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CONTENTS

	Page		Page
<i>Special Articles :</i>		<i>Special Articles—continued :</i>	
Earnings and Hours in October, 1954	81	National Insurance : Appointment to Industrial Injuries Advisory Council	92
Review of Monthly Statistics	85	International Labour Organisation : European Regional Conference	92
The Employee Population, end-May, 1954 : Regional Analysis	85	Labour Overseas : United States, Employment of Women in Factories, 1950-1954	93
Agricultural Wages in Scotland	90	EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.	94
Statement on Defence, 1955	90	WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES	105
A Programme of Nuclear Power	91	ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.	114
Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare : Employment of Young Persons in Glass Container Factories ; Industrial Health Advisory Committee	91	STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS	118
Reorganisation of National Coal Board	92	OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED	119
Statistical Abstract for the Commonwealth	92		

Where appropriate, lists of items under the headings shown in CAPITALS will be found on the pages indicated.

Earnings and Hours in October, 1954

IN October, 1954, an enquiry was made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in order to obtain particulars of the average weekly earnings and working hours of manual wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries generally, and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries, in the United Kingdom. Statistics summarising the results of similar enquiries which had previously been made at half-yearly intervals have been published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE (see for instance the issue for September, 1954).

In the enquiry of October, 1954, forms were sent to employers who had previously supplied information and to about 1,900 additional employers, asking for particulars of the number of wage-earners at work in the last pay-week in October, 1954, of the aggregate earnings of those wage-earners in that week, and of the total number of man-hours worked in the week, classified under the following headings : men, 21 years and over ; youths and boys under 21 years ; women, 18 years and over ; and girls under 18 years. As in the earlier enquiries, referred to above, the figures given were to include all wage-earners at work during the whole or part of the week in question, but were to exclude office staffs, shop assistants, and outworkers working at home on materials supplied by the employer ; managers, commercial travellers, clerks and typists, and salaried persons generally were also to be excluded. Where the works were stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, as the result of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire, strike or lock-out, the employers were asked to substitute particulars for the nearest week of an ordinary character. The wages shown were to be the total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to the national insurance schemes. The employers were asked to give separate particulars of the numbers and earnings of any men or women ordinarily employed as part-time workers for not more than 30 hours a week, and of the number of hours worked by such workers.

The total number of establishments to which forms were sent (excluding those which were found to be no longer in operation in October, 1954, or to be employing no wage-earners within the scope of the enquiry) was about 68,800, of which approximately 65,300 furnished returns suitable for tabulation. The total number of wage-earners (including part-time workers) covered by returns showing the numbers

employed and wages earned in the week was about 7 million, and particulars of the aggregate man-hours worked in the week were obtained in respect of nearly all of these workpeople. It is estimated that the returns received covered rather more than two-thirds of the total number of wage-earners employed in the industries concerned at the time of the enquiry. The proportions varied in the different industries and in some cases were much more and in others less than two-thirds. The average earnings of these workers in the last pay-week in October, 1954, are shown, industry by industry, in the Table on pages 86 and 87, together with the numbers of workpeople employed in those establishments from which returns were received. The average hours actually worked in each industry in the same week and the average hourly earnings in that week are shown on pages 88 and 89.

Weekly Earnings in October, 1954

The Table in the first column overleaf shows the average weekly earnings in October, 1954, in all the industries combined, in the manufacturing industries as a whole and in each of 19 broad groups of industries. The average earnings for industry groups, for manufacturing industries and for all the industries combined have been calculated by "weighting" the averages in each separate industry by the estimated total numbers employed in those industries in October, 1954. This has been done in order to eliminate the effect of disparities in the proportion of returns received in the different industries.

In computing the averages for October, 1954, the earnings of women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker. The weekly earnings of these women averaged 54s. 0d. and the hours worked averaged 21.9. Their inclusion, however, has little effect on the average earnings shown. If such part-time workers had been excluded from the statistics, the general weekly average for women of 108s. 2d. would not have altered, and among the 19 separate groups of industries their exclusion would not in the great majority of cases have altered the average weekly earnings shown for women by more than 8d. The small numbers of men employed as part-time workers have been excluded.

Average Weekly Earnings in the last pay-week in October, 1954*

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers‡
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products other than coal	209 9	99 3	103 0	69 0	179 9
Chemical and allied trades	206 0	89 6	106 5	67 11	177 8
Metal manufacture	228 6	97 5	114 2	68 0	213 5
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	215 7	81 2	116 7	72 6	186 7
Vehicles	225 9	78 9	123 8	77 4	201 10
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	215 7	85 9	106 7	69 10	171 10
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	210 4	80 11	113 11	70 3	165 11
Textiles	196 9	88 2	112 0	79 8	141 7
Leather, leather goods and fur	191 3	86 8	103 1	65 9	145 10
Clothing	184 3	79 3	104 2	65 0	117 7
Food, drink and tobacco	185 6	80 3	100 4	66 10	144 11
Manufactures of wood and cork	202 9	84 11	114 3	66 3	173 7
Paper and printing	227 7	83 5	109 9	63 3	175 11
Other manufacturing industries	214 8	90 5	105 2	69 3	164 1
All manufacturing industries	212 3	83 8	108 11	69 11	170 10
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	194 5	106 3	108 8	§	188 9
Building and contracting	198 7	92 10	94 3	§	188 1
Gas, electricity and water	187 4	88 4	103 1	§	180 11
Transport and communication (excluding railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	189 1	85 10	139 7	§	181 7
National and local government service	157 4	86 0	96 4	59 0	146 5
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	204 5	85 7	108 2	69 5	171 9

It should be observed that the figures shown in the above Table, and in the detailed Table on pages 86 and 87 are general averages covering all classes of manual wage-earners, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations; that they represent the actual earnings in the week specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piecework or by other methods of payment by results; and that, on the other hand, they also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost during the specified week. Also included in the averages are the proportionate weekly amounts of non-contractual gifts and bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, e.g., those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly; where the amount of the current bonus is not known the amount paid for the previous bonus period has been used for the calculation. *In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, and in the amount of time lost by short-time working, absenteeism, sickness, etc., the differences in average earnings shown in the Tables should not be taken as evidence of, and a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.*

Weekly Hours Worked in October, 1954

The average hours worked in each industry in the last pay-week in October, 1954, by the workpeople covered by the returns received, are set out in the Table on pages 88 and 89. The next Table shows the averages for each of the 19 main groups of industries, for manufacturing industries as a whole and for all these industries taken together, calculated by combining the averages for the individual industries on the basis of the estimated total numbers of wage-earners employed in those industries. The figures given relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime but excluding recognised intervals for meals, etc. They exclude all time lost from any cause but include any periods during which workpeople, although not working, were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them.

* The averages for "all workers" have been calculated by applying the estimated total numbers employed in each industry to the average earnings of all the workers covered by the returns received for that industry; those for men by applying the total number of men employed to the average earnings of the men covered by the returns received; and similarly for youths and boys, women and girls.

† Men ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the Tables on pages 86 to 89, the numbers shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 55s. 7d. in October, 1954, and the hours worked averaged 15.8.

‡ In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker.

§ The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

|| So far as national government service is concerned, industrial employees have, where possible, been included in the figures for industries such as engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals, printing, building, civil engineering contracting, transport and communication, and only those employees who could not be assigned to these other industries or services have been included under "National and Local Government Service."

¶ Including the laundry and dry cleaning services which are shown separately in the detailed Tables on pages 87 and 89.

Average Hours worked in the last pay-week in October, 1954

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers‡
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products other than coal	50.0	45.4	41.3	43.0	47.9
Chemical and allied trades	48.5	44.3	42.6	42.8	47.0
Metal manufacture	48.5	44.0	41.5	42.1	47.8
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	49.0	44.3	42.8	43.1	47.5
Vehicles	47.7	44.1	42.2	42.5	46.9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	48.6	44.9	41.5	42.6	46.1
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	47.3	44.5	42.1	43.3	45.3
Textiles	48.6	45.4	42.1	43.2	44.8
Leather, leather goods and fur	47.2	45.2	41.3	43.2	44.7
Clothing	44.5	43.9	40.1	41.9	41.5
Food, drink and tobacco	49.4	44.9	42.9	43.6	46.6
Manufactures of wood and cork	47.5	45.0	41.9	42.9	46.3
Paper and printing	48.0	44.6	43.3	43.8	46.2
Other manufacturing industries	50.3	45.2	42.8	42.8	47.0
All manufacturing industries	48.5	44.5	42.0	42.9	46.3
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	48.9	45.0	42.4	§	48.6
Building and contracting	48.8	46.2	40.1	§	48.6
Gas, electricity and water	48.5	45.0	39.7	§	48.1
Transport and communication (excluding railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	50.8	45.7	45.6	§	50.1
National and local government service	45.6	44.0	40.1	39.7	44.7
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	48.5	44.9	41.9	42.8	46.7

From the detailed figures in the Table on pages 88 and 89 it will be seen that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men in the last pay-week in October, 1954, ranged between 45 and 50, those worked by youths and boys mostly between 43 and 46, while those worked by women and girls were mostly between 40 and 44.

Hourly Earnings in October, 1954

The following Table shows for each group of industries covered by the enquiry, and for all these industries combined, the average hourly earnings in the last pay-week in October, 1954, computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 88 and 89.

Average Hourly Earnings in the last pay-week in October, 1954

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers‡
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products other than coal	50.3	26.2	29.9	19.3	45.0
Chemical and allied trades	51.0	24.2	30.0	19.0	45.4
Metal manufacture	56.5	26.6	33.0	19.4	53.6
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	52.8	22.0	32.7	20.2	47.1
Vehicles	56.8	21.4	35.2	21.8	51.6
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	53.2	22.9	30.8	19.7	44.7
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	53.4	21.8	32.5	19.5	44.0
Textiles	48.6	23.3	31.9	22.1	37.9
Leather, leather goods and fur	48.6	23.0	30.0	18.3	39.1
Clothing	49.7	21.7	31.2	18.6	34.0
Food, drink and tobacco	45.1	21.4	28.1	18.4	37.3
Manufactures of wood and cork	51.2	22.6	32.7	18.5	45.0
Paper and printing	56.9	22.4	30.4	17.3	45.7
Other manufacturing industries	51.2	24.0	29.5	19.4	41.9
All manufacturing industries	52.5	22.6	31.1	19.6	44.3
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	47.7	28.3	30.8	§	46.6
Building and contracting	48.8	24.1	28.2	§	46.4
Gas, electricity and water	46.4	23.6	31.2	§	45.1
Transport and communication (excluding railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	44.7	22.5	36.7	§	43.5
National and local government service	41.4	23.5	28.8	17.8	39.3
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	50.6	22.9	31.0	19.5	44.1

† ‡ § || ¶ See corresponding footnotes in previous column.

Earnings and Hours in October, 1954, compared with Earlier Years

The Table below shows the average weekly earnings, in the industries covered by these enquiries, in October, 1938, and at various dates between April, 1947, and October, 1954, computed on the basis of the total numbers of workpeople employed in the different industries at the dates specified.

Date	Average Weekly Earnings				
	Men (21 years and over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 years and over)*	Girls	All Workers*
1938 October	s. d. 69 0	s. d. 26 1	s. d. 32 6	s. d. 18 6	s. d. 53 3
1947 April	123 5	47 4	67 4	40 2	103 6
October	128 1	51 10	69 7	43 9	108 2
1948 April	134 0	57 2	72 11	48 4	114 0
October	137 11	58 9	74 6	49 5	117 4
1949 April	139 11	58 6	77 2	50 3	119 4
October	142 8	60 1	78 9	51 8	121 9
1950 April	145 9	61 5	80 6	51 10	124 1
October	150 5	63 9	82 7	53 5	128 0
1951 April	160 2	66 11	87 4	55 11	136 2
October	166 0	69 1	90 1	57 11	141 1
1952 April	173 7	71 9	92 2	57 9	147 3
October	178 6	74 11	96 4	60 9	151 11
1953 April	185 11	77 7	100 3	62 6	157 7
October	189 2	78 11	102 5	64 11	160 1
1954 April	197 8	82 0	105 3	65 10	166 6
October	204 5	85 7	108 2	69 5	171 9

The percentage increases in average earnings since October, 1938, shown in the Table, represent the combined effect of a number of factors, including (a) increases in rates of wages, (b) increases or decreases in the number of hours worked and in the proportion of hours paid for at overtime, week-end, and night-shift, etc., rates, (c) extensions of systems of payment by results in some industries, and increased output by the workers affected, (d) changes in the proportions of men, boys, women and girls employed in different occupations, and (e) changes in the proportions of workers employed in different industries.

As regards the first of these factors, it is estimated that in the industries covered by these enquiries the average level of rates of wages for a full ordinary week's work, exclusive of overtime, was about 132 per cent. higher in October, 1954, than in October, 1938. The difference between this figure and the average increase of 223 per cent. shown by the returns of actual weekly earnings represents the net effect of the other factors referred to above.

The following Table shows, for each half-year since April, 1947, the percentage increase since that date in the average level of weekly earnings of men, women and juveniles and of all workers covered by the enquiries :-

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1947 October	4	3	10	5
1948 April	9	8	21	10
October	12	11	24	13
1949 April	13	15	25	15
October	16	17	28	18
1950 April	18	20	30	20
October	22	23	35	24
1951 April	30	30	42	32
October	35	34	47	36
1952 April	41	37	51	42
October	45	43	58	47
1953 April	51	49	63	52
October	53	52	67	55
1954 April	60	56	72	61
October	66	61	80	66

It will be seen that at October, 1954, the average level of weekly earnings was about 66 per cent. higher than in April, 1947. Elsewhere in this GAZETTE (see page 111) index figures are given showing changes from month to month in the average level of rates of wages. These wage rate indices, however, relate to all industries, and include coal mining, the railway service, agriculture and the distributive trades, which are not covered by the figures of average earnings. It is estimated that for the industries which are covered by the half-yearly earnings enquiries the average level of rates of wages at October, 1954, was about 45 per cent. higher than at April, 1947.

As regards working hours, the next Table shows the average weekly hours worked by the wage-earners covered by the half-yearly earnings enquiries in October, 1938, and from April, 1947 :-

* In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers at the date of each enquiry since July, 1942, have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker.

(2353)

Average Weekly Hours Worked

Date	Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*
1938 October	47.7	46.2	43.5	44.6	46.5
1947 April	46.3	43.7	41.5	42.0	45.0
October	46.6	44.1	41.5	42.1	45.2
1948 April	46.5	44.1	41.6	42.3	45.3
October	46.6	43.9	41.8	42.4	45.3
1949 April	46.8	44.0	41.7	42.4	45.4
October	47.0	44.2	41.9	42.5	45.6
1950 April	47.6	44.4	42.0	42.6	46.1
October	47.9	44.5	42.0	42.7	46.3
1951 April	47.8	44.5	41.5	42.1	46.1
October	47.3	44.2	40.9	41.6	45.6
1952 April	47.7	44.4	41.8	42.7	46.1
October	47.8	44.5	42.0	42.7	46.2
1953 April	47.9	44.6	42.0	42.8	46.3
October	48.3	44.7	42.0	42.7	46.5
1954 April	48.5	44.9	41.9	42.8	46.7

The next Table shows the average hourly earnings at the same dates and the percentage increases compared with October, 1938 :-

Date	Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*
1938 October	d. 17.4	d. 6.8	d. 9.0	d. 5.0	d. 13.7
1947 April	32.0	13.0	19.5	11.5	27.6
October	33.0	14.1	20.1	12.5	28.7
1948 April	34.6	15.6	21.0	13.7	30.2
October	35.4	16.0	21.5	14.0	31.1
1949 April	36.0	16.0	22.2	14.2	31.6
October	36.6	16.4	22.7	14.6	32.2
1950 April	37.2	16.7	23.1	14.6	32.7
October	37.9	17.2	23.6	15.0	33.3
1951 April	40.1	18.0	25.0	15.7	35.3
October	41.7	18.6	26.0	16.5	36.7
1952 April	44.0	19.5	27.0	16.7	38.8
October	44.9	20.2	27.7	17.1	39.5
1953 April	46.7	20.9	28.6	17.6	40.9
October	47.4	21.2	29.3	18.2	41.5
1954 April	49.1	22.0	30.1	18.5	43.0
October	50.6	22.9	31.0	19.5	44.1

The average levels of weekly and hourly earnings have also been affected by the changes which have occurred in the numbers of workpeople employed in different industries. As regards changes in the proportions of men, boys, women and girls, which affect the figures of both weekly and hourly earnings, the proportion of men has, since 1947, been appreciably higher than in October, 1938, and the proportion of women has continued at a figure a little above that of October, 1938. On the other hand, the proportion of juvenile workers has declined and at October, 1954, was less than half of what it was in October, 1938.

Manufacturing Industries Only</

Average Weekly Hours Worked (Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*
1938 October	47.8	46.0	44.0	44.9	46.3
1947 April	46.0	43.2	41.7	42.0	44.5
October	46.2	43.5	41.7	42.1	44.7
1948 April	46.3	43.5	41.7	42.3	44.8
October	46.5	43.7	41.6	42.3	44.9
1949 April	46.5	43.7	41.9	42.4	45.0
October	46.6	43.7	41.7	42.3	45.0
1950 April	46.9	43.9	41.9	42.5	45.2
October	47.5	44.1	42.1	42.7	45.7
1951 April	47.6	44.1	42.0	42.7	45.7
October	47.6	44.1	41.5	42.1	45.6
1952 April	47.1	43.7	40.8	41.6	45.0
October	47.6	44.0	41.9	42.7	45.7
1953 April	47.6	44.0	42.0	42.7	45.7
October	47.9	44.2	42.0	42.8	45.9
1954 April	48.2	44.3	42.0	42.7	46.1
October	48.5	44.5	42.0	42.9	46.3

Average Hourly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*
1938 October	17.8	6.8	9.0	5.0	13.0
1947 April	33.7	12.7	19.6	11.6	27.1
October	34.9	13.7	20.2	12.6	29.1
1948 April	35.9	15.0	21.2	13.8	30.3
October	37.0	15.8	21.6	14.1	31.2
1949 April	37.4	15.6	22.2	14.3	31.6
October	38.1	16.0	22.8	14.8	32.2
1950 April	38.8	16.4	23.2	14.7	32.7
October	39.6	16.9	23.7	15.1	33.5
1951 April	41.6	17.5	25.1	15.8	35.2
October	43.4	18.2	26.2	16.6	36.8
1952 April	45.7	19.0	27.2	16.8	38.9
October	46.6	19.9	27.7	17.2	39.6
1953 April	48.4	20.6	28.9	17.7	41.0
October	49.2	20.9	29.5	18.3	41.7
1954 April	51.1	21.7	30.2	18.6	43.1
October	52.5	22.6	31.1	19.6	44.3

Percentage Increase since October, 1938

Date	Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*
1947 April	89	87	118	132	114
October	96	101	124	152	124
1948 April	102	121	136	176	133
October	108	132	140	182	140
1949 April	110	129	147	186	143
October	114	135	153	196	148
1950 April	118	141	158	194	152
October	122	149	163	202	158
1951 April	134	157	179	216	171
October	144	168	191	232	183
1952 April	157	179	202	236	199
October	162	193	208	244	205
1953 April	172	203	221	254	215
October	176	207	228	266	221
1954 April	187	219	236	272	232
October	195	232	246	292	241

Increases in Wages since October, 1954

There have been increases in the rates of wages in a number of industries since October, 1954, when the enquiry into earnings was made. It is estimated that the effect of such increases known to have taken place up to and including February, 1955, has been to raise the general level of full-time weekly wage rates in the industries covered by the earnings enquiry by about 1½ per cent. The more important of the increases which occurred in that period affected workers employed in the following industries and services: the heavy chemicals industry, paint, varnish and lacquer manufacture, cutlery manufacture, tin box manufacture, silk spinning and weaving, flax and hemp manufacture, leather goods manufacture, glove manufacture, boot and shoe repairing, the corn trade, flour milling, baking in England and Wales, biscuit manufacture, sugar confectionery manufacture and food preserving, paper bag and paper box making, printing and bookbinding, rubber manufacture, building and civil engineering construction, heating, ventilating and domestic engineering, electricity supply, road passenger transport, goods transport by road, manipulative grades and certain engineering, supplies, factories and motor transport grades employed in the Post Office, county council roadmen in England and Wales, domestic and similar grades of staff employed in hospitals and allied institutions, and laundries.

