit for light work.—James v. Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries Ltd. Court of Appeal, 27th July, 1945.

Correction of Report Published in the September Issue of The Ministry of Labour Gazette.

It has been pointed out that in the summary of the case Massey v. S. & P. Lingwood Ltd., published on page 168 of the September issue of this GAZETTE, the last sentence is not in accordance with the transcript of the shorthand notes taken at the hearing in the Divisional Court, and is misleading. According to the shorthand notes Mr. Justice Humphreys said: "I will contrad of height and this that if the girl instead of height the profetch." only add this, that if the girl, instead of being the perfectly innocent person that she was, had in fact been a very careless stupid girl who, having been told not to take the cover off, had in fact taken it off contrary to her orders, I am very far from saying that there would then have been any answer."

WAGES COUNCILS ACT.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL

During October, 1945, notice of intention to submit to the Minister of Labour and National Service a wages regulation proposal was issued by the following Wages Council:

Toy Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal Y(36), dated 30th October, 1945.

Further information concerning this proposal may be obtained by persons engaged in the trade from the Secretary of the Council at Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London,

WAGES REGULATION ORDERS.

During October, 1945, the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving effect to proposals made to him by the Wages Councils con-

Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Scotland).—S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1233/S.45 (H.M.S.(26)), dated 12th October, 1945; effective from 22nd October, 1945.

Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland).—S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1283/S.47 (M.D.S.(41)), dated 18th October, 1945; effective from 29th October, 1945.

* See footnote on page 216.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS (NORTHERN IRELAND).

During October, 1945, the following proposal to vary minimum rates of wages in the trade concerned was issued:—

Paper Box Trade Board (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.B.

(N.32), dated 9th October, 1945.
Further information concerning this proposal may be obtained by persons engaged in the trade from the Secretary of the Board at Tyrone House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.

were made during October, 1945.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDERS.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

During October, 1945, the National Arbitration Tribunal issued eighteen awards*, Nos. 777-794. Three of these awards are summarised below; the others related to individual em-

Award No. 787 (18th October).—Parties: Members of the No. 1 Division of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers in their employment. Claim: For the application to labourers, including platelayers, of the tonnage bonus paid to the bricklayers, with a minimum payment of 10s. per week. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

established.

Award No. 790 (24th October).—Parties: Members of the Lancashire and Cheshire Coal Association, and members of the Wigan, Bolton and District Colliery Enginewinders' Association and the Walkden, Atherton and St. Helens Colliery Enginewinders' Association in their employment. Claim:

winders Association in their employment. Claim: For an advance of 5s. per day on the existing minimum day wage rate. Award: The Tribunal found against the claim.

Award No. 792 (26th October).—Parties: Local Authorities represented by the Employers' Side of the Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) Provincial Council No. 5, East Midland Area, and members of Trade Unions constituting the Trade Union Side of the Provincial Council. Claim: For an increase of 1d. per hour in the basic wage rate of men employed in house refuse collection. Award: The Tribunal awarded that Local Authorities, members of the Provincial Council, should observe the decision of the Appeals Committee of the National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers), namely, that increase of one halfpenny per hour be conceded on the basic rate paid to men engaged on house refuse collection as from 13th October, 1943, and that in relation to the retrospective payment no regard be had to overtime, Sunday work, absence through sickness or other approved absence in calculating the

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL (NORTHERN IRELAND) AWARDS.

During October, 1945, the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued seven awards, Nos. 475 to 481. Three of these awards are summarised below.

Award No. 477 (8th October).—Parties: Certain hairdressing firms in Belfast, and certain employees of the several firms. Claim: For a certain specified minimum wage and various changes in conditions of employment, holidays with pay, etc., for hairdressers. Award: That the minimum rate of wages for or hardressers. Awara: I hat the minimum rate of wages for male assistants should be 60s. per week for forty-seven hours, and that all assistants should receive one week's annual holiday with pay in addition to Public Holidays. The remaining parts of the claim had not been established and the Tribunal awarded

accordingly.

Award No. 479 (15th October).—Parties: The members of the Londonderry Coal Importers' Section of the Londonderry Employers' Federation Ltd., and certain employees of the member firms. Claim: That all men employed as fillers and trimmers be granted one week's holiday with pay. Award: In the course of the hearing the parties agreed to a settlement of the dispute by accepting the terms of a draft agreement submitted by the employers' representatives, subject to certain modifications which were also agreed and embodied therein. The Tribunal accordingly awarded in the terms of the said draft agreement as so modified and as set forth in the schedule

Award No. 480 (15th October).—Parties: The members of the Ship Brokers' Section of the Londonderry Employers' Federation Ltd., and certain employees of the member firms. Claim: For waiting time and holidays with pay on behalf of all dockers employed in the discharge or loading of bag and bulk cargoes and also all day workers. Award: That the workers covered by the claim should be entitled to holidays with pay and payment in respect of waiting time on the same basis as and payment in respect of waiting time on the same basis as workers employed by the members of the Londonderry Coal Importers' Section of the Londonderry Employers' Federation Ltd., to whom Awards Nos. 394 and 479 of the Tribunal apply. A summary of Award No. 394 was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1945 (page 17), while Award No. 479 is summarised above.