Industries Not Covered by the Enquiry

The principal employments not covered by the enquiry were agriculture, coal mining, British Railways, London Transport, British Road Services, the shipping service, port transport (dock labour), the distributive trades, the catering trades, the entertainment industries, commerce and banking, and domestic service. For manual wage-earners in agriculture, British Railways, coal mining, and dock workers in the port transport industry, some particulars are given below.

Agriculture

In agriculture, information collected from regular enquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland shows that for hired regular male and female workers in Great Britain the average weekly earnings were as shown in the Table in the next column. The figures show total earnings, inclusive of all payments (overtime, piecework, bonus, premiums, perquisites valued, where applicable, in accordance with the Agricultural Wages Orders, etc.), but after making deductions for time lost through sickness, etc.

* In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers at the date of each enquiry since July, 1942, have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker.

Average Weekly Earnings

Date	Average Weekly Earnings		
	Males (21 years and over)	Youths (under 21 years)	Women and Girls
<i>Half-yearly periods</i>			
1947 April-1947 September	s. d. 97 7	s. d. 62 3	s. d. 65 1½
1947 October-1948 March	104 4	67 8	70 5
1948 April-1948 September	108 7½	71 2	73 4½
1948 October-1949 March	105 1½	68 10½	72 9
1949 April-1949 September	114 9	77 0	76 6
1949 October-1950 March	110 9½	72 5½	76 6½
1950 April-1950 September	115 5½	77 10½	75 3½
1950 October-1951 March	115 7½	74 10	77 11
1951 April-1951 September	123 3½	79 5	82 2½
1951 October-1952 March	126 8	83 0	85 5
1952 April-1952 September	133 8	86 2½	86 4½
1952 October-1953 March	132 8½	84 3½	90 4
1953 April-1953 September	142 1½	88 2	92 11½
1953 October-1954 March	142 10½	88 7½	96 1
1954 April-1954 September	151 10	91 7	95 1½
<i>Yearly periods</i>			
1947 April-1948 March	100 11½	64 11½	67 9
1948 April-1949 March	106 10½	70 0½	73 1
1949 April-1950 March	112 9½	74 8½	76 6
1950 April-1951 March	115 6½	76 4½	76 7½
1951 April-1952 March	125 0	81 2½	83 9½
1952 April-1953 March	133 2	85 3	88 4½
1953 April-1954 March	142 6	88 5	94 5½

British Railways

A staff census is taken annually by the British Transport Commission during one week in March or April. This census provides figures of staff numbers on an equivalent full-time basis (the number of employees who were paid in the census week for less than the normal weekly hours being proportionately reduced) and of aggregate wages paid in the week.

The following Table shows the average weekly earnings computed from these census returns each year since 1949, in respect of all adult male workers in the conciliation grades and in the workshop grades and of all categories of employees in the wages grades, i.e., conciliation and workshop grades for male adults, male juniors, female adults and female juniors. In calculating the averages, the total amount of wages paid in the period has been divided by the equivalent number of full-time staff.

Date	Average Weekly Earnings*					
	Conciliation Grades		Workshop Grades		Conciliation and Workshop Grades Combined	
	Male Adults†	Male Adults†	Male Adults†	Male Juniors	Female Adults†	Female Juniors
<i>Week ended —</i>						
30th April, 1949‡	135 0	145 1	137 6	53 4	78 10	46 7
22nd April, 1950	135 9	149 2	139 2	56 6	79 1	49 2
21st April, 1951	152 11	165 10	156 1	61 8	87 0	52 9
26th April, 1952	162 1	175 2	165 4	64 11	95 6	62 2
21st March, 1953	171 11	189 4	176 4	68 9	99 8	64 9
27th March, 1954§	182 10	192 1	185 3	74 0	106 0	71 4

Coal Mining

In the coal mining industry, information specially collected by the National Coal Board shows that for all classes of workpeople, including juveniles but excluding females, the average cash earnings per man-shift worked (exclusive of the value of allowances in kind, which amounted to 1s. 11d. per man-shift, but including a provision of 2s. 5d. per man-shift for holiday pay) were 46s. 1d. in the week ended 16th October, 1954. For the weeks ended 8th May, 1954, and 17th October, 1953, the corresponding cash earnings were 45s. 3d. and 43s. 9d. respectively.

The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of workpeople were 252s. 2d. in the week ended 16th October, 1954, 245s. 0d. in the week ended 8th May, 1954, and 238s. 9d. in the week ended 17th October, 1953.

For adult male workers 21 years and over in the industry the average weekly cash earnings and the value of allowances in kind at half-yearly intervals since 1949 are set out in the following Table:—

Date	Men (21 years and over)	
	Average Weekly Cash Earnings (excluding value of allowances in kind)	Value of allowances in kind
<i>Week ended:—</i>		
1949 19th March	s. d. 180 1	s. d. 8 6
24th September	181 8	7 3
1950 18th March	186 10	8 8
23rd September	189 6	7 10
1951 7th April	209 8	10 2
6th October	211 11	8 10
1952 26th April	233 3	10 6
18th October	238 1	10 3
1953 2nd May	246 1	11 9
17th October	251 2	10 9
1954 8th May	257 2	12 1
16th October	264 11	11 6

* Including piece-work payments and tonnage bonus, payments for overtime, Saturday afternoon and Sunday duty and night duty, and all other payments for work performed but excluding travelling and out-of-pocket expenses, and meals and lodging allowances.

† The age at which adult rates are paid is usually 20 years for conciliation grades and 21 years for workshop grades.

‡ In 1949, though the coverage is not strictly comparable with the subsequent years, no substantial error is introduced.

§ The earnings of the workshop grades for this week do not reflect the increase granted on 5th April, 1954, and operative from 11th January, 1954. Similar qualifications relating to retrospective wage awards apply to some of the earlier figures.

Dock Labour

The figures relating to harbour, dock, canal, etc., service given on pages 87 and 89 cover only the wage-earners in the regular employment of the authorities and firms concerned, excluding dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements. Statistics compiled by the National Dock Labour Board show that the earnings of all classes of registered dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements were as follows at the dates shown:—

Date	Average Weekly Earnings*	Three-monthly Periods	Average Weekly Earnings*	
			s. d.	s. d.
<i>Last Pay-week in:—</i>				
1947 April	149 0½	1947 April-June	152 11½	157 1
October	157 1	October-December	153 5	157 1
1948 April	155 5	1948 April-June	164 6	166 6
October	159 2	October-December	166 6	170 3
1949 April	173 9	1949 April-June	173 0	173 0
October	169 3	October-December	170 3	178 3
1950 April	156 4	1950 April-June	195 11	195 3
October	182 8	October-December	193 3	193 3
1951 April	202 2	1951 April-June	183 7	183 7
October	194 9	October-December	209 5	209 5
1952 April	196 0	1952 April-June	214 6	214 6
October	205 5	October-December	217 6	217 6
1953 April	220 1	1953 April-June	233 11	233 11
October	205 5	October-December	233 11	233 11
1954 May	219 2	1954 April-June	233 11	233 11
(First Pay-week)	230 10	October-December	233 11	233 11
November				
(First Pay-week)				

The Tables giving, for individual industries, particulars obtained by the enquiry of average earnings and weekly hours worked in October, 1954, are set out on pages 86 to 89.

REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 94 to 113.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during January by 10,000 (+ 14,000 males and - 4,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,724,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 9,000, manufacturing industries an increase of 35,000, and other industries and services a decrease of 34,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have increased by 25,000 from 23,816,000 to 23,841,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 280,879 to 266,151 between 10th January and 14th February, 1955, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 16,968 to 15,481. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 15,720 among males and 495 among females.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), remained unchanged in February at 146. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during February resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £392,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,937,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in building and civil engineering contracting, railway workshops, laundries, agriculture in Scotland, and goods transport by road.

Retail Prices

At 15th February, 1955, the retail prices index was 146 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), the same figure as at 18th January, compared with 140 at 16th February, 1954.

Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during February in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was nearly 48,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 156,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 223, and, in addition, 15 stoppages which began before February were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

* Inclusive of wages, attendance money and guarantee payments, payments for annual and public holidays and travel-time allowances.
† Excluding payments for public holidays and travel-time allowances.

THE EMPLOYEE POPULATION, END-MAY, 1954: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

In the issue of this GAZETTE for February (pages 42 and 43) Tables were published showing the estimated numbers of employees in each industry in Great Britain and the United Kingdom at end-May, 1954. Corresponding estimates are now available for each of the administrative Regions of England and for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, and the total numbers of males and females are given in the Table below.

Estimated Numbers of Employees—End-May, 1954

Region	Persons aged 18 and over	Persons aged under 18	Total
<i>England and Wales</i>			
London and South-Eastern	3,244,000	138,000	3,382,000
Eastern	711,000	40,000	751,000
Southern	631,000	32,000	663,000
South-Western	706,000	35,000	741,000
Midland	1,276,000	69,000	1,345,000
North-Midland	916,000	51,000	967,000
E. and W. Ridings	1,124,000	62,000	1,186,000
North-Western	1,753,000	96,000	1,849,000
Northern	840,000	52,000	892,000
Scotland	1,307,000	88,000	1,395,000
Wales	634,000	35,000	669,000
Great Britain	13,142,000	698,000	13,840,000
Northern Ireland	271,000	25,000	296,000
United Kingdom	13,413,000	723,000	14,136,000
<i>Females</i>			
London and South-Eastern	1,855,000	148,000	2,003,000
Eastern	336,000	38,000	374,000
Southern	292,000	33,000	325,000
South-Western	318,000	37,000	355,000
Midland	651,000	68,000	719,000
North-Midland	415,000	52,000	467,000
E. and W. Ridings	561,000	61,000	622,000
North-Western	1,022,000	100,000	1,122,000
Northern	315,000	49,000	364,000
Scotland	655,000	88,000	743,000
Wales	225,000	31,000	256,000
Great Britain	6,645,000	705,000	7,350,000
Northern Ireland	148,000	26,000	174,000
United Kingdom	6,793,000	731,000	7,524,000
<i>Total, Males and Females</i>			
London and South-Eastern	5,099,000	286,000	5,385,000
Eastern	1,047,000	78,000	1,125,000
Southern	923,000	65,000	988,000
South-Western	1,024,000	72,000	1,096,000
Midland	1,92		

TABLE I.—NUMBERS OF WAGE-EARNERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1954

(NOTE.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of, and a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. In particular, the figures representing the average earnings of "All Workers" are, of course, affected by differences as between industries in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.)

Industry	Numbers of wage-earners covered by the returns received					Average earnings* in the last pay-week in October, 1954				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†
Mining and Quarrying (except coal)						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	4,326	276	30	2	4,634	210 5	105 3	—	—	203 3
Stone Quarrying and Mining	12,809	466	28	2	13,305	192 7	92 4	—	—	188 10
Slate Quarrying and Mining	3,257	235	4	—	3,496	155 9	66 7	—	—	149 8
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	7,669	380	32	5	8,086	196 10	104 7	—	—	192 0
Other Mining and Quarrying	6,172	401	557	74	7,204	200 9	122 5	111 0	—	188 3
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	50,509	4,509	4,394	370	59,782	208 1	106 2	110 0	78 9	192 5
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	20,907	1,975	27,354	3,154	53,390	198 2	87 6	101 0	68 5	136 7
Glass (other than containers)	18,989	1,869	5,279	706	26,843	216 11	95 0	106 2	67 0	182 9
Glass Containers	13,650	835	3,043	175	17,703	201 6	92 0	102 11	—	178 0
Cement	9,120	275	178	10	9,583	239 8	97 9	—	—	232 7
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	40,991	2,327	2,829	310	46,457	209 8	100 6	106 3	76 9	197 0
Chemicals and Allied Trades						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works	12,791	299	36	4	13,130	203 1	94 11	—	—	200 4
Chemicals and Dyes	86,300	3,978	13,544	1,717	105,539	211 1	92 5	101 9	65 0	190 2
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	7,631	534	11,334	1,962	21,461	187 8	84 7	101 11	68 2	128 11
Explosives and Fireworks	28,266	891	10,613	847	40,617	204 2	88 9	132 0	82 5	180 3
Paint and Varnish	14,086	654	3,508	319	18,567	183 10	83 10	95 9	57 3	161 6
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	11,198	763	8,258	1,225	21,444	209 2	88 1	104 11	69 3	156 9
Mineral Oil Refining	17,121	637	816	19	18,593	211 9	83 6	113 0	—	202 10
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	13,255	512	1,912	169	15,848	201 10	87 9	100 11	—	184 6
Metal Manufacture						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Blast Furnaces	18,389	483	197	4	19,073	221 6	98 8	—	—	217 2
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	157,544	10,759	5,848	149	174,300	235 11	100 10	115 0	—	223 4
Iron Foundries	62,997	4,656	7,143	570	75,366	219 1	90 1	112 9	66 1	199 11
Stipplate Manufacture	8,763	768	1,155	73	10,759	228 1	102 0	105 8	—	204 10
Steel Sheet Manufacture	11,458	1,037	340	7	12,842	235 5	104 3	115 9	—	221 7
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	26,301	1,442	2,438	104	30,285	220 8	95 11	116 1	—	205 10
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	62,285	2,349	6,936	378	71,948	227 2	98 3	116 3	72 6	211 5
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	136,063	19,135	1,636	127	156,961	209 9	82 0	110 10	—	193 0
Marine Engineering	60,953	12,153	761	39	73,903	205 5	78 4	113 11	—	181 10
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	21,779	2,741	1,066	54	25,640	195 8	73 5	106 7	—	178 7
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	12,761	1,369	382	12	14,524	227 3	84 2	97 10	—	210 3
Machine Tools	45,359	6,875	5,254	257	57,745	232 4	83 3	111 9	67 6	202 10
Stationary Engines	17,680	1,436	1,493	34	20,643	220 6	87 3	125 1	—	204 1
Textile Machinery and Accessories	37,245	4,191	4,015	232	45,683	207 1	81 0	109 10	71 0	186 4
Ordnance and Small Arms	31,818	1,859	9,625	137	43,439	206 1	73 4	119 7	—	180 9
Constructional Engineering	42,633	4,082	1,082	24	47,821	219 7	80 4	112 0	—	205 2
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	323,908	37,685	42,800	2,341	406,734	217 8	82 3	117 4	72 5	193 9
Electrical Machinery	74,234	11,049	24,596	1,483	111,362	219 11	77 8	119 11	68 2	181 8
Electrical Wires and Cables	22,521	1,220	10,263	650	34,654	216 10	88 2	113 11	65 3	179 0
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	16,672	1,369	10,975	718	29,734	215 9	80 5	119 10	74 2	170 8
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	25,732	2,969	29,111	2,010	59,822	215 8	82 3	116 3	76 4	156 0
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	10,017	618	12,059	1,373	24,067	208 4	84 9	116 7	81 5	151 11
Batteries and Accumulators	6,373	170	2,853	118	9,514	227 0	—	116 9	—	189 7
Other Electrical Goods	44,345	5,634	24,279	2,042	76,300	218 9	80 3	114 8	68 10	171 5
Vehicles						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	181,695	12,390	17,286	871	212,242	253 1	94 3	133 7	86 5	233 5
Motor Repairs and Garages						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Firms employing 10 or more workers	52,959	11,306	2,172	164	66,601	174 9	68 5	103 2	—	154 1
Firms employing less than 10 workers	2,922	848	151	29	3,950	164 6	64 1	—	—	139 5
All firms supplying returns	55,881	12,154	2,323	193	70,551	174 3	68 1	102 6	—	153 3
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	105,547	10,159	8,316	238	124,260	242 9	85 3	121 0	65 4	221 5
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	60,849	3,757	18,975	1,227	84,808	237 2	90 8	125 0	82 1	203 4
Locomotive Manufacture	9,902	1,644	214	13	11,773	209 7	87 1	116 8	—	190 8
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	20,606	2,358	537	53	23,554	216 3	86 8	100 1	—	200 4
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	2,396	493	1,225	181	4,295	191 0	81 5	106 8	—	149 4
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tools and Cutlery	14,655	1,298	7,767	650	24,370	209 5	79 1	104 2	63 2	165 0
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	11,853	1,068	8,194	438	21,553	207 3	85 9	111 8	68 8	162 1
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	20,375	1,590	2,356	106	24,427	225 5	93 8	105 10	—	204 8
Wire and Wire Manufactures	18,293	1,058	3,944	401	23,696	218 10	85 11	105 8	66 5	191 5
Hollow-ware	14,969	1,491	17,405	2,316	36,181	205 0	83 3	98 9	65 1	139 11
Brass Manufactures	16,018	1,716	7,991	672	26,397	208 11	84 10	112 1	71 3	168 1
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	86,526	8,436	38,796	3,869	137,627	218 5	85 10	108 7	74 5	175 3
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	27,127	3,634	12,738	1,024	44,523	211 2	82 10	114 7	70 3	169 10
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	3,826	496	3,555	457	8,334	208 7	77 6	126 2	73 11	158 3
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	6,254	587	4,631	716	12,188	207 8	77 3	101 8	67 3	152 10
Musical Instruments	2,982	511	446	48	3,987	210 11	78 3	113 10	—	181 3
Textiles						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	39,937	3,065	71,330	6,617	120,949	192 2	110 1	118 2	93 10	141 1
Cotton Weaving, etc.	30,150	1,699	55,827	4,362	92,038	191 1	93 11	126 2	90 0	145 1
Total Cotton	70,087	4,764	127,157	10,979	212,987	191 8	104 4	122 8	92 3	142 10
Woolen and Worsted	57,553	3,955	65,910	9,212	136,630	192 2	85 4	108 5	84 5	141 5
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	21,609	742	7,118	738	30,207	206 10	94 1	116 10	81 10	179 10
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	12,501	657	16,677	2,299	32,134	200 2	89 3	124 10	81 11	150 4
Linens and Soft Hemp	8,852	3,361	22,468	4,654	39,335	154 9	69 3	84 8	62 5	96 6
Jute	5,942	533	7,094	708	14,277	175 10	101 9	105 10	77 0	133 5

* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.
 † For the purpose of the figures given in this column, women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker. The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed ordinarily for not more than 30 hours a week.
 ‡ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works.
 § Excluding railway workshops.

Table I.—Numbers of Wage-Earners Covered by the Returns Received and Average Earnings in the Last Pay-Week in October, 1954—continued

Industry	Numbers of wage-earners covered by the returns received					Average earnings* in the last pay-week in October, 1954				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†
Textiles—continued						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rope, Twine and Net	3,004	649	5,465	1,029	10,147	180 0	75 5	95 7	66 9	116 4
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	18,708	1,544	43,627	9,889	73,768	240 6	81 9	117 8	79 8	143 0
Lace	3,312	385	3,800	453	7,950	183 4	88 10	95 8	70 3	130 5
Carpets	8,867	1,248	8,586	2,601	21,302	211 10	88 5	118 8	81 0	151 1
Narrow Fabrics	3,927	320	9,456	1,520	15,223	184 9	82 2	102 2	73 10	120 2
Made-up Textiles	3,229	498	11,786	2,401	17,914	168 0	79 11	91 9	65 2	101 7
Textile Finishing, etc.	45,676	3,037	16,634	2,265	67,612	198 4	93 4	103 0	73 4	166 0
Other Textile Industries	9,749	618	4,900	362	15,629	207 2	95 8	100 8	74 6	166 4
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	18,591	1,524	3,652	359	24,126	192 9	90 5	105 3	71 6	171 3
Leather Goods	3,966	626	8,780	1,839	15,211	177 6	78 10	98 11	64 6	114 5
Fur	2,023	127	1,774	155	4,079	208 6	—	119 6	—	160 10
Clothing						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	26,009	2,991	84,012	17,175	130,187	194 4	79 8	106 5	66 11	118 2
Retail Bespoke:						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Firms employing 10 or more workers	912	72	1,935	528	3,447	179 2	—	96 4	49 5	110 5
Firms employing less than 10 workers	378	13	619	97	1,107	170 1	—	92 11	—	114 6
All firms supplying returns	1,290	85	2,554	625	4,554	176 6	—	95 6	48 5	111 5
Dressmaking:						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Firms employing 10 or more workers	2,584	267	33,901	8,618	45,370	194 8				

TABLE II.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1954

(NOTE.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of, and a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. In particular, the figures representing the average earnings of "All Workers" are, of course, affected by differences as between industries in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.)

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the last pay-week in October, 1954, by the wage-earners covered by the returns received					Average hourly earnings* in the last pay-week in October, 1954, of the wage-earners covered by the returns received				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡
Mining and Quarrying (except coal)	46.7	44.0	—	—	46.5	54.1	28.7	—	—	52.5
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	50.0	45.1	—	—	49.8	46.2	24.6	—	—	45.5
Stone Quarrying and Mining	42.9	42.5	—	—	42.9	43.6	18.8	—	—	41.9
Slate Quarrying and Mining	50.6	46.7	—	—	50.3	46.7	26.9	—	—	45.8
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	46.5	43.6	42.8	—	46.0	51.8	33.7	31.1	—	49.1
Other Mining and Quarrying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal	49.6	45.2	41.8	42.2	48.7	50.3	28.2	31.6	22.4	47.4
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	48.7	45.4	40.9	43.1	44.3	48.8	23.1	29.6	19.0	37.0
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	48.6	44.7	42.0	43.0	46.9	53.6	25.5	30.3	18.7	46.8
Glass (other than containers)	48.5	44.0	42.4	—	47.2	49.9	25.1	29.1	—	45.3
Glass Containers	56.8	47.1	—	—	56.2	50.6	24.9	—	—	49.7
Cement	50.6	46.4	41.4	42.5	49.7	49.7	26.0	30.8	21.7	47.6
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and Allied Trades	48.1	45.5	—	—	48.0	50.7	25.0	—	—	50.1
Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works	48.2	43.9	42.5	42.4	47.2	52.6	25.3	28.7	18.4	48.3
Chemicals and Dyes	48.6	44.1	42.6	42.9	44.8	46.3	23.0	28.7	19.1	34.5
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	48.6	44.5	43.3	43.7	47.0	50.4	23.9	36.6	22.6	46.0
Explosives and Fireworks	48.0	43.6	42.1	42.4	46.6	46.0	23.1	27.3	16.2	41.6
Paint and Varnish	49.4	43.8	42.2	42.8	46.0	50.8	24.1	29.8	19.4	40.9
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	48.7	47.3	45.4	—	48.5	52.2	21.2	29.9	—	50.2
Mineral Oil Refining	50.1	44.5	42.5	—	48.9	48.3	23.7	—	—	45.3
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal Manufacture	47.4	44.4	—	—	47.3	56.1	26.7	—	—	55.1
Blast Furnaces‡	49.2	44.0	41.5	—	48.6	57.5	27.5	33.3	—	51.2
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	47.8	44.0	41.2	42.1	46.9	55.0	24.6	32.8	18.8	48.8
Iron Foundries	43.9	42.4	41.4	—	43.5	62.3	28.9	30.6	—	56.5
Tinplate Manufacture	47.3	44.3	43.7	—	47.0	59.7	28.2	31.8	—	56.6
Steel Sheet Manufacture	49.4	44.4	41.7	—	48.5	53.6	25.9	33.4	—	50.9
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	48.8	44.0	41.7	42.0	47.9	55.9	26.8	33.5	20.7	53.0
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	48.0	44.2	42.3	—	47.5	52.4	22.3	31.4	—	48.8
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	49.1	44.7	41.4	—	48.3	49.7	21.0	33.0	—	45.2
Marine Engineering	47.7	45.0	41.7	—	47.1	49.2	19.6	30.7	—	45.5
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	51.0	45.1	41.8	—	50.2	53.5	22.4	28.1	—	50.3
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	48.6	44.1	41.9	42.6	47.4	57.4	22.7	32.0	19.0	51.4
Machine Tools	47.9	43.1	42.8	—	47.2	55.2	24.3	35.1	—	51.9
Stationary Engines	48.0	43.9	42.3	—	47.1	51.8	22.1	31.2	19.9	47.5
Textile Machinery and Accessories	46.7	41.8	42.1	—	45.4	53.0	21.1	34.1	—	47.8
Ordnance and Small Arms	51.0	44.9	42.7	—	50.3	51.7	21.5	31.5	—	48.9
Constructional Engineering	49.3	44.5	42.5	43.1	48.1	53.0	22.2	33.1	20.2	48.3
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	49.6	43.8	43.3	43.1	47.6	53.2	21.3	33.2	19.0	45.8
Electrical Machinery	51.8	44.9	43.0	43.4	48.8	50.2	23.6	31.8	18.0	44.0
Electrical Wires and Cables	48.9	43.4	42.7	—	46.2	52.9	22.2	33.7	21.1	44.3
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	48.9	44.5	43.5	—	45.9	52.9	22.2	32.1	21.0	40.8
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	48.3	45.0	42.5	43.2	45.0	51.8	22.6	32.9	22.6	40.5
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	46.8	—	41.0	—	45.0	58.2	—	34.2	—	50.6
Batteries and Accumulators	48.9	44.6	42.6	42.9	46.4	53.7	21.6	32.3	19.3	44.3
Other Electrical Goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vehicles	46.9	43.6	42.0	43.1	46.3	64.8	25.9	38.2	24.1	60.5
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	46.6	44.5	41.9	—	46.1	45.0	18.4	29.5	—	40.1
Motor Repairs and Garages	46.6	44.2	—	—	45.8	42.4	17.4	—	—	36.5
Firms employing 10 or more workers	46.6	44.4	41.9	—	46.7	44.9	18.4	29.4	—	39.9
Firms employing less than 10 workers	49.5	43.7	43.5	42.7	48.6	58.8	23.4	33.4	18.4	54.7
All firms supplying returns	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	48.8	43.9	42.0	42.3	46.9	58.3	24.8	35.7	23.3	52.0
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	48.7	43.9	42.9	—	47.9	51.6	23.8	32.6	—	47.8
Locomotive Manufacture§	48.6	45.1	40.5	—	48.1	53.4	23.1	29.7	—	50.0
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trains	47.1	44.4	40.8	—	44.8	48.7	22.0	31.4	—	40.0
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	47.8	44.4	40.6	43.1	45.2	52.6	21.4	30.8	17.6	43.8
Tools and Cutlery	48.8	45.1	42.3	42.2	46.0	51.0	22.8	31.7	19.5	42.3
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	48.6	44.4	40.8	—	47.5	55.7	25.3	31.1	—	51.7
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	50.3	45.3	42.2	43.0	48.6	52.2	22.8	30.0	18.5	47.3
Wire and Wire Manufactures	48.6	44.8	41.9	42.0	44.8	50.6	22.3	28.3	18.6	37.5
Hollow-ware	48.0	44.6	40.9	42.8	45.5	52.2	22.8	32.9	20.0	44.3
Brass Manufactures	48.5	45.1	41.5	42.9	46.2	54.0	22.8	31.4	20.8	45.5
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	47.7	44.4	42.4	42.9	45.8	53.1	22.4	32.4	19.7	44.5
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	46.1	43.5	43.2	44.3	44.6	54.3	21.4	35.0	20.0	42.6
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	46.2	43.9	40.3	42.7	43.7	53.9	21.1	30.3	18.9	42.0
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	47.7	46.3	42.3	—	46.9	53.1	20.3	32.3	—	46.4
Musical Instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textiles	48.2	45.5	42.3	42.8	44.4	47.8	29.0	33.5	26.3	38.1
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	46.7	44.9	42.8	43.7	44.2	49.1	25.1	35.4	24.7	39.4
Cotton Weaving, etc.	47.5	45.3	42.5	43.2	44.3	48.4	27.6	34.4	25.6	38.7
Total Cotton	49.9	45.4	41.8	43.8	45.5	46.2	22.5	31.1	23.1	37.3
Woolen and Worsted	46.4	44.2	42.1	42.3	45.2	53.5	25.5	33.3	23.2	47.7
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	47.0	44.8	42.5	42.6	44.3	51.1	23.9	35.2	23.1	40.7
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	48.1	45.6	43.2	43.6	44.5	38.6	18.2	23.5	17.2	26.0
Linen and Soft Hemp	48.8	47.7	42.5	43.0	45.4	43.2	25.6	29.9	21.5	35.3

* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.

† In calculating the averages given in this column, women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker. The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed ordinarily for not more than 30 hours a week.

‡ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works.

§ Excluding railway workshops.

Table II.—Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings in the Last Pay-week in October, 1954—continued

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the last pay-week in October, 1954, by the wage-earners covered by the returns received					Average hourly earnings* in the last pay-week in October, 1954, of the wage-earners covered by the returns received				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡
Textiles—continued	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Rope, Twine and Net	51.0	45.2	43.0	42.6	45.5	42.4	20.0	26.7	18.8	30.7
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	45.8	45.2	41.4	42.9	42.8	63.0	21.7	34.1	22.3	40.1
Lace	47.1	44.6	40.8	42.7	43.7	46.7	23.9	28.1	19.7	35.8
Carpets	49.0	46.0	43.5	43.7	46.0	51.9	23.1	32.7	22.2	39.4
Narrow Fabrics	48.4	45.5	41.8	43.3	43.7	45.8	21.7	29.3	20.5	33.0
Made-up Textiles	47.6	44.4	40.4	42.2	42.1	42.4	21.6	27.3	18.5	29.0
Textile Finishing, etc.	50.9	45.0	42.5	43.3	44.4	46.8	24.4	29.1	20.3	41.2
Other Textile Industries	50.7	45.5	40.4	42.0	47.1	49.0	25.2	29.9	21.3	42.4
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	47.8	45.5	42.0	42.8	46.7	48.4	23.8	30.1	20.0	44.0
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Feltmongery	46.3	44.5	41.1	43.2	42.8	46.0	21.3	28.9	17.9	32.1
Fur	45.8	—	41.2	—	43.6	54.6	—	34.8	—	44.3
Clothing	44.6	44.0	40.1	42.3	41.4	52.3	21.7	31.8	19.0	34.3
Tailoring:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	44.6	44.0	40.1	42.3	41.4	52.3	21.7	31.8	19.0	34.3
Retail Bespoke:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Firms employing 10 or more workers	43.7	—	41.4	42.6	42.2	49.2	—	27.9	13.9	31.4
Firms employing less than 10 workers	42.8	—	40.4	—	41.4	47.7	—	27.6	—	33.2
All firms supplying returns	43.5	—	41.1	42.5	42.0	48.7	—	27.9	13.7	31.8
Dressmaking										

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN SCOTLAND

The Scottish Agricultural Wages Board made Orders on 31st January, with effect from 14th February, 1955, raising the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female workers of all classes employed in agriculture in Scotland.

The Orders raise the minimum time rate for male general workers, 20 years or over, from 116s. a week to 124s. a week in all districts. For men employed wholly or mainly as shepherds the minimum is raised from 129s. to 138s., and for those employed as grieves or stewards, stockmen, horsemen or tractormen from 126s. 3d. to 135s. Men employed by the day or hour or as part-time workers are to receive 2s. 8½d. an hour, an increase of 1½d. an hour, and the differential rates of wages for overtime employment are raised from 3s. 1½d. to 3s. 3½d. an hour for ordinary week-day overtime and from 3s. 9d. to 3s. 11d. for overtime employment on Saturday after noon and on Sunday. The corresponding rates for youths and boys are increased by amounts varying according to age.

For female general workers, 21 years and over, the Orders fix a weekly minimum of 93s. 6d. in all districts in place of the previous minimum of 88s. For women employed wholly or mainly as stockwomen, horsewomen, tractorwomen, poultrywomen or dairymaids the previous minimum rate of 98s. 3d. is raised to 104s. 3d. The minimum hourly rate for women at age 21 who are employed by the day or hour or as part-time workers is increased from 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 1d. For overtime employment the minimum differential rates are advanced from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. an hour for ordinary week-day overtime, and from 2s. 9½d. to 3s. for overtime employment on Saturday after noon and on Sunday. The corre-

sponding rates for female workers under 21 years of age are increased by amounts varying according to age.

The wages payable to milkers for hand milking are unchanged.

When workers are required by the conditions of their employment to provide board for other workers, allowances are payable as additions to the minimum rate of wages. These allowances are increased under the Orders by 2s. a week, or in the case of a shepherd providing meals for men at handlings, dipping and clippings by 3d. a meal.

The Orders incorporate revisions in the different districts of the values assigned to many of the benefits and advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash. These revisions apply mainly to the value of potatoes, board and milk supplied by the employer.

The hours of work in respect of which the minimum rates are payable remain unchanged, except in the case of stockmen, stockwomen, poultrywomen and dairymaids. For these workers the weekly working hours are now fixed at 61 and at 48 (to be worked between Sunday midnight and Saturday before noon) in alternate weeks throughout the year, whereas previously the hours had been 61 and 48 in alternate weeks from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in October, and 2 weeks at 61, 1 week at 52 and 1 week at 48 in any four-weekly period during the remaining 6 months of the year. As regards holidays with pay, the provisions in previous Orders are unchanged except for consequential increases in the rates of holiday remuneration.

STATEMENT ON DEFENCE, 1955

The Statement on Defence, 1955, has been presented to Parliament by the Minister of Defence and published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 9391), price 1s. net (1s. 1½d. including postage). Some of the main facts and decisions on matters of policy contained in the Statement are summarised below.

The Introduction to the Statement says that overshadowing all else in the year 1954 has been the emergence of the thermo-nuclear bomb, which has had, and will continue to have, far-reaching effects on defence policy. The defence problem of the United Kingdom is, nevertheless, still a dual one. We have to prepare against the risk of a world war and so prevent it; the existence of thermo-nuclear weapons has its main effect on the nature of these preparations. At the same time the United Kingdom must continue to play its part in the defence of the free world as a whole, and particularly of the Commonwealth and Empire, in the "cold war" and to meet its many other peace-time commitments overseas. The Statement reviews the implications for both these aspects of defence policy of the development of thermo-nuclear weapons. It refers to the decision of the United States Government to proceed with full-scale production of these weapons and says that the Soviet Government are clearly following the same policy. The United Kingdom also has the ability to produce thermo-nuclear weapons and the Government have decided to proceed with their development and production. This accords with our immediate duty and policy, which is to build up our own forces, in conjunction with those of our allies, into the most powerful deterrent we can achieve. Long-term policy remains unchanged and the Government will continue to strive for a practical scheme of disarmament which will aim, under essential safeguards, at the ultimate abolition of the use, possession and manufacture of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction and reduction of other forces and armaments to agreed levels.

In discussing the type of forces and organisation required to meet defence requirements in the immediate future, the Statement says that the deterrent to aggression involving a major war must rest primarily on strategic air-power armed with nuclear weapons. We cannot, however, rely solely on strategic air-power and must aim at impressing on the potential enemy that a sudden attack even with nuclear weapons would not be conclusive. The role of each of the three fighting Services has not been radically altered by nuclear developments. There must be naval forces capable of preserving effective command of the sea and sea communications and ground forces able to hold the enemy well to the East in Europe in the vital initial stages of war. In addition, all possible provision must be made for the defence and continued functioning of the home base. Local civilian defence organisations must be developed and a link with the Services provided. To provide this link the Government have decided to form a Mobile Defence Corps as part of the Army and Royal Air Force reserve forces. The Statement emphasises that the countries of the free world must stand together in defence, and refers to progress towards unity in defence as shown by the agreements on German entry into the Western European Union, the conclusion of the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty and the continuing close liaison and full co-operation in defence matters within the Commonwealth. Reference is also made to the special responsibilities of the United Kingdom in defending dependent territories against external attack and internal disruption.