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

INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

During October, 1945, the Industrial Court issued seven awards, Nos. 2025-2031. Two of these awards are summarised

2025 (12th October) .-Award No. 2025 (12th October).—Parties: Amalgamated Engineering Union, and the Electro-Ceramic Manufacturers' Association. Claim: For an increase of 6d. per hour in the basic time rate of adult male die fitters, with proportionate increases for juveniles, and for the consolidation of all wages into the basic time rate with the exception only of 25s. 6d. National Bonus per week of 47 hours and proportionately for juveniles. Award: The Court awarded an increase of 2d. per hour in the bonus to adults and proportionate increases to juveniles, and decided that the claim for consolidation had not juveniles, and decided that the claim for consolidation had not been established.

Award No. 2026 (12th October).—Parties: Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments: Trade Union Side and Official Side. Claim: That industrially graded yard craft men detained on board duty tugs be paid an allowance of 10s. per night and that the exceptional employment allowance be paid in addition where appropriate. Award: The Court awarded that the claim had not been established.

SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

During October, 1945, two awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. One of the awards is summarised below. The other related to an individual undertaking.

Parties: The British Funeral Workers' Association and the London Association of Funeral Directors. Claim: To determine a claim for (a) an increase in the basic wage of all grades; (b) overtime to be computed on gross earnings; (c) a fortnight's holiday with pay after twelve months service. Award: The Arbitrator awarded an increase in the basic wage and provided for overtime to be computed on gross earnings. He made no for overtime to be computed on gross earnings. He made no award on the claim for a fortnight's holiday with pay, which was held in abeyance by agreement between the parties.

In addition, an award was issued by a Conciliator appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to preside at a meeting of the Joint Conciliation Board of the London Master Tailors, the National Federation of Merchant Tailors (London Area), and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS.

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undermentioned Orders* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of Statutory Rules and Orders. The price of each Order, unless otherwise indicated, is 1d. net (2d. post free).

Order in Council revoking and amending certain Defence Regulations (S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1208; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), made by His Majesty in Council on 28th September, in pursuance of the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, 1939 and 1940.—See page 189.

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1945. (S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1233/S.45; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated October 12, 1945; and The Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1945 (S.R.& O.1945, No. 1283/S.47; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated October 18, 1945. Both Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 215.

The Remuneration of Teachers Order, 1945 (S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1317), dated October 23, 1945, made by the Minister of Education under the Education Act, 1944.—See page 198.

Order in Council revoking and amending certain of the Defence (General) Regulations (Isle of Man), 1939 (S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1363).—This Order, made by His Majesty in Council on 30th October, in pursuance of the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, as extended to the Isle of Man, revokes and amends certain of the Defence (General) Regulations (Isle of Man), 1939 of the Defence (General) Regulations (Isle of Man), 1939.

The International Labour Force (Registration Orders) (Revocation) Order, 1945 (S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1398), dated October 31, 1945, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.—See page 189.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.*

(Note.—Except in the case of publications of the International Labour Office, the prices shown are net, and those in brackets include postage.)

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION.—Report of the Census of Production Committee October, 1945. Cmd. 6687. Board of Trade. Price 6d. (7d.)—See page 194.

COAL MINING.—Report of the Coal Commission for the year nded 31st March, 1945. H.C. 14, Session 1945-46. Price

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE.—Development and Welfare in the West Indies, 1943-1944. Report by Sir Frank Stockdale, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. Colonial No. 189. Price 2s. (2s. 2d.).

EDUCATION.—(i) Youth's Opportunity. Further Education in County Colleges. Ministry of Education Pamphlet No. 3. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.).—See page 198. (ii) Higher Technological Education. Report of a Special Committee appointed in April, 1944. Ministry of Education. Price 6d. (7d.).—See page 198.

HOLIDAYS.—Report by the Catering Wages Commission on the Staggering of Holidays. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 6d. (7d.).—See page 197.

Hospital Staff.—Staffing the Hospitals: An Urgent National Need. Ministry of Health, Scottish Office, and Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 3d. (4d.).—See page 196.

Nurses' Salaries.—Fourth Report of the Scottish Nurses' Salaries Committee. (Mental Nurses). Cmd. 6684. Department of Health for Scotland. Price 6d. (7d.).—See page 197.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Report to the Minister of War Transport upon the Accidents which occurred on the Railways of Great Britain during the year 1944. Ministry of War Transport. Price 6d. (7d.).—See page 198.

REINSTATEMENT IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT.—Decisions given by the Umpire in respect of Applications under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944. R.E. Code 1. Pamphlet No. 18. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1d.

Teachers' Salaries.—(i) Reports of the Burnham Committee, August, 1945. Scales of Salaries for Teachers in— (a) Primary and Secondary Schools, England and Wales, and (b) Technical Colleges and Institutes, Art Colleges and Schools, England and Wales. Price 6d. each (7d.).—See page 198; (ii) Report of the Committee on Scalaries for the Teaching Staff of Training Colleges, England and Wales, August, 1945. Price 3d. (4d.). Ministry of Education.

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