An outline is given in the Statement of the programmes of the three fighting Services for the coming year, in which stress is laid on the fact that the roles of the three Services are complementary, not competitive, and this is followed by a summary of estimates

of the cost of defence. Total expenditure, before allowing for receipts from American aid, is estimated to amount in the financial year 1955-56 to £1,537.2 millions, compared with the estimate of £1,639.9 millions for 1954-55. Of the total of £1,537.2 millions (which includes provision for expenditure in 1955-56 representing £43 millions of the sterling equivalent of aid from the United States), £347 millions is allotted to the Admiralty, £484 millions to the War Office, £540.4 millions to the Air Ministry, £147.5 millions to the Ministry of Supply and £18.3 millions to the Ministry of Defence.

With regard to man-power, the Statement gives figures of recruitment and strength of the Regular Forces and of National Service requirements. In the financial year 1953-54 the total number of male Regular recruits to the three Services was 81,100. It is estimated that the figure for 1954-55 will fall to 74,100 and that for 1955-56 to 73,200. As a large proportion of Regular recruits for the Army and Royal Air Force enter on the new three-year or four-year engagements, the principal man-power problem has been to induce adequate numbers of these men to prolong their engagements so as to provide a "hard core" of men of long service and experience. It is too early to make a final assessment of the results of the pay increases introduced in April, 1954, to provide inducements for prolongation of service in each of the three fighting Services, but while in the Navy the results so far are not encouraging, in the Royal Air Force there has been a definite improvement in the trades of highest skill as a direct result of the pay increases. On present estimates of Regular recruiting and prolongation of engagements the Services will require in 1955-56 to enter about 198,000 National Service men, or men who undertake Regular engagements in lieu of National Service. The total active strength of the Armed Forces at 1st April, 1954, was 845,800, and it is estimated that the figure will decrease by 1st April, 1955, to 823,300 and by 1st April, 1956, to 788,000. The total strength of the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces, including part-time National Service men, increased from about 571,000 at 1st January, 1954, to about 647,000 at 1st January, 1955. The strength of the National Service Reserve, included in these figures, increased from about 457,000 at 1st January, 1954, to about 530,000 at 1st January, 1955, and is expected to remain at the latter figure for the five years ending in 1959, for which period the continuance of the current National Service scheme has been sanctioned. The Government do not at the present time propose any reduction in the current period of whole-time National Service.

The Statement contains sections giving information also on research and development, production, the work of planning collective defence by co-operation within the Commonwealth and with international organisations, and on the Government's proposals for home defence. On research and development, it is stated that financial provision in 1955-56 is about the same as in 1954-55. Expenditure on production was less than estimated in 1953-54, and will again be less than the estimate in the current financial year, owing to development difficulties with the newest equipment. There have been no serious production as distinct from development difficulties. The total amount to be provided for defence production in 1955-56 is estimated at about £600 million. Appendices to the Statement set out details of the strength of the Active and Auxiliary Forces and Reserves, and of the principal items of the defence budget and estimated defence expenditure by Civil Departments.

A motion approving the Statement on Defence, 1955, has been introduced into Parliament and was agreed to by the House of Commons on 2nd March, and by the House of Lords on 17th March.

A PROGRAMME OF NUCLEAR POWER

A provisional programme for developing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is outlined in "A Programme of Nuclear Power", which has been presented to Parliament by the Lord President of the Council and the Minister of Fuel and Power and published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 9389), price 9d. net, 10½d. including postage.

The Command Paper says that an important stage has now been reached in the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. It now appears practicable on a commercial scale to use nuclear fission as a source of heat to drive electric generating plant. A provisional programme has been prepared covering the next ten years and indicating also the probable developments in the following ten years.

The Paper refers to descriptions in earlier publications of the principle of nuclear fission and the methods by which a nuclear reactor can be used in place of a furnace fired by coal or oil to provide heat for an electric generating plant. A brief account of principles and methods is also given in an appendix annexed to the Command Paper. During the next ten years two types of reactor are likely to be brought into use, the first being an improved version of the Calder Hall (gas-cooled) type now under construction, and the second a liquid-cooled type involving more complicated techniques. Reactors of the first type might be designed and built so as to come into operation about 1961 and those of the second type might begin operating about 1965. Limited experience of operating reactors under the necessary conditions makes it difficult to estimate the cost of the electricity produced, but a review of the probable capital and overhead costs and the fuel costs, offset to some extent by the value of the plutonium by-product, indicates that electricity from the first commercial nuclear stations will cost about 0.6d. a unit, about the same as the probable future cost of electricity generated by new coal-fired power stations.

Under the programme, the nuclear power stations will be built by private industry for the Electricity Authorities, who will own and operate them. The Atomic Energy Authority will be responsible for giving technical advice. Fulfilment of the programme for the ten years to 1965 would provide in Great Britain 12 nuclear power stations, with a total capacity of about 1,500 to 2,000 megawatts. By the end of the ten years new generating capacity would probably be needed at the rate of over 2,000 megawatts a year, and the new nuclear stations coming into operation each year would produce about a quarter of this. Capital expenditure in connection with the new stations and ancillary plant will amount on the ten-year programme to about £300 million, but this expenditure will be partially offset by reductions in the amounts required for investment in coal-fired or oil-fired generating capacity. By 1965 the nuclear power used in generating electricity should give an equivalent saving of about 5 to 6 million tons of coal a year. Further expansion in later years might bring this figure up to about 40 million tons a year by 1975. On the question of the safety of nuclear power stations, the Command Paper says that the reactors will be of inherently safe design and will present no more danger to people living nearby than many existing industrial works that are sited in built-up areas; but nevertheless the first nuclear stations will not be built in such areas.

A section of the Paper shows the important place given in the Government's general fuel and power policy to the development of nuclear energy to supplement supplies of coal and other fuels. It describes the past growth in the use of electricity and gives estimates (set out in detail in an appendix) of the probable demand for electricity in the years 1955 to 1975. If nuclear power were not brought into use, consumption of coal by the power stations alone would amount perhaps to 65 million tons annually by 1965 and 100 million tons in the 1970s, rising by 4 or 5 million tons each year. On the basis of the provisional programme of nuclear power, the coal required by power stations would level off at about 60 to 70 million tons a year during the 1960s. The mining industry may hope, it is stated, to be relieved by nuclear power of the excessive strains now being put upon it. It is emphasised, however, that the mining industry will in any case remain one of the major employing industries of the country and the programme of nuclear power can do no more than ease the problem of finding and maintaining an adequate labour force in coal mining.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

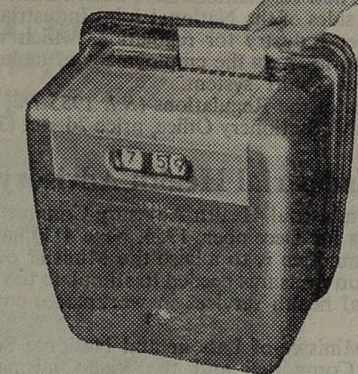
Employment of Young Persons in Glass Container Factories

On 15th February the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Employment of Young Persons (Glass Containers) Regulations, 1955. These Regulations came into operation on 1st March, and apply to factories in which glass bottles or glass jars are manufactured by automatic or semi-automatic machines. They modify the provisions of Section 81(2) of the Factories Act, 1937, so as to enable male young persons who have attained the age of 16 to be employed in consecutive weeks between twelve midnight and six o'clock in the morning provided they are not employed during those hours on more than 12 days in any period of 28 consecutive days.

In the glass container section of the glass manufacturing industry there has been in operation for a number of years a system of continuous working known in the industry as the "four-crew 3-shift" system. This system entails at regular intervals the

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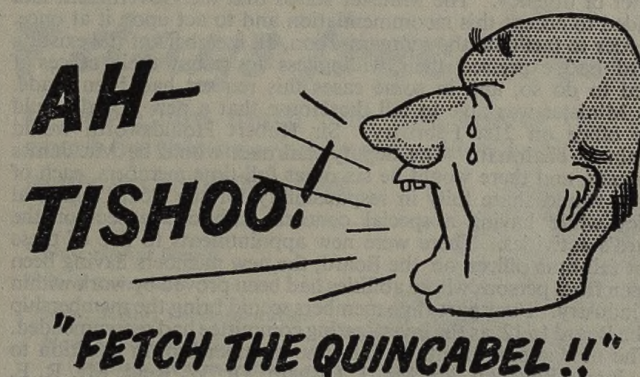
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employment of male young persons at night in two consecutive weeks and in this respect conflicts with sub-section 81(2)(c) of the Act, though conforming with the general conditions of Section 81. The new Regulations have been made as the result of a request by both sides of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Glass Container Industry for regulations which would regularise under the Factories Acts the employment of male young persons on the four-crew 3-shift system.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1955 No. 274) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3½d. including postage).

Industrial Health Advisory Committee

The Industrial Health Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1954, page 411) has now been appointed. The Committee is to advise the Minister of Labour and National Service on measures needed to stimulate the further development of industrial health services in workplaces covered by the Factories Acts.

The Minister of Labour and National Service is the Chairman of the Committee and the Vice-Chairman is Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service. The members of the Committee are: Mr. R. E. Huffam, Mr. W. G. Mitchell, Mr. W. W. Vinsen, Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Mr. G. H. Lowthian, M.B.E., Mr. A. McAndrews, Mr. Frank Gilbert, O.B.E., M.Inst.T., Professor R. E. Lane, M.D., F.R.C.P., Dr. J. A. L. Vaughan Jones, M.B., Ch.B., J.P., Dr. L. G. Norman, M.D., B.Sc., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., Dr. R. S. F. Schilling, M.D., D.P.H., D.I.H., Dr. R. Nightingale, M.B., Ch.B., Mrs. I. G. Doherty, Dr. T. Bedford, D.Sc., Ph.D., Dr. R. S. Aitken, M.D., D.Phil., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.Ed., F.R.A.C.P., and Alderman G. W. Prout.

The first meeting of the Committee was held on 18th March.

REORGANISATION OF NATIONAL COAL BOARD

On 16th February the Minister of Fuel and Power informed the House of Commons that he had recently received from the National Coal Board a Report on its organisation by a committee which, at the Board's invitation, had been engaged for more than a year in an investigation of the whole structure and functioning of the Board. One recommendation in the Report was of a different character from the others. It was addressed to the Minister of Fuel and Power and action upon it had to precede consideration of the Report by the Board. This recommendation was that the National Coal Board should consist of 12 members, including a chairman and a deputy-chairman, six other members giving the whole of their time to the work of the Board, and four part-time members, and that this reorganisation should be carried out as a matter of urgency. The Minister stated that the Government had decided to accept this recommendation and to act upon it at once. In order to facilitate the reorganisation, all members of the existing Board had expressed their willingness to resign their offices if asked to do so, and in some cases this request had been made. The Minister was able to tell the House that a new Board would take office on 21st February. Sir Hubert Houldsworth would remain as chairman. The deputy-chairman would be Mr. James Bowman, and there would be six other full-time members, each of whom would share fully in responsibility for the Board's general policy while having a special concern with one aspect of the Board's activities. There were new appointments to five of these eight full-time offices on the Board, the new members having been chosen from persons whose abilities had been proved by work within the industry. Four part-time members would bring the membership of the Board to 12, as the investigating committee had recommended.

The new appointments to full-time membership, in addition to Mr. James Bowman, are Mr. J. Latham, Dr. W. Reid, Mr. R. E. Thomas, and Mr. A. H. A. Wynn. Full-time members remaining in office, in addition to Sir Hubert Houldsworth, are Sir Andrew Bryan and Mr. W. H. Sales.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT FOR THE COMMONWEALTH

The 74th Statistical Abstract for the Commonwealth and Sterling Area, 1950-1953, has been presented to Parliament by the President of the Board of Trade and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 15s. net (15s. 6d. including postage). An introductory note says that this edition of the Abstract is basically unchanged from the last edition (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1954, page 42).

The Abstract consists of three main sections. The first of these contains summary Tables analysing the trade of the Commonwealth (including colonies, protectorates, etc.) and the sterling area for, in general, the period 1948 to 1953, together with particulars of world production, consumption and prices of selected commodities, and a Table giving estimates of the population of the countries of the Commonwealth and sterling area. New or expanded sets of summary Tables which this section includes are those designed to show the total trade, including inter-Commonwealth trade, of the Commonwealth and its constituent parts and the Tables giving a commodity analysis, according to the Standard International Trade Classification, of the trade of individual Commonwealth and sterling area countries for which this information is available. The other sections of the Abstract contain, for individual countries and territories of the Commonwealth, Tables showing, for the years 1950 to 1953, the direction and value of trade, and analysing,

for 1951 to 1953, the direction of trade by principal commodity groups and countries.

The basic sources of the trade statistics contained in the Abstract are the trade returns of the countries concerned, supplemented by material provided by Commonwealth Governments. A number of the summary figures included in the Abstract for sterling area trade are kept up to date each quarter in a special supplement to the *Board of Trade Journal*.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Appointment to the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has announced the appointment, dating from 1st March, of Professor Sir Arnold Plant as Chairman of the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council. Professor Plant succeeds Sir Wilfred Garrett, K.B.E., who was Chairman of the Council from its inception in November, 1947.

The Industrial Injuries Advisory Council was set up in November, 1947, under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, to advise the Minister on proposals to make regulations and on other questions relating to the Act which the Minister may refer to it for consideration (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1947, page 408).

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

European Regional Conference

A European Regional Conference of the International Labour Organisation was held in Geneva from 24th January to 5th February, 1955 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 50). Tripartite delegations from the following twenty-five European Member States attended the Conference: Austria, Belgium, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Kingdom, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia. Observers were present from the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organisation, the World Health Organisation, the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community, the Council of Europe, the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration and from a number of international non-governmental organisations.

The United Kingdom was represented by Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, United Kingdom Government representative on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and Mr. G. C. Veysey, C.B., Under Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, as Government delegates, with Mr. J. R. Lloyd Davies, C.M.G., Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, as substitute Government delegate and adviser; Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., LL.D., Chairman of the International Standing Committee and Member of the General Purposes Committee and Council of the British Employers' Confederation and Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, as the Employers' delegate; and Mr. C. J. Geddes, C.B.E., Chairman of the Trades Union Congress General Council and General Secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers, as the Workers' delegate. The delegates were accompanied by advisers.

The Conference was welcomed at its first sitting by M. Petitpierre, the President of the Swiss Confederation. M. Rubattel (Government delegate for Switzerland) was unanimously elected as President of the Conference. Sir Richard Snedden was elected as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Conference.

The agenda of the Conference comprised:

1. Report of the Director-General of the International Labour Office.
2. Age of Retirement.
3. The Role of Employers and Workers in Programmes to Raise Productivity in Europe.
4. The Financing of Social Security.

The Report of the Director-General was discussed in plenary session and committees were set up to consider each of the other items on the agenda. The Conference adopted four Resolutions.

The Resolution concerning the age of retirement suggested a number of principles for the guidance of the various European countries in the arrangements which they may make for retirement. The principles dealt with included such matters as provision by legislation for retirement pensions, the fixing of minimum pensionable ages, and the desirability of giving workers reaching the minimum pensionable age and wishing to continue at work the opportunity to do so.

The Resolution concerning productivity outlined the role that employers and workers and their organisations, as well as the International Labour Organisation, could play in raising productivity, and consequently the general standard of living, in Europe.

The Resolution concerning social security contained suggestions to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office for a continued programme of research into the methods of financing social security benefits so as to obtain an objective international comparison for consideration at the next European Regional Conference.

A Resolution concerning housing invited the Governing Body to call the attention of European Governments to certain considerations and conclusions regarding housing construction. These

included the need for centralised direction and comprehensive town and country planning; the financing of housing programmes by increased investment by private, as well as by public, capital; and methods for the reduction of housing costs.

The conclusions of the Conference have been transmitted to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Employment of Women in Factories in the United States, 1950-1954

An article published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor in the November, 1954, issue of *Monthly Labor Review* gives figures of the numbers of women employed as factory workers in manufacturing industries in the United States between June, 1950, and June, 1954. During these four years there was first a period of expansion in total factory employment, covering the three years following the outbreak of the Korean war in June, 1950, and in the last year a decline in the total numbers employed. The figures show that the number of women factory workers increased more rapidly during the period of expansion and decreased more rapidly during the subsequent decline than did total factory employment. Women workers, the article says, have made a striking contribution in the past few years to the flexibility of the manufacturing work force.

Between June, 1950, and June, 1953, there was a total increase of about 3,700,000 in the number of factory workers in the manufacturing industries, while at the same time expansion of the Armed Forces was absorbing about 2,300,000 young men who were either already in the labour market or about to begin their working lives. As a result of the loss of workers to military service there was actually a decline in numbers in the male civilian labour force between the two dates. The number of female factory workers rose, however, from about 3,800,000 to 4,700,000, an increase of 900,000, or about 24 per cent., compared with an increase of 18 per cent. in the total number of factory workers. The increase was much larger in the durable goods industries than in the industries producing non-durable goods. The number of women factory workers in durable goods industries rose by nearly 700,000, or about 50 per cent., compared with an increase of about 200,000, or under ten per cent., in the number in non-durable goods industries. Among individual industries, the largest percentage increases were in ordnance, which showed a rise from 4,900 to 68,400 in the actual numbers of women employed, and in transportation equipment, for which the corresponding figures were 123,500 and 269,400. Other industries which recorded an increase of one-third or more in the number of women employed were electrical machinery, instruments, petroleum, machinery, and primary metals. In many industries the recruitment of large numbers of women workers substantially increased the proportion which women workers represented of the total numbers employed. In the electrical machinery industry 38 per cent. of the workers were women in June, 1950, and 41 per cent. in June, 1953, and in the transportation equipment industry the proportion rose during the same period from 10 to 14 per cent.

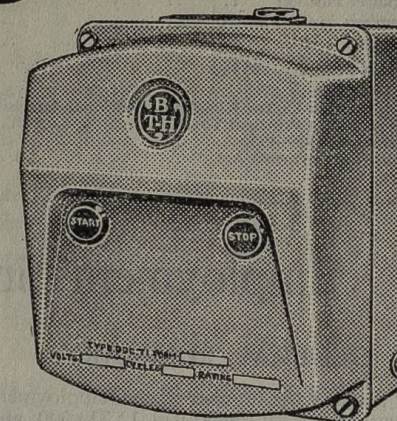
The general downward trend in factory production, beginning in the autumn of 1953, was reflected in a fall in the numbers of factory workers, particularly women. Between June, 1953, and June, 1954, the number of women on factory pay-rolls declined by about 550,000, or about 12 per cent., compared with a decrease of only nine per cent. in the total numbers of factory workers. The largest decreases in the numbers of women employed occurred in the durable goods industries, where expansion had been greatest. In the ordnance industry their numbers were reduced by 43 per cent. and in the electrical machinery, primary and fabricated metals, and transportation equipment industries there were reductions of 20 per cent., 18 per cent., and 17 per cent., respectively.

The following Table shows by industry groups (a) the numbers of women employed in manufacturing at June, 1950, June, 1953, and June, 1954, and (b) these numbers expressed as a percentage of the total numbers of workers in manufacturing industries.

Industry Group	Number of women employed			Percentage of total number of workers employed		
	June, 1950	June, 1953	June, 1954	June, 1950	June, 1953	June, 1954
Ordnance	4,900	68,400	39,100	17.6	27.0	23.0
Lumber	50,700	54,500	48,600	6.2	6.7	6.3
Furniture	56,600	68,900	58,300	15.7	18.5	17.7
Stone, Clay and Glass	83,800	93,100	83,200	16.3	16.9	16.3
Primary metals	62,300	83,700	69,000	5.2	6.2	5.8
Fabricated metals	179,600	238,400	195,100	18.7	20.5	18.8
Machinery	176,800	248,800	219,400	13.2	14.3	14.1
Electrical machinery	323,400	509,700	408,400	38.2	41.4	38.0
Transportation equipment	123,500	269,400	223,500	9.5	13.6	12.9
Instruments	80,600	126,800	108,400	33.6	37.7	35.5
Food	363,100	376,500	359,800	24.2	24.5	23.8
Tobacco	51,300	52,500	52,400	5.6	5.7	5.8
Textile	533,800	531,000	464,800	42.4	43.9	43.3
Apparel	839,500	937,800	858,400	75.4	77.2	77.3
Paper	110,500	126,900	119,400	23.0	23.8	22.7
Printing	192,100	218,500	218,200	26.2	27.7	27.1
Chemicals	116,500	153,900	142,000	17.4	19.1	18.3
Petroleum	11,400	15,700	15,900	4.9	6.0	6.2
Rubber	62,000	77,200	65,400	25.6	27.2	25.6
Leather	172,600	195,000	181,300	45.4	50.2	49.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	166,600	204,700	181,500	38.6	40.7	39.6
Total, Manufacturing Industries	3,761,600	4,651,100	4,112,100	25.5	26.7	25.9



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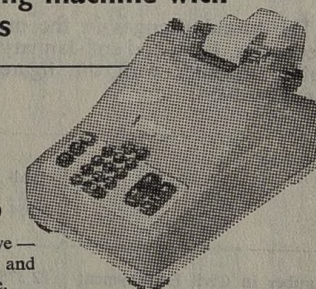
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EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

Contents of this Section

	Page		Page
Employment in Great Britain in January, 1955:		Unemployment at 14th February, 1955—continued	
General Summary	94	Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis	99
General Man-power Position	94	Placing Work of Employment Exchanges	101
Analysis of Numbers in Civil Employment	94	Labour Turnover	102
Industrial Analysis	94	Coal Mining, Employment in January	103
Unemployment at 14th February, 1955:		Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury	103
Summary for Great Britain	97	Fatal Industrial Accidents	104
Numbers Unemployed in United Kingdom: Regional Analysis	97	Industrial Diseases	104
Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns	98	Industrial Rehabilitation	104
Numbers Unemployed 1939-1955	98	Work of Appointments Services	104
Disabled Persons (Employment) Act	98		

Employment* in Great Britain in January

GENERAL SUMMARY

At the end of January the number in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) was 22,720,000, an increase of 10,000 since the end of December.

The main changes were an increase in the manufacturing industries, in which the principal element was an increase in the metals, engineering and vehicles group, and decreases in building and the distributive trades.

The Employment Exchanges filled 922,000 vacancies in the sixteen weeks ended 9th February, 1955, compared with 898,000 in the corresponding period of a year previously.

The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges but still unfilled on 9th February was 352,000, which was 94,000 more than a year previously.

There was a decrease of 16,000 in unemployment between 10th January and 14th February.

The number of persons registered as unemployed on 14th February was 282,000 (including 15,000 temporarily stopped), which was over 100,000 less than in February, 1954. Unemployment was 1.3 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees, compared with 1.4 per cent. in January and 1.8 per cent. in February, 1954.

The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was 113,000, which is 42 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

The strength of the Forces at the end of January was 830,000.

It is estimated that there was an increase of 25,000 in the total working population† during January.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power situation between end-December, 1954, and end-January, 1955, are shown in the following Table, together with the figures for recent months and end-January, 1954.

	End-Jan., 1954	End-Nov., 1954	End-Dec., 1954	End-Jan., 1955	Change during Jan., 1955
Number in Civil Employment	22,375	22,818	22,714	22,724	+ 10
Men	14,915	15,074	15,060	15,074	+ 14
Women	7,460	7,744	7,654	7,650	- 4
Wholly Unemployed‡	356	249	266	282	+ 16
Temporarily Stopped†	20	11	14	18	+ 4
Total Registered Unemployed‡	376	260	280	300	+ 20
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	847	836	830§	830	..
Men	824	814	809§	809	..
Women	23	22	21§	21	..
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment	5	7	6	5	- 1
Total Working Population†	23,583	23,910	23,816§	23,841	+ 25
Men	15,980	16,054	16,049§	16,074	+ 25
Women	7,603	7,856	7,767§	7,767	..

* The figures of employment for all dates after June, 1954, are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be obtained on the basis of the count of national insurance cards in mid-1955.

† The total working population represents the estimated total number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or register themselves as available for such work. The total comprises the Forces, men and women on release leave not yet in employment, all persons—employers and workers on their own account as well as employees—in civil employment (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls) and wholly unemployed persons registered for employment. Part-time workers are counted as full units.

‡ End of month estimates. The figures on the "temporarily stopped" line have been excluded from the computation of the Total Working Population. See footnote † above.

§ Revised figure.

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

An analysis of the total numbers in civil employment by broad industrial groups is given in the Table below.

Industry or Service	End-Jan., 1954	End-Nov., 1954	End-Dec., 1954	End-Jan., 1955	Change during Jan., 1955
Basic Industries	868	864	865	868	+ 3
Mining and Quarrying (Wage-earners on Colliery Books)	(708)	(704)	(705)	(708)	(+ 3)
Gas, Electricity and Water	376	376	376	378	+ 2
Transport and Communication	1,709	1,697	1,692	1,691	- 1
Agriculture and Fishing	1,043	1,029	1,022	1,027	+ 5
Number in Basic Industries	3,996	3,966	3,955	3,964	+ 9
Manufacturing Industries	497	511	509	511	+ 2
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	555	564	565	569	+ 4
Metal Manufacture	1,163	1,207	1,210	1,219	+ 9
Vehicles	2,605	2,711	2,712	2,731	+ 19
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments ..	1,002	999	995	997*	+ 2
Textiles	701	689	685	690	+ 5
Clothing (inc. footwear) ..	864	922	905	894	- 11
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	1,544	1,598	1,590	1,595	+ 5
Other Manufactures	8,931	9,201	9,171	9,206	+ 35
Number in Manufacturing Industries	8,931	9,201	9,171	9,206	+ 35
Building and Contracting ..	1,415	1,449	1,438	1,419	- 19
Distributive Trades	2,712	2,833	2,802	2,781	- 21
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services ..	4,001	4,053	4,037	4,043	+ 6
Public Administration—National Government Service ..	597	586	583	583	..
Local Government Service ..	723	730	728	728	..
Total in Civil Employment	22,375	22,818	22,714	22,724	+ 10

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at end-January, November and December, 1954, and January, 1955. The figures relate to employees (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls); they exclude employers and persons working on their own account, and they are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries.

The figures are based primarily on the estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at the middle of each year which have been computed on the basis of the counts of insurance cards. In the case of all industries other than coal mining, building and civil engineering and gas and electricity, use has also been made of the monthly returns rendered by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. All employers with more than ten employees in manufacturing industries, and a sample of employers in the distributive trades and miscellaneous services, are required to supply information every month under the provisions of the Act. The returns show the numbers on the pay-rolls (including those temporarily laid-off and those absent from work owing to sickness, etc.) at the beginning of the month and at the end of the month; the two sets of figures are summarised separately for each industry, and the ratio between the two totals is the basis for computing the change in employment during the month. Certain industries and services which are not covered by employers' returns (or are only partially covered), or for which figures are not available in the same form as for those shown below, are omitted from the Table.

* Cotton—290,000. Wool—216,000. Other textiles—491,000.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS*

(Thousands)

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	End-Jan., 1954	End-Nov., 1954	End-Dec., 1954	End-Jan., 1955	End-Jan., 1954	End-Nov., 1954	End-Dec., 1954	End-Jan., 1955	End-Jan., 1954	End-Nov., 1954	End-Dec., 1954	End-Jan., 1955
Mining, etc.												
Coal Mining	771.3	767.9	768.7	771.9	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	786.5	783.1	783.9	787.1
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	255.4	258.3	257.5	257.3	82.0	84.0	83.4	83.5	337.4	342.3	340.9	340.8
Bricks and Fireclay Goods ..	77.5	76.6	76.4	76.2	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.4	86.1	85.2	84.9	84.6
China and Earthenware	33.6	34.2	34.3	34.5	44.0	44.2	44.1	44.1	77.6	78.4	78.4	78.6
Glass (other than containers) ..	31.4	32.6	32.8	33.0	11.2	12.1	12.0	12.2	42.6	44.7	44.8	45.2
Glass Containers	20.0	21.0	20.9	21.0	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.7	25.7	27.0	26.7	26.7
Cement	14.6	14.7	14.6	14.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	15.9	16.0	15.9	15.9
Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures ..	78.3	79.2	78.5	78.0	11.2	11.8	11.7	11.8	89.5	91.0	90.2	89.8
Chemicals and Allied Trades	352.2	359.2	359.3	361.4	143.1	149.7	147.9	147.9	495.3	508.9	507.2	509.4
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ..	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	18.6	18.5	18.5	18.5
Chemicals and Dyes	163.4	167.3	167.3	168.7	44.5	44.9	44.5	44.8	207.9	212.2	211.8	213.5
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.	25.4	26.6	26.7	27.0	33.4	36.6	35.8	35.9	58.8	63.2	62.5	62.9
Explosives and Fireworks	32.4	32.6	32.7	32.7	18.6	19.8	19.9	19.9	51.0	52.4	52.6	52.6
Paint and Varnish	27.4	27.9	27.9	28.0	11.8	12.2	12.1	12.1	39.2	40.1	40.0	40.1
Mineral Oil Refining	30.9	31.9	31.9	31.9	6.5	6.9	6.9	6.9	37.4	38.8	38.7	38.7
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	24.9	24.8	24.8	25.0	7.8	8.4	8.2	8.0	32.7	33.2	33.0	33.0
Metal Manufacture	488.3	494.3	494.9	498.4	66.2	68.8	68.8	69.3	554.5	563.1	563.7	567.7
Blast Furnaces	21.1	20.9	20.9	20.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	21.6	21.4	21.4	21.4
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	203.1	203.2	203.3	204.4	19.3	19.0	19.0	19.0	222.4	222.2	222.3	223.4
Iron Foundries	108.5	109.2	109.5	110.4	16.8	17.4	17.4	17.4	125.3	126.6	126.9	128.0
Tinplate Manufacture	12.4	12.1	12.1	12.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	14.4	14.0	14.0	14.2
Steel Sheet Manufacture	18.4	18.7	18.8	18.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	19.9	20.0	20.0	20.1
Iron and Steel Tubes	37.0	37.7	37.7	38.0	7.1	7.7	7.8	7.8	44.1	45.4	45.5	45.8
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	87.8	92.5	92.6	93.6	19.3	21.1	21.0	21.2	107.1	113.6	113.6	114.8
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods ..	1,523.6	1,564.2	1,566.6	1,575.9	418.3	454.6	453.4	459.8	1,941.9	2,018.8	2,020.0	2,035.7
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	198.4	196.3	196.3	197.1	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	207.3	205.1	204.9	205.8
Marine Engineering	75.1	75.9	75.9	76.1	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	79.0	80.0	80.1	80.3
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) ..	33.3	35.2	35.2	35.7	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.1	38.1	40.3	40.3	40.9
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	27.2	28.0	28.0	28.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	30.0	30.8	30.8	30.8
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools ..	85.7	88.7	88.9	89.7	18.4	19.2	19.2	19.5	104.1	107.9	108.1	109.2
Stationary Engines	22.8	23.5	23.6	23.7	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	26.3	27.3	27.4	27.4
Textile Machinery and Accessories ..	55.9	56.6	56.5	56.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.8	65.7	66.3	66.2	66.6
Ordnance and Small Arms	48.8	49.6	49.7	49.7	14.2	14.4	14.4	14.2	63.0	64.0	64.0	63.9
Constructional Engineering	76.4	76.0	76.0	76.0	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	83.0	82.7	82.7	82.7
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	511.0	526.0	526.7	529.7	113.3	120.4	120.1	121.4	624.3	646.4	646.8	651.1
Electrical Machinery	132.0	135.0	135.3	135.9	43.1	46.4	46.4	46.5	175.1	181.4	181.8	183.2
Electrical Wires and Cables	38.0	39.6	39.8	40.2	20.6	21.6	21.6	21.5	47.3	50.1	50.1	50.1
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus ..	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.7	20.4	21.3	21.4	21.8	52.7	53.7	53.9	54.5
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones ..	63.0	68.8	69.3	70.1	54.3	64.8	64.5	66.2	117.3	133.6	133.8	136.3
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps ..	20.9	22.6	22.9	23.3	22.7	25.1	25.3	26.0	43.6	47.7	48.2	49.3
Batteries and Accumulators	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.6	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.4	20.1	20.4	20.0	20.0
Other Electrical Goods	91.5	98.5	98.7	99.6	62.2	71.6	71.1	72.1	153.7	170.1	169.8	171.7
Vehicles	963.9	999.2	1,002.3	1,009.0	165.3	173.5	174.1	175.8	1,129.2	1,172.7	1,176.4	1,184.8
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles ..	259.2	274.7	276.6	279.6	44.4	47.2	47.3	47.7	303.3	323.9	323.9	327.3
Motor Repairs and Garages	235.2	238.4	238.3	239.3	35.7	36.8	36.8	37.0	270.9	275.2	275.1	275.3
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	195.0	204.5										

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

(Thousands)

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	End-Jan., 1954	End-Nov., 1954	End-Dec., 1954	End-Jan., 1955	End-Jan., 1954	End-Nov., 1954	End-Dec., 1954	End-Jan., 1955	End-Jan., 1954	End-Nov., 1954	End-Dec., 1954	End-Jan., 1955
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	237.0	242.2	242.7	243.6	61.0	65.4	64.7	64.6	298.0	307.6	307.4	308.2
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	84.7	84.2	84.3	84.3	12.0	12.4	12.3	12.4	96.7	96.6	96.6	96.7
Furniture and Upholstery	100.0	104.3	104.8	105.1	34.4	37.6	37.2	37.0	134.4	141.9	142.0	142.1
Shop and Office Fitting	16.0	17.5	17.6	18.0	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	18.6	20.4	20.5	20.9
Wooden Containers and Baskets	20.7	20.6	20.3	20.4	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.6	27.3	27.4	26.9	27.0
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.8	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	21.0	21.3	21.4	21.5
Paper and Printing	332.3	342.7	342.9	344.7	192.4	200.9	198.8	199.9	524.7	543.6	541.7	544.6
Paper and Board	64.7	68.5	68.7	69.3	19.7	20.5	20.5	20.6	84.4	89.0	89.2	89.9
Wallpaper	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	6.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	18.8	20.0	20.1	20.3	30.5	32.4	31.9	31.7	49.3	52.4	52.0	52.0
Other Manufactures of Paper and Board	18.0	18.6	18.6	18.7	27.6	29.4	29.2	29.3	45.6	48.0	47.8	48.0
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc.	87.6	89.7	89.6	89.9	21.8	22.9	22.8	23.0	109.4	112.6	112.4	112.9
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	139.2	142.0	142.0	142.6	90.2	94.0	92.7	93.6	229.4	236.0	234.7	236.2
Other Manufacturing Industries	154.5	163.1	163.1	164.1	113.7	125.5	121.8	121.7	268.2	288.6	284.9	285.8
Rubber	73.8	78.3	78.6	79.3	38.7	41.3	41.2	41.5	112.5	119.6	119.8	120.8
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	12.7	13.3	13.3	13.3	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.0	16.3	17.2	17.2	17.3
Brushes and Brooms	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4	9.3	9.1	9.1	16.9	17.4	17.4	17.5
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	10.9	11.7	11.5	11.5	19.3	22.0	20.0	19.5	30.2	33.7	31.5	31.0
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.1	12.3	12.3	12.1	12.0
Production, etc., of Cinematograph Films	6.4	6.8	6.7	6.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.4	8.8	8.7	8.7
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	37.2	39.7	39.8	40.0	34.6	39.6	38.4	38.5	71.8	79.3	78.2	78.5
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,827.7	5,967.5	5,973.5	5,999.4	2,903.4	3,033.7	2,998.1	3,007.3	8,731.1	9,001.2	8,971.6	9,006.7
Building and Contracting	1,235.6	1,268.4	1,258.0	1,238.4	48.0	49.3	49.4	49.5	1,283.6	1,317.7	1,307.4	1,287.9
Building and Civil Engineering Contracting	1,171.8	1,201.4	1,191.4	1,171.4	40.2	41.0	41.0	41.0	1,212.0	1,242.4	1,232.4	1,212.4
Electric Wiring and Contracting	63.8	67.0	66.6	67.0	7.8	8.3	8.4	8.5	71.6	75.3	75.0	75.5
Gas, Electricity and Water	337.3	336.5	336.7	338.0	38.5	39.2	39.2	39.5	375.8	375.7	375.9	377.5
Gas	132.4	130.5	130.8	131.5	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.2	146.4	144.5	144.8	145.7
Electricity	171.8	173.2	173.2	173.9	22.6	23.2	23.2	23.3	194.4	196.4	196.4	197.2
Water	33.1	32.8	32.7	32.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	35.0	34.8	34.7	34.6
Transport and Communication	212.7	203.0	201.9	201.6	49.1	52.1	51.8	51.8	261.8	255.1	253.7	253.4
Tramway and Omnibus Service	19.9	19.1	19.1	19.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	22.2	21.5	21.5	21.6
Other Road Passenger Transport	159.7	156.2	154.8	154.2	14.4	14.1	14.1	14.0	174.1	170.3	168.9	168.2
Goods Transport by Road	159.7	156.2	154.8	154.2	14.4	14.1	14.1	14.0	174.1	170.3	168.9	168.2
Distributive Trades	1,117.5	1,139.0	1,139.9	1,140.4	1,121.9	1,220.5	1,188.7	1,167.3	2,239.4	2,359.5	2,328.6	2,307.7
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	117.2	117.4	118.7	120.4	32.3	33.1	33.3	33.5	149.5	150.5	152.0	153.9
Other Industrial Materials and Machinery	69.7	72.3	72.1	72.3	28.3	28.7	28.5	28.3	98.0	101.0	100.6	100.7
Food and Drink, Wholesale	119.3	120.5	120.2	119.9	56.9	59.4	58.0	58.0	176.2	179.9	178.2	177.9
Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail	301.0	300.9	301.7	302.3	292.2	305.3	304.7	303.1	593.2	606.2	606.4	605.4
Non-Food Goods, Wholesale	164.7	168.8	168.4	168.9	102.4	109.1	105.9	106.3	267.1	277.9	274.3	275.2
Non-Food Goods, Retail	326.3	339.1	338.7	336.7	574.9	646.2	620.0	600.5	901.2	985.3	958.7	937.2
Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	19.3	20.0	20.1	19.8	34.9	38.7	38.3	37.6	54.2	58.7	58.4	57.4
Miscellaneous Services	59.3	58.2	59.6	60.1	76.2	76.0	75.1	76.0	135.5	134.2	134.7	136.1
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	36.8	37.5	38.6	37.9	40.7	42.3	41.9	40.9	77.5	79.8	80.5	78.8
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	171.8	172.3	171.4	169.8	476.0	489.4	482.3	479.6	647.8	661.7	653.7	649.4
Catering, Hotels, etc.	30.3	29.8	29.7	29.9	106.7	103.6	102.6	103.8	137.0	133.4	132.3	133.7
Laundries	11.1	10.9	10.8	10.7	31.5	30.7	30.1	30.2	42.6	41.6	40.9	40.9
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	11.1	10.9	10.8	10.7	31.5	30.7	30.1	30.2	42.6	41.6	40.9	40.9

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Unemployment at 14th February, 1955

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 10th January and 14th February, 1955, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
10th January	184,022	10,675	92,003	11,147	297,847
14th February	172,384	6,593	94,853	7,802	281,632
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	-11,638	-4,082	+ 2,850	- 3,345	- 16,215

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 14th February represented 1.3 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 10th January was 1.4.

An analysis of the figures for 14th February according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table:—

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over	42,501	45,526	76,067	164,094	8,290	172,384
Boys under 18	3,095	2,328	977	6,400	193	6,593
Women 18 and over	26,314	27,441	34,623	88,378	6,475	94,853
Girls under 18	3,249	2,686	1,344	7,279	523	7,802
Total	75,159	77,981	113,011	266,151	15,481	281,632

The total of 281,632 includes 50,659 married women. The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 14th February, 1955, analysed according to duration of unemployment, and also the numbers temporarily stopped, are given in the Table below. Separate figures are given for males and females. The changes, compared with 10th January, 1955, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the next page.

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Males						
London and South-Eastern	10,200	9,924	11,445	31,569	1,218	32,787
Eastern	2,538	3,317	3,757	9,612	390	10,002
Southern	1,590	1,707	2,608	5,905	65	5,970
South-Western	2,462	3,067	4,655	10,184	284	10,468
Midland	3,821	1,088	1,652	6,561	168	6,729
North-Midland	1,887	1,332	1,916	5,135	435	5,570
E. and W. Ridings	2,650	2,436	4,088	9,174	839	10,013
North-Western	7,438	7,403	9,755	24,596	723	26,028
Northern	3,561	4,620	8,737	16,918	1,432	18,350
Scotland	7,335	10,111	20,636	38,082	2,658	40,740
Wales	2,114	2,849	7,795	12,758	271	13,029
Great Britain	45,596	47,854	77,044	170,494	8,483	178,977
Females						
London and South-Eastern	7,149	4,776	2,938	14,863	529	15,392
Eastern	1,497	1,642	1,239	4,378	386	4,764
Southern	1,482	1,998	1,644	5,124	60	5,184
South-Western	1,554	2,156	2,492	6,202	239	6,441
Midland	2,161	986	785	3,932	242	4,174
North-Midland	1,242	1,221	795	3,258	1,183	4,441
E. and W. Ridings	1,870	1,301	1,295	4,466	605	5,071
North-Western	4,749	4,357	4,955	14,061	2,402	16,463
Northern	2,108	3,380	4,799	10,287	444	10,731
Scotland	4,075	5,843	10,927	20,845	592	21,437
Wales	1,676	2,467	4,098	8,241	316	8,557
Great Britain	29,563	30,127	35,967	95,657	6,998	102,655
Total						
London and South-Eastern	17,349	14,700	14,383	46,432	1,747	48,179
Eastern	4,035	4,959	4,996	13,990	776	14,766
Southern	3,072	3,705	4,252	11,029	125	11,154
South-Western	4,016	5,223	7,147	16,386	523	16,909
Midland	5,982	2,074	2,437	10,493	410	10,903
North-Midland	3,129	2,553	2,711	8,393	1,618	10,011
E. and W. Ridings	4,520	3,737	5,383	13,640	1,444	15,084
North-Western	12,187	11,760	14,710	38,657	3,834	42,491
Northern	5,669					

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 14th February, 1955, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 10th January, 1955.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 14th February, 1955				Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 10th January, 1955
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	
London and South-Eastern ..	31,593	14,341	2,245	48,179	- 4,051
London (Administrative County) ..	13,435	5,072	475	18,982	- 1,782
Acton ..	85	29	10	124	- 16
Brentford and Chiswick ..	146	73	3	222	- 24
Brighton and Hove ..	2,025	779	66	2,870	+ 15
Chatham ..	542	414	68	1,024	- 63
Croydon ..	675	245	25	945	- 150
Dagenham ..	298	117	30	445	- 77
Ealing ..	201	121	22	344	- 44
Enfield ..	192	50	38	280	- 103
Enfield ..	257	101	23	381	+ 103
Harrow and Wembley ..	391	291	52	734	- 19
Hayes and Harlington ..	57	32	24	113	- 27
Hendon ..	290	102	28	420	- 88
Ilford ..	367	109	20	496	- 81
Tottenham ..	642	136	29	807	- 64
Leyton and Walthamstow ..	568	321	35	924	+ 160
Tottenham ..	578	217	20	815	- 198
Willesden ..	328	86	22	436	- 46
Eastern ..	9,694	4,391	681	14,766	+ 573
Bedford ..	84	56	8	148	- 30
Cambridge ..	119	79	7	205	- 2
Ipswich ..	388	107	42	537	+ 51
Luton ..	128	52	7	187	- 20
Norwich ..	1,058	292	18	1,368	+ 141
Southend-on-Sea ..	870	304	23	1,197	- 50
Watford ..	163	112	15	290	- 32
Southern ..	5,687	4,802	665	11,154	- 439
Bournemouth ..	1,113	454	25	1,592	- 27
Oxford ..	115	90	12	217	- 62
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) ..	1,127	1,423	82	2,632	+ 65
Reading ..	208	122	37	367	- 54
Slough ..	84	34	10	128	- 78
Southampton ..	640	474	59	1,173	+ 87
South-Western ..	10,173	5,985	751	16,909	- 887
Bristol (inc. Kingswood) ..	1,929	625	74	2,628	- 36
Exeter ..	491	378	21	890	- 36
Gloucester ..	122	93	13	228	- 40
Plymouth ..	918	1,069	102	2,089	- 25
Swindon ..	79	116	9	204	- 15
Midland ..	6,589	3,992	322	10,903	- 525
Birmingham ..	2,043	1,036	66	3,145	+ 1
Burton-on-Trent ..	40	69	12	121	- 3
Coventry ..	53	221	15	519	- 44
Oldbury ..	23	19	7	49	- 23
Smethwick ..	95	42	6	143	- 14
Stoke-on-Trent ..	210	289	13	512	- 48
Walsall ..	255	198	25	478	+ 5
West Bromwich ..	82	30	10	122	- 30
Wolverhampton ..	349	165	15	529	- 27
Worcester ..	201	94	—	295	+ 28
North-Midland ..	5,380	3,947	684	10,011	- 59
Chesterfield ..	159	49	3	211	- 32
Derby ..	257	131	7	395	- 25
Grimsby ..	936	205	106	1,247	- 155
Leicester ..	379	369	18	766	+ 13
Lincoln ..	193	64	12	269	+ 53
Mansfield ..	126	74	13	213	- 67
Nottingham ..	185	105	10	300	- 31
Nottingham ..	1,013	337	36	1,386	- 61
Peterborough ..	90	146	11	247	+ 21
Scunthorpe ..	57	168	41	266	+ 61
East and West Ridings ..	9,763	4,697	624	15,084	- 879
Barnsley ..	280	86	13	379	- 46
Bradford ..	604	177	21	802	- 105
Dewsbury ..	127	45	1	173	+ 17
Doncaster ..	228	300	13	541	- 21
Halifax ..	132	78	1	211	- 20
Huddersfield ..	223	95	—	318	- 33
Hull ..	2,341	813	55	3,209	- 7
Leeds ..	1,786	701	34	2,521	- 131
Rotherham ..	146	105	19	270	- 38
Sheffield ..	903	375	49	1,327	- 77
Wakefield ..	135	94	2	231	- 25
York ..	338	88	16	442	- 40
North-Western ..	24,906	15,542	2,043	42,491	- 909
Accrington ..	67	84	—	151	+ 1
Ashton-under-Lyne ..	178	141	10	329	- 87
Barrow ..	351	633	71	1,055	- 18
Birkenhead ..	720	861	104	1,685	- 18
Blackburn ..	117	122	11	250	+ 30
Blackpool ..	1,004	966	47	2,017	- 139
Bolton ..	384	246	35	665	+ 37
Burnley ..	216	117	6	339	- 180
Bury ..	76	63	5	144	- 17
Crewe ..	138	127	19	284	- 27
Liverpool (inc. Bootle) ..	10,185	3,225	818	14,228	+ 491
Manchester (inc. Stretford) ..	2,842	782	177	3,801	- 324
Oldham (inc. Failsworth and Royton) ..	375	331	33	739	+ 86
Preston ..	188	299	20	507	- 27
Rochdale ..	132	165	5	302	+ 19
St. Helens ..	380	634	27	1,041	- 45
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury) ..	578	169	34	781	- 80
Stockport ..	448	525	34	1,007	+ 162
Wallasey ..	578	650	63	1,291	+ 71
Warrington ..	284	330	13	627	+ 88
Wigan ..	383	249	5	637	- 23

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 14th February, 1955				Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 10th January, 1955
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	
Northern ..	17,017	9,747	1,608	28,372	- 2,794
Carlisle ..	169	132	16	317	- 64
Darlington ..	228	231	28	487	- 90
Gateshead ..	818	444	57	1,319	- 94
Hartlepool ..	803	652	74	1,529	+ 9
Jarrow and Hebburn ..	492	517	28	1,037	- 156
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank) ..	798	506	74	1,378	- 68
Newcastle-upon-Tyne ..	2,429	1,203	119	3,751	- 247
South Shields ..	1,360	495	84	1,939	- 514
Stockton-on-Tees ..	562	334	81	977	- 106
Sunderland ..	2,037	1,506	217	3,760	- 547
Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay) ..	216	138	15	369	+ 1
Scotland ..	39,029	19,900	3,248	62,177	+ 3,676
Aberdeen ..	2,102	789	52	2,943	+ 124
Clydebank ..	224	105	12	341	- 133
Dumfries ..	1,479	560	107	2,146	- 79
Edinburgh ..	3,257	1,208	152	4,617	- 93
Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen) ..	12,347	4,227	687	17,261	- 843
Greenock ..	862	936	148	1,946	- 120
Motherwell and Wishaw ..	1,100	902	122	2,124	- 548
Paisley ..	651	380	40	1,071	+ 51
Wales ..	12,553	7,509	1,524	21,586	- 2,569
Cardiff ..	1,534	375	82	1,991	- 280
Merthyr Tydfil ..	593	166	71	830	- 131
Newport ..	351	241	19	611	- 59
Rhondda ..	950	528	110	1,588	- 109
Swansea ..	866	789	58	1,713	- 195
Northern Ireland ..	25,392	8,532	2,679	36,603	- 1,203
Belfast ..	7,859	3,281	374	11,714	- 22
Londonderry ..	2,567	792	426	3,785	- 477

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1955

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed from 1939 to 1954, and the numbers so registered in March, June, September and December, 1954, and in January and February, 1955.

	Great Britain					United Kingdom: Total
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)		Temporarily Stopped		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1939 ..	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800
1940 ..	507,700	295,200	100,600	59,200	962,700	1,034,700
1941 ..	153,200	139,200	29,300	28,100	349,800	391,500
1942 ..	74,000	43,200	3,200	2,800	123,200	139,300
1943 ..	53,100	26,900	800	800	81,600	99,100
1944 ..	50,700	22,900	400	500	74,500	89,600
1945 ..	83,700	52,100	600	700	137,100	157,000
1946 ..	257,500	113,500	2,100	1,200	374,300	405,900
1947 ..	239,000	86,500	102,700	52,000	480,200	510,600
1948 ..	227,500	75,000	4,300	3,200	310,000	338,000
1949 ..	223,200	76,900	4,800	3,100	308,000	338,000
1950 ..	215,000	90,600	5,100	3,500	314,200	341,100
1951 ..	153,400	83,600	8,100	7,800	252,900	281,400
1952 ..	196,100	132,600	31,800	53,800	414,300	462,500
1953 ..	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000
1954 ..	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800
1955:—						
15th March ..	213,319	113,200	10,819	5,528	342,866	381,537
14th June ..	148,142	78,506	7,890	4,983	239,521	269,057
13th Sept. ..	144,685	82,039	4,384	4,919	236,027	263,760
6th Dec. ..	157,744	87,570	5,607	5,387	256,308	289,222
1955:—						
10th Jan. ..	185,376	95,503	9,321	7,647	297,847	335,653
14th Feb. ..	170,494	95,657	8,483	6,998	281,632	318,235

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 17th January, 1955 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 832,123, compared with 835,473 at 18th October, 1954.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 21st February, 1955, was 45,366, of whom 39,321 were males and 6,045 were females. The total included 21,887 persons who had served in H.M. Forces, and 23,479 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment:			
Ex-Service ..	20,066	199	20,265
Others ..	15,203	5,405	20,608
Total ..	35,269	5,604	40,873
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions*:			
Ex-Service ..	1,611	11	1,622
Others ..	2,441	430	2,871
Total ..	4,052	441	4,493
Grand Total ..	39,321	6,045	45,366

The number of registered disabled persons placed in ordinary employment during the period 1st August, 1954, to 31st January, 1955, was 56,517, including 47,017 men, 7,896 women and 1,604 young persons. In addition, 455 registered disabled persons were placed in sheltered employment.

* These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the preceding Tables.

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	405	301	49	68	454	369	823	473	381	854
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	221	101	23	3	244	104	348	251	110	361
Leather Goods	108	152	3	45	111	197	308	123	202	325
Fur	76	48	23	20	99	68	167	99	69	168
Clothing	1,799	3,424	533	926	2,332	4,350	6,682	2,608	6,191	8,799
Tailoring	895	1,752	218	429	1,113	2,181	3,294	1,209	2,327	3,536
Dressmaking	64	948	3	85	67	733	800	73	853	926
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	42	397	3	41	45	438	483	89	1,320	1,609
Hats, Caps and Millinery	46	74	88	45	134	119	253	138	122	260
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	70	231	50	29	120	260	380	141	683	824
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	294	292	158	297	452	589	1,041	492	656	1,148
Repair of Boots and Shoes	388	30	13	—	401	30	431	466	30	496
Food, Drink and Tobacco	6,489	7,233	45	340	6,534	7,573	14,107	7,365	8,481	15,846
Grain Milling	235	96	1	—	236	96	332	309	101	410
Bread and Flour Confectionery	1,766	1,422	12	33	1,778	1,455	3,233	2,014	1,567	3,581
Biscuits	300	713	5	13	305	726	1,031	312	752	1,064
Meat and Meat Products	260	335	3	2	263	337	600	350	351	701
Milk Products	394	259	3	—	397	267	664	510	340	850
Sugar and Glucose	665	139	—	—	665	139	804	688	139	827
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	362	1,016	4	102	366	1,118	1,484	379	1,127	1,506
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	418	1,380	1	86	419	1,465	1,885	581	1,931	2,512
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	704	795	13	84	717	879	1,596	737	885	1,622
Brewing and Malting	581	318	1	2	582	320	902	595	325	920
Wholesale Bottling	157	226	—	5	157	231	388	176	239	415
Other Drink Industries	395	321	1	3	396	324	720	444	340	784
Tobacco	252	213	1	2	253	215	468	270	384	654
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2,838	749	1,616	279	4,454	1,028	5,482	4,774	1,062	5,836
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	1,050	151	93	15	1,143	166	1,309	1,223	173	1,396
Furniture and Upholstery	1,233	400	1,485	254	2,718	654	3,372	2,902	680	3,582
Shop and Office Fitting	109	24	18	1	127	25	152	132	25	157
Wooden Containers and Baskets	293	99	20	4	313	103	416	353	103	456
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	153	75	—	5	153	80	233	164	81	245
Paper and Printing	1,442	1,457	9	72	1,451	1,529	2,980	1,518	1,605	3,123
Paper and Board	309	240	1	8	310	248	558	316	251	567
Wallpaper	20	17	—	—	20	17	37	20	17	37
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	143	311	—	16	143	327	470	153	354	507
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	84	185	—	17	84	202	286	87	213	300
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	308	78	3	1	311	79	390	338	86	424
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	578	626	5	30	583	656	1,239	604	684	1,288
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,692	1,631	14	60	1,706	1,691	3,397	1,861	1,719	3,580
Rubber	684	458	4	28	688	486	1,174	710	492	1,202
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	104	42	—	—	104	42	146	106	44	150
Brushes and Brooms	87	90	—	—	87	90	126	95	93	188
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	170	482	—	—	170	482	662	495	671	1,111
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	42	64	—	—	42	64	107	42	69	111
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	131	20	2	—	133	20	153	134	20	154
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	474	475	4	20	478	495	973	598	506	1,104
Building and Contracting	31,840	295	991	2	32,831	297	33,128	39,024	328	39,352
Building	21,700	208	73	1	22,473	209	22,682	26,831	232	27,063
Electric Wiring and Contracting	764	40	—	—	772	40	812	957	45	1,002
Civil Engineering Contracting	9,376	47	210	1	9,586	48	9,634	11,236	51	11,287
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	2,000	98	18	—	2,018	98	2,116	2,238	108	2,346
Gas	1,022	32	6	—	1,028	32	1,060	1,105	35	1,140
Electricity	735	62	9	—	744	62	806	847	68	915
Water	243	4	3	—	246	4	250	286	5	291
Transport and Communication	18,566	2,072	290	38	18,856	2,110	20,966	21,249	2,167	23,416
Railways	2,553	195	4	—	2,557	198	2,755	2,810	206	3,016
Tramway and Omnibus Service	1,186	869	14	8	1,200	877	2,077	1,485	887	2,372
Other Road Passenger Transport	397	20	2	—	399	20	419	478	20	498
Goods Transport by Road	1,988	81	18	—	2,006	81	2,087	2,180	85	2,265
Sea Transport	6,278	106	188	5	6,466	111	6,577	6,853	113	6,966
Port, River and Canal Transport	2,045	14	29	—	2,074	14	2,088	3,007	15	3,022
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service	562	12	—	—	574	12	586	600	12	612
Air Transport	101	32	—	—	101	32	133	103	34	137
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication	2,571	624	14	17	2,585	641	3,226	3,492	667	3,927
Other Transport and Communication	324	31	4	—	328	31	359	340	35	375
Storage	561	88	5	—	566	93	659	568	93	661
Distributive Trades	14,464	14,844	88	294	14,552	15,138	29,690	16,500	16,159	32,659
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	2,071	249	2	3	2,086	252	2,338	2,356	273	2,629
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery	1,637	232	1	—	1,638	232	1,870	1,939	250	2,189
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink	1,486	565	6	9	1,492	574	1,492	574	655	2,441
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)	3,351	4,636	31	92	3,382	4,728	8,110	3,968	4,972	8,940
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods	1,696	787	11	15	1,707	802	2,509	1,844	853	2,697
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods	3,872	7,818	23	163	3,895	7,981	11,876	4,218	8,525	12,743
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	351	557	—	11	351	568	919	389	631	1,020
Insurance, Banking and Finance	1,336	597	9	3	1,345	600	1,945	1,436	641	2,077
Public Administration	13,696	3,125	128	27	13,824	3,152	16,976	15,296	3,386	18,682
National Government Service	5,116	1,777	11	7	5,127	1,784	6,911	5,796	1,940	7,736
Local Government Service	8,580	1,348	117	20	8,697	1,368	10,065	9,500	1,446	10,946
Professional Services	3,218	5,702	11	47	3,229	5,749	8,978	3,446	6,071	9,517
Accountancy	113	72	—	—	113	72	186	122	75	197
Education	795	1,174	5	11	800	1,185	1,985	838	1,262	2,100
Law	84	158	—	—	84	158	242	87	178	265
Medical and Dental Services	1,239	3,889	2	16	1,241	3,905	5,146	4,119	5,469	8,940
Religion	110	54	—	—	110	54	165	126	60	186
Other Professional and Business Services	877	355	3	19	880	374	1,254	923	377	1,300
Miscellaneous Services	17,361	27,288	190	557	17,551	27,845	45,396	18,606	29,546	48,152
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	3,104	2,050	29	79	3,133	2,129	5,262	3,252	2,182	5,434
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	2,239	990	19	32	2,258	1,022	3,280	2,416	1,044	3,460
Catering, Hotels, etc.	8,761	16,062	68	259	8,829	16,321	25,150	9,346	17,023	26,369
Laundries	505	1,490	2	23	507	1,513	2,020	540	1,632	2,172
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	146	418	2	6	148	424	572	162	452	614
Hairdressing and Manicure	192	353	2	29	194	382	576	228	421	649
Private Domestic Service (Resident)	210	1,989	—	4	210	1,993	2,203	219	2,285	2,504
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	966	3,402	40	119	1,006	3,521	4,527	1,089	3,930	5,019
Other Services	1,238	534	28	6	1,266	540	1,806	1,354	577	1,931
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	2,773	312	—	—	2,773	312	3,085	2,956	328	3,284
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	6,836	8,325	—	—	6,836	8,325	15,161	7,798	8,982	16,780
GRAND TOTAL*	170,494	95,657	8,483	6,998	178,977	102,655	281,632	205,952	112,283	318,235

* The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,040 males and 347 females in Great Britain and 4,500 males and 366 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 12th January and 9th February, 1955, the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the five-week period ended 1st January, 1955, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information given by employers with more than 10 employees on returns which they render every month to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Each return shows the numbers of males and females on the pay-roll at the date of the return and also at the date of the previous return, and an additional item shows the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not

include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges, etc., in the Table below accordingly understate, to some extent, the total intake and wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for consecutive months for the same industry, in the latter case after allowance is made for any difference in the length of period covered.

It is also important to note that the figures for any industry represent the aggregated totals of the numbers engaged and discharged by all firms rendering returns in the industry. Some of the persons who were discharged or left their employments during the period were probably engaged by other firms in the same industry, and the net numbers of engagements and losses of an industry, considered as one unit, will be less in every case than the sum of the figures for the individual firms.

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: 5 weeks* ended 1st January, 1955

Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.5	3.2	2.7
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	2.1	2.7	2.2	2.3	3.4	2.4
China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles)	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.9	2.7
Glass (other than Containers)	2.5	3.1	2.7	1.9	3.9	2.4
Glass Containers	2.4	1.9	2.3	3.0	4.5	3.3
Cement	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.2
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	2.3	2.0	2.3	3.2	2.9	3.1
Chemicals and Allied Trades	1.5	2.2	1.7	1.5	3.4	2.0
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3	3.0	1.3
Chemicals and Dyes	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.7	1.8
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	1.9	2.4	2.2	1.7	4.5	3.3
Explosives and Fireworks	1.6	3.4	2.2	1.3	2.5	1.7
Paint and Varnish	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.4	1.8
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc.	1.1	2.2	1.6	1.4	3.9	2.4
Mineral Oil Refining	0.9	1.6	1.0	0.8	2.5	1.0
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	3.9	2.4
Metal Manufacture	1.9	2.4	1.9	1.8	2.4	1.8
Blast Furnaces	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4	—	1.4
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5
Iron Foundries	2.6	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.3
Sheet Metal Manufacture	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.4
Steel Sheet Manufacture	1.7	3.5	1.8	1.2	3.2	1.3
Iron and Steel Tubes	1.9	2.7	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.9	2.2
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2.0	3.0	2.2	1.7	3.2	2.1
Marine Engineering	2.3	0.9	2.2	1.8	0.9	1.8
Agricultural Machinery	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.0
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	1.9	2.9	2.0	1.6	3.0	1.8
Stationary Engines	1.9	3.7	2.1	1.5	3.0	1.7
Textile Machinery and Accessories	1.9	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.0
Ordnance and Small Arms	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.0	2.4	1.3
Constructional Engineering	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	1.9	2.7	2.0	1.7	2.9	1.9
Electrical Machinery	1.7	2.9	2.0	1.6	2.6	1.8
Electrical Wires and Cables	2.2	3.0	2.4	1.8	3.3	2.3
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	1.5	2.6	1.9	1.3	2.4	1.7
Wireless Apparatus	2.9	3.7	3.3	2.1	4.2	3.1
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	2.9	3.9	3.4	1.7	3.0	2.4
Batteries and Accumulators	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.9	5.9	3.6
Other Electrical Goods	2.6	3.4	2.9	2.1	3.5	2.7
Vehicles	1.9	2.8	2.0	1.6	2.6	1.7
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc.	2.3	2.8	2.4	1.6	2.6	1.8
Motor Repairs and Garages	1.8	2.8	1.9	1.8	2.7	2.0
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	1.7	2.4	1.8	1.3	2.0	1.4
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle Accessories	2.4	3.3	2.6	1.8	3.2	2.2
Locomotive Manufacture	0.8	1.9	0.9	1.1	2.1	1.1
Railway Carriages and Wagons	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.2
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	2.7	1.9	2.4	3.8	2.5	3.3
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.4	3.6	2.8
Tools and Cutlery	1.9	3.0	2.4	2.3	3.5	2.8
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc.	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.4	3.0	2.7
Iron and Steel Forgings	1.8	2.5	1.9	1.8	3.3	1.9
Wire and Wire Manufactures	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	3.2	2.4
Hollow-ware	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.3	3.7	3.1
Brass Manufactures	2.7	3.2	2.9	2.3	3.5	2.7
Other Metal Industries	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.6	3.9	3.1
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	1.9	2.4	2.1	1.8	3.4	2.4
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	1.9	2.5	2.1	1.7	3.3	2.3
Watches and Clocks	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.4	2.4	1.9
Jewellery, Plate, etc.	1.5	2.3	1.9	2.1	4.1	3.1
Musical Instruments	2.8	4.0	3.0	2.1	3.6	2.4
Textiles	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.2	3.2	2.8
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.2
Cotton Weaving, etc.	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.7	2.5
Woolen and Worsted	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.6	3.8	3.3
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.4	2.2	1.6
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.6	2.4	2.0
Linen and Soft Hemp	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.6	3.3
Jute	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.3	5.2	4.4
Rope, Twine and Net	2.4	2.7	2.6	1.9	3.1	2.6
Hosiery	1.5	2.1	2.0	1.5	2.8	2.5
Lace	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7
Carpets	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.3	2.6	2.0
Narrow Fabrics	1.7	2.3	2.2	1.7	3.2	2.7
Made-up Textiles	2.7	3.8	3.5	2.6	4.3	3.8
Textile Finishing, etc.	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.8	2.2
Other Textile Industries	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.6	3.5	2.9
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.8	3.4	2.4
Leather Tanning and Dressing	1.9	2.8	2.1	1.6	2.7	1.8
Leather Goods	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.4	3.8	3.4
Fur	1.4	2.4	1.9	2.3	3.5	2.9
Clothing	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.1	3.1	2.8
Tailoring	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.3	3.0	2.9
Dressmaking	2.0	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.3	3.3
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	1.8	2.5	2.4	2.0	3.2	3.1
Hats, Caps and Millinery	1.8	2.4	2.2	1.5	2.2	2.0
Other Dress Industries	1.5	2.0	1.9	2.0	3.4	3.2
Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.8	2.4
Repair of Boots and Shoes	1.5	2.1	1.7	2.3	3.9	2.7
Food, Drink and Tobacco	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.6	7.1	4.6
Grain Milling	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.0	3.7	2.3
Bread and Flour Confectionery	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.3	6.5	4.5
Biscuits	2.7	2.4	2.5	3.0	8.7	6.9
Meat and Meat Products	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.0	5.6	4.1
Milk Products	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.6	4.1	3.0
Sugar and Glucose	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.4	4.4	2.8
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc.	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.9	8.0	6.2
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	1.9	3.6	3.0	3.6	11.3	8.8
Other Food Industries	2.2	3.1	2.6	2.5	8.1	4.7
Brewing and Malting	2.2	3.2	2.4	1.9	4.5	2.4
Wholesale Bottling	3.3	2.1	2.8	3.6	4.7	4.1
Other Drink Industries	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	4.6	3.5
Tobacco	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.8
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.3	4.0	2.7
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	2.5	3.6	2.6	2.4	4.2	2.6
Furniture and Upholstery	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.0	3.6	2.4
Shop and Office Fitting	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.8	2.8
Wooden Containers and Baskets	2.9	3.3	3.0	3.4	6.5	4.1
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.5	3.8	2.9
Paper and Printing	1.4	2.3	1.7	1.3	3.4	2.0
Paper and Board	1.4	2.2	1.6	1.2	2.2	1.4
Wallpaper	2.2	2.5	2.3	1.8	3.3	2.2
Cardboard Boxes, etc.	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.1	4.3	3.5
Other Manufactures of Paper	2.2	2.0	2.7	2.1	3.8	3.1
Printing of Newspapers, etc.	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.9	2.0	1.1
Other Printing, etc.	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.4	3.5	2.2
Other Manufacturing Industries	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	5.7	3.8
Rubber	2.5	3.4	2.8	2.2	3.7	2.7
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.6	2.0
Brushes and Brooms	2.0	2.8	2.4	2.9	4.7	3.9
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	1.4	1.6	1.5	3.4	10.7	8.2
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	5.1	4.2
Production of Cinematograph Films	2.8	2.1	2.7	3.6	3.5	3.6
Other Manufacturing Industries	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.9	5.9	4.4
All the above Industries	2.0	2.6	2.2	1.9	3.8	2.5

* The figures for November, which appeared in the February issue of this GAZETTE, related to a four-week period.

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in January

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in January have been compiled by the Ministry of Fuel and Power from information provided by the National Coal Board.

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 29th January 1955, compared with 704,900 for the five weeks ended 1st January, 1955, and 707,400 for the four weeks ended 30th January, 1954. The total numbers who were effectively employed* were 637,900 in January, 1955, 637,800 in December, 1954, and 638,800 in January, 1954; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Divisions in January, 1955, together with the increase or decrease in each case compared with December, 1954, and January, 1954. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where necessary.

Average Numbers of Wage-earners on Colliery Books—Analysis by Divisions

Division†	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 29th January, 1955	Increase (+) or decrease (–) compared with the average for	
		5 weeks ended 1st January, 1955	4 weeks ended 30th January, 1954
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland)	47,000	+ 200	– 500
Durham	102,100	+ 300	– 600
North Eastern	140,400	+ 300	– 300
North Western	59,300	+ 600	+ 100
East Midlands	101,800	+ 700	+ 1,400
West Midlands	58,300	+ 200	+ 500
South Western	108,600	+ 200	– 500
South Eastern	6,600	—	+ 100
England and Wales	624,100	+ 2,500	+ 200
Scotland	83,600	+ 300	+ 100
Great Britain	707,700	+ 2,800	+ 300

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of January, about 7,650 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,540; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 3,110. During the five weeks of December there was a net increase of 1,080.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.89 in January, 1955, 4.64 in December, 1954, and 5.06 in January, 1954. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.37, 5.08 (revised figure) and 5.47.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in January, 1955, and in December, 1954, and January, 1954. Separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given) and (b) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures represent the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances.

Absence Percentage (five-day week)

	January, 1955	December, 1954	January, 1954
Coal-face Workers:			
Voluntary	5.01	6.07	4.92
Involuntary	9.31	8.83	9.52
All workers:			
Voluntary	4.02	4.58	3.86
Involuntary	8.97	8.19	8.84

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.27 tons in January, compared with 3.25 tons in the previous month and 3.24 tons in January, 1954.

* Excluding wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal Board. These number approximately 5,400.
† "No change" is indicated by three dots.
‡ The divisions shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.

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Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in February was 119, compared with 108 (revised figure) in the previous month and 114 in February, 1954. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 46 fatal accidents were reported in February, compared with 34 in the previous month and 9 in February, 1954. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for February, 1955.

Mines and Quarries*	Factories—continued
Under Coal Mines Act : Underground .. 37 Surface .. 3	Electrical Stations .. 2 Other Industries
Metalliferous Mines .. 1	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937
Quarries .. 2	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships .. 3 Building Operations .. 18 Works of Engineering Construction Warehouses .. 1
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES .. 43	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT .. 56
Factories	Railway Service
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot- tery and Glass .. 3 Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. Metal Extracting and Refining .. 1 Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) .. 3 Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. .. 7 Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Air- craft Manufacture .. 2 Shipbuilding .. 2 Other Metal Trades .. 1 Cotton .. 1 Wool, Worsted, Shoddy .. Other Textile Manufacture .. Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing Tanning, Currying, etc. .. Food and Drink .. 2 General Woodwork and Furniture .. 1 Paper, Printing, etc. .. 2 Rubber Trades Gas Works .. 1	Brakemen, Goods Guards Engine Drivers, Motor- men .. 1 Firemen .. 1 Guards (Passenger) .. Labourers .. 1 Mechanics Permanent Way Men .. 11 Porters Shunters .. 3 Other Grades .. 3 Contractors' Servants .. TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE .. 20
	Seamen
	Trading Vessels .. 6 Fishing Vessels .. 40 TOTAL, SEAMEN .. 46
	Total (including Seamen) .. 165

Industrial Diseases

The number of cases in the United Kingdom reported during February under the Factories Act, 1937, or the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, are shown below.

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Operatives engaged in : Shipbreaking .. 1 Electric Accumulator Works .. 2 Other contact with Molten Lead .. 1 Other Industries .. 2	Pitch and Tar .. 17 Mineral Oil .. 1 TOTAL .. 18
TOTAL .. 6	Chromic Ulceration
Other Poisoning	Manuf. of Bichromates .. 13 Chromium Plating .. 11 Dyeing and Finishing .. Other Industries .. 3
Aniline Poisoning .. 3 Compressed Air Illness .. TOTAL .. 3	TOTAL .. 27
Anthrax	Total, Cases .. 54
Wool Hides and Skins Other Industries	II. Deaths
TOTAL .. Nil	Nil

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics of training at Industrial Rehabilitation Units given below relate to the four weeks ended 7th February.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period ..	835	136	971
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period ..	1,276	207	1,483
Persons who completed courses during period ..	566	89	655

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 26th February, 1955.

Work of Appointments Services

The particulars given below relate to the work of the Appointments Services of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Technical and Scientific Register

The Technical and Scientific Register operates centrally on a national basis from Almack House, 26-28 King Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1 (Telephone number, Trafalgar 7020), but it also has a representative at the Scottish Appointments Office, 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Telephone number, Glasgow Douglas 7161).

The Register, which is assisted by Advisory Committees composed of members of the professions concerned, provides a placing and advisory service for physicists, mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists), metallurgists, agriculturists, biologists and other scientists, professional engineers, architects, surveyors, town planners, estate agents and valuers. The qualification for enrolment is in general a university degree or membership of the appropriate professional institution. A register of vacancies is maintained, which includes a wide range of overseas vacancies.

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 14th February was 3,744* ; this figure included 2,807 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 937 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 11th January and 14th February (5 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 11th January	4,484
" notified during period	736
" filled during period	180
" cancelled or withdrawn	472
" unfilled at 14th February	4,568

Appointments Register

The Appointments Register is concerned with the placing of other professional workers and persons with administrative, managerial or senior executive experience or qualifications. The registers are maintained at three offices : the London Appointments Office, which serves the South of England and the Midlands and South Wales ; the Northern Appointments Office in Manchester, which serves the North of England broadly as far as the southern borders of Yorkshire and Cheshire, and North Wales ; and the Scottish Appointments Office in Glasgow, which covers the whole of Scotland.

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 14th February was 13,718†, consisting of 12,464 men and 1,254 women. The registrants included 5,269 men and 589 women who were wholly unemployed. The remaining 7,195 men and 665 women were, at the time of their registration, in employment but requiring other posts ; in the majority of cases the employment was of a temporary nature or was unsuitable having regard to their qualifications and experience or the personal circumstances of the registrant.

The following Table shows the numbers† of registrations at each of the Offices :—

Appointments Office	Wholly Unemployed		In Employment		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
London	3,983	431	4,399	481	9,294
Northern	825	88	1,993	94	3,000
Scottish	461	70	803	90	1,424
Total	5,269	589	7,195	665	13,718

During the period 11th January to 14th February, 1955, there were new registrations by 1,459 men and 225 women, and in the same period the registrations of 1,786 men and 252 women were withdrawn.

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives), notified, filled, etc., between 11th January and 14th February.

Vacancies outstanding at 11th January	2,306	210
" notified during period	966	123
" cancelled or withdrawn during period	582	55
" filled during period	281	36
" unfilled at 14th February	2,409	242

The total numbers of vacancies filled during the period 10th August, 1954, to 14th February, 1955, were 1,380 for men and 214 for women, and included 30 filled by registered disabled men and 39 filled by registered disabled women.

* This figure includes 409 registrants who were also registered at Appointments Offices and 116 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment Exchanges.

† These figures include 1,721 persons who were also registered at Employment Exchanges for the purpose of claiming unemployment benefit, but exclude 87 persons registered for overseas employment only. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also included.

‡ This column includes vacancies for which employers were willing to accept either men or women.

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

Contents of this Section

	Page		Page
Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour	105	U.K. Index of Retail Prices	113
Index of Rates of Wages	111	Retail Prices Overseas	113
Industrial Disputes	112		

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in February

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics*, the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during February resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £392,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,937,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in building and civil engineering contracting, railway workshops, laundries, agriculture in Scotland, and goods transport by road. Others receiving increases included workers in the rubber manufacturing industry, bus drivers, conductors and maintenance staff employed by the London Transport Executive, workers in the retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades in England and Wales and the retail food trades in Scotland, and roadmen employed by County Councils in England and Wales.

In building and civil engineering contracting sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices gave an increase of ½d. an hour to adult workers. In railway workshops there were increases, payable retrospectively from January, of 10s., 11s. 6d. or 13s. a week for men, according to occupation. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for laundry workers were increased by 1½d. an hour for men and women. The minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act for general workers employed in agriculture in Scotland were increased by 8s. a week for men 20 years and over, and by 5s. 6d. for women 21 and over. By an agreement of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Road Haulage Industry there was an increase of 10s. a week for adult workers employed in goods transport by road.

In the rubber manufacturing industry there were increases in the basic time rates of 2d. an hour for men and of 1½d. for women. For trolleybus, bus and coach drivers and conductors employed by the London Transport Executive there were increases of 9s. 6d. a week for workers with less than 2 years' service, and of 13s. 6d. for those with 2 years' service or more ; for the maintenance staff in garages and depots there was an increase of 7s. 4d. a week. The statutory minimum rates fixed for shop assistants employed in the retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades in England and Wales were increased by 5s. a week for male workers 21 years or over, and by 4s. for female workers 21 or over. In the retail food trades in Scotland the statutory minimum rates for shop assistants were increased by 6s. a week for male workers 21 years or over, and by 5s. for female workers 21 or over. Roadmen employed by the majority of County Councils in England and Wales received an increase of 5s. a week.

Of the total increase of £392,000, about £111,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their

representatives ; about £106,000 resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices ; about £91,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement ; and most of the remainder resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts or the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act.

Changes in January-February, 1955

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during January and February, 1955, and the aggregate amounts of such increases. There were no decreases in wage rates during this period.

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Increases†	Estimated Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	759,500	£ 239,300
Mining and Quarrying	11,500	1,600
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	23,000	4,700
Chemicals and Allied Trades	60,000	25,200
Metal Manufacture	166,000	4,200
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	500	200
Vehicles	109,000	59,900
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	33,000	10,900
Textiles	82,000	16,900
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	12,000	3,200
Clothing	26,500	6,600
Food, Drink and Tobacco	55,000	11,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	12,000	3,400
Paper and Printing	217,000	40,000
Other Manufacturing Industries	68,500	23,400
Building and Contracting	1,157,500	107,400
Gas, Electricity and Water	119,000	69,500
Transport and Communication	566,000	238,000
Distributive Trades	937,500	222,100
Public Administration	59,000	15,700
Miscellaneous Services	221,000	59,900
Total	4,695,500	1,163,100

In the corresponding months of 1954 there was a net increase of £643,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 2,715,000 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

There was an adjustment in the weekly working hours of stockmen, stockwomen, poultrywomen and dairymaids employed in agriculture in Scotland.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY

(NOTE.—The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the volume "TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, 1ST APRIL, 1954," on which details for that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Agriculture	Scotland (2-3) (209)	14 Feb.	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as shepherds	Increases of 9s. a week in minimum rates for men 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : men 20 years and over 138s. a week, youths and boys 58s. 9d. at 15, rising to 117s. 6d. at 19 and under 20.‡
			Male workers employed wholly or mainly as grieves or stewards, stockmen, horse-men or tractor-men	Increases of 8s. 9d. a week in minimum rates for men 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : men 20 years and over 135s. a week, youths and boys 57s. 9d. at 15, rising to 115s. 3d. at 19 and under 20.‡
			Female workers employed wholly or mainly as stockwomen, horsewomen, tractorwomen, poultrywomen, or dairymaids	Increases of 6s. a week in minimum rates for women 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : women 21 years and over 104s. 3d. a week, girls 57s. 9d. at 15, rising to 94s. at 18 and under 21.‡
			Other whole time workers employed by the week or longer :—	
			Males	Increases of 8s. a week in minimum rates for men 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : men 20 years and over 124s. a week, youths and boys 53s. 3d. at 15, rising to 105s. 3d. at 19 and under 20.‡
			Females	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week in minimum rates for women 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : women 21 years and over 93s. 6d. a week, girls 53s. 3d. at 15, rising to 85s. 6d. at 18 and under 21.‡
			Male and female workers employed by the day or hour, or as part-time workers	Increases of 1½d. an hour for male workers 20 years and over and for female workers 18 and over, of 2d. for male workers 19 and under 20, and of 1d. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : male workers 1s. 2½d. an hour at 15, rising to 2s. 8½d. at 20 and over ; female workers 1s. 2½d. at 15, rising to 2s. 1d. at 21 and over.‡

* 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 clerical workers, for whom the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. The estimates of the effect 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.

† Workpeople who received two or more increases of wages during the period are counted only once in this column.

‡ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act. See pages 90 and 116 of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during February—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mining and Quarrying	Cumberland (7)	21 Feb.	Iron-ore miners	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1d. a shift (7s. 1d. to 7s. 2d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (3s. 6½d. to 3s. 7d.) for boys under 18.†
	West Cumberland (8)	do.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1d. a shift (7s. 2d. to 7s. 3d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (3s. 7d. to 3s. 7½d.) for boys.‡
	Devon and Cornwall (10)	7 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the granite industry	Increase of ½d. an hour. Rates after change: masons, smiths and fitters 3s. 9½d. an hour, carborundum sawyers 3s. 7½d., polishers 3s. 6½d., power crane drivers 3s. 5½d., quarrymen and frame sawyers 3s. 4½d.
	Yorkshire (10)	Beginning of first full pay week commencing after 7 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the freestone and sandstone quarrying industry	Increases of ½d. an hour for craftsmen, ordinary machinemen and kerb machinemen, and of proportional amounts for labourers and young learners. Rates after change: craftsmen—Zone A, grade 1 3s. 7d. an hour, grade 2 3s. 5½d., grade 3 3s. 4d., Zone B 3s. 5½d., 3s. 4d., 3s. 2½d., labourers—Zone A 2s. 11½d., Zone B 2s. 10½d., ordinary machinemen in Zones A and B 3s. 7d., kerb machinemen 3s. 6d.; young learners—Zone A 10½d. at 15 years, rising to 3s. 1½d. at 20, Zone B 10½d. to 3s. 0½d.
	Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland and Durham (10)	7 Feb.	Freestone quarry workers	Increase of ½d. an hour. Rates after change: stone planing machinemen—grade A districts 3s. 9d. an hour, grade A1 3s. 8½d., grade A3 3s. 7½d., quarrymen and grindstone turners—3s. 8½d., 3s. 8d., 3s. 7d., carborundum sawyers—3s. 6½d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 5d., crane men—3s. 5½d., 3s. 5d., 3s. 4d., labourers—2s. 11½d., 2s. 11½d., 2s. 10½d.
	Portland (8)	7 Feb.	Craftsmen and labourers employed in limestone masonry works	Increase of ½d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen 3s. 9½d. an hour, labourers 3s. 4d.
	do. (8)	do.	Workpeople employed in limestone quarries	Increase of ½d. an hour. Rates after change: dayworkers (working individually) 3s. 8½d. an hour, dayworkers (working collectively in piecework quarry) 3s. 9½d., pieceworkers' minimum rate 3s. 9½d., other dayworkers and labourers 3s. 3½d.
Building Brick and Allied Industries	England and Wales (certain districts)§ (14)	Beginning of first full pay period following 5 Feb.	Certain workpeople employed in making building and engineering bricks (other than glazed bricks), hollow clay blocks, roofing and flooring tiles (unglazed), chimney pots and finials	Increases in differentials of amounts ranging from ½d. to 1½d. an hour. Minimum hourly differentials after change: shale hole and clay hole men—fillers and fillers from shale heaps 2½d., getters 2½d., shot firers 3½d.; wheelers (only) 1½d., panmen, millfeeders 1½d., wheelers and drawers 2d., wheelers and setters 2½d., setters (only) 3½d., dumper drivers 2d. (differential unchanged), drivers of mechanical excavators and diggers 6d.; kilnburners and boilerfiremen employed on continuous shift work 2½d. (making 26s. 8d. a shift of 8 hours, inclusive of differential and shift allowance).
	Southern Counties (16-17)	Beginning of first full pay period following 27 Feb.	Workpeople employed in making building and engineering bricks (other than glazed, stock, Fletton, sand-lime and cement bricks), roofing and flooring tiles (unglazed), terra-cotta (unglazed), agricultural drain pipes (unglazed), chimney pots and finials	Increases in differentials of amounts ranging from ½d. to 2d. an hour. Minimum hourly differentials after change: loco and truck drivers 1d., hand moulders—specials 4½d., square bricks 3½d., tiles (specials) 3½d., tiles (plain) 3d.; kilnworkers—wheelers 1½d., wheelers and setters, wheelers and drawers and setters and drawers 3d., panmen 1½d.; road transport drivers 2½d., 3½d., 4d., 5½d., according to carrying capacity of vehicle (differentials unchanged); hand getters and fillers 1½d.; operators of mechanical shovels, dragline and ladder excavators and diggers—capacity up to and including ½ cubic yard and all multi-bucket excavators 3d., capacity over ½ cubic yard and up to 1 cubic yard 4d., capacity over 1 cubic yard 6d.; kilnburners and boilerfiremen 2½d. (kilnburners and boilerfiremen employed on continuous shift work—8 hour shifts 26s. 8d. a shift, 10½ hour shifts 35s., inclusive of differential and shift allowance); dumper drivers 2d. (differential unchanged), all other operatives engaged on recognised piecework and/or payment-by-result earnings 1d. (differential unchanged).
Glass Processing	Great Britain (28)	Beginning of first full pay week in Feb.	Workpeople employed in processing plate and sheet glass	Increases* of 1d. an hour for men 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, women and girls.
	do.	Beginning of second full pay week in Feb.	do.	Further increases of 3d., 2d. or 1d. an hour, according to occupation, for men 20 years and over and of proportional amounts for apprentices, women and girls. Rates after change, inclusive of bonus, include: brilliant cutters, writers, stainers, gilders, embossers, sand-blasters and kiln firers, London area (within a 25-mile radius from Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 4s. 5d. an hour, Provincial area 4s. 3d., bevellers, silverers, siders, cutters, leaded light makers, specialist fixers, foil and glue paper cutters, silk screen operatives first grade (complete process) and colour sprayers 4s. 1d., 3s. 11d. (lead light workers, Scotland 4s. 3d.), silk screen operatives second grade (operating screen and roller process) 3s. 10d., 3s. 8d., embossers' assistants and sand-blasters' assistants 3s. 9d., 3s. 7d., silverers', assistants other than cleaners-up 3s. 8d., 3s. 6d., leaded light cementers and packers 3s. 7d., 3s. 5d., general labourers, loaders, sand-washers and cleaners-up—London 3s. 6d., Provincial (including Liverpool area) 3s. 4d., women 20 years and over 2s. 10½d., 2s. 9d.
Monumental Masonry	England and Wales	7 Feb.	Craftsmen and labourers	Increase of ½d. an hour. Rates after change: fully competent masons engaged for and able to undertake all classes of lettering and monumental work—London and Merseyside 4s. 2d. an hour, elsewhere 4s. 0½d., other craftsmen 3s. 11d., 3s. 9½d., skilled monumental labourers 3s. 9d., 3s. 7½d., ordinary labourers 3s. 6d., 3s. 4d.
Chemicals Manufacture	Great Britain (certain firms)¶ (35)	3 Jan.	Workpeople, other than engineering and building tradesmen, coopers, wheelwrights and wagon repairers, employed in the heavy chemical industry	Increases of 2½d. an hour in basic time rates for male workers 21 years and over, of 1½d. for those 18 and under 21 and for female workers 18 and over, and of 1½d. for younger workers; existing piecework prices increased by 6-8 per cent. for male and female workers 21 years and over, with appropriate additions for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for dayworkers: male labourers 21 years and over 3s. 3½d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 6½d. at 15, rising to 2s. 7½d. at 20; women 21 and over (employed on women's work) 2s. 3½d., girls 1s. 6½d. at 15, rising to 2s. 2½d. at 20.
Match Manufacture	Great Britain (37)	27 Jan.¶	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in minimum rates for male workers 21 and over in the London area and of 1½d. for those in other districts, of 3d. or 2½d. for male workers 20 and under 21, of 1½d. or 1d. for female workers 18 and over; and of proportional amounts for younger male and female workers. Minimum rates after change: men 20 years and over**—London (within 15-miles radius of Charing Cross) 3s. 2d. an hour, other districts 3s. 1d., youths and boys 1s. 7d. and 1s. 6d. at 15, rising to 2s. 9d. and 2s. 8d. at 19 and under 20; women 18 and over 2s. 2½d. and 2s. 1½d., girls 1s. 5d. and 1s. 4d. at 15, rising to 1s. 11½d. and 1s. 10½d. at 17 and under 18.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (41)	27 Feb.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1-3d. a shift (12s. 2-9d. to 12s. 4-2d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0-975d. (9s. 2-175d. to 9s. 3-15d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (6s. 1-45d. to 6s. 2-1d.) for those under 18.
	West of Scotland. (41)	Pay period beginning 28 Feb.	Workpeople, other than 6-shift workers, employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills 6-shift workers	Cost-of-living net additions to wages increased†† by 1-4d. a shift (to 6s. 5d.) for men, by 1-05d. (to 4s. 9-75d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-7d. (to 3s. 2-5d.) for boys under 18. The existing cost-of-living payment increased* by 0-19d. an hour for men, by 0-14d. for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-09d. for boys under 18.

* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
 † Wages are subject to further ad hoc additions of 3s. 1d. a shift for men, and of 1s. 6½d. a shift for youths and boys.
 ‡ Wages are subject to a war bonus of 6s. 8d. a shift for men and youths 18 and over, and of 3s. 4d. for boys.
 § The districts affected are the Northern, North Eastern and North Western Counties of England, North and East Midlands, North Staffordshire (Stoke-on-Trent), part of South Western Counties and North and South Wales.
 ¶ These increases applied to workpeople employed by firms which are constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., including lime works at Buxton and Colwyn Bay.
 ** These increases were agreed in February with retrospective effect to the date shown.
 †† Previously the adult male rate was paid at the age of 21.
 ††† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. The cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangement has been revised by merging part of the flat-rate addition into base rates; the addition is now proportionate to the number of points by which the official index figure exceeds 91 points (previously 37).

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during February—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Railway Workshops	Great Britain (excluding Great Central Section of the former L.N.E.R.) (50) (51)	10 Jan.*	Adult male workers	Increases of 10s., 11s. 6d. or 13s. a week, according to occupation. Rates after change include: craft grades, London (within a radius of 10 miles from Charing Cross) 157s. 6d. to 173s. 2s. a week, according to occupation, other districts 154s. 6d. to 170s.; other grades, group 1 occupations, London 153s., other districts 150s., group 2 149s. 6d., 146s. 6d., group 3 145s. 6d., 142s. 6d., group 4 143s. 6d., 140s. 6d., group 5 141s., 138s., group 6 137s. 6d., 134s. 6d., clothier, boiler (steel sheet) 149s. 6d., 146s. 6d.
Metallic Bedstead Manufacture	Birmingham and district† (60)	First pay day in Feb.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases‡ in flat-rate bonus of ½d. an hour for men 21 years and over, of ¼d. for youths 18 and under 21 years and for female workers, and of 1s. a week for boys. Minimum daywork rates after change, inclusive of flat-rate bonus, include: men—stock fitters (1st class) 3s. 9½d. an hour, stock fitters (2nd class), frame setters, polishers, brass bedstead makers (1st class), blacksmiths 3s. 6½d., casters 3s. 4½d., chippers, black and brass compo men, packers (skilled) 3s. 4½d., cupola men (1st class) 3s. 3½d., cupola men (backmen) 3s. 0½d., cutters-off and filers, benders, drillers and angle preparers, warehousemen (fitters-up) 3s. 3½d., grinders 3s. 2½d., welders 3s. 3½d., labourers 3s. 0½d.; women skilled workers—painters and wrappers 1s. 8½d., lacquerers and colour painters 1s. 9½d., sprayers 1s. 10½d., transferers 1s. 10½d.; semi-skilled over 18 years—after 6 months' experience 1s. 6½d., after 12 months' experience 1s. 7½d.
Rayon Yarn Production	Great Britain (79)	First pay day following 12 Jan.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases of 2d. or 1½d. an hour for men 21 years and over, of 1½d. or 1d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years and over, certain establishments 3s. an hour, other establishments 2s. 11½d., women 18 and over 2s. 1½d., 2s. 1d.
Flax Processing	Great Britain	Beginning of pay week containing 24 Jan.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases of 7s. a week in standard minimum rates for male workers 21 years and over, of 5s. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; allowance of 2d. an hour introduced for greasing work. Rates after change: male general labourers 70s. a week at under 17, rising to 127s. at 21 and over, weighbridge attendants and stokers (hot water plant) 131s., fibre dressers, tractor drivers and drivers of self-propelled machines 133s., hand scutchers, storemen and stokers (steam plant) 135s., storekeepers and lorry drivers 139s., leading hands 4s. or 8s. a week above the highest rate paid in group led, subject to abatement on account of age, overlookers 8s. to 28s. above the highest rate paid in group led (excluding leading hands), subject to abatement on account of age; female general labourers 65s. at under 17, rising to 96s. at 18 and over, fibre dressers 102s., storewomen 104s., leading hands and overlookers the same plussages as for men.
Flax Spinning	Northern Ireland. (85)	22 Dec., 1954§	Adult male workers	Increase of 7s. a week for all adult male workers at present receiving 105s. a week or less.
Flax Weaving	do.	31 Jan.	Certain workpeople	Increases of 5s. a week (105s. to 110s.) for adult male "odd" workers, of 3s. 4d. (71s. 2d. to 74s. 6d.) for adult female "odd" workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles; increases of 4 per cent. on piece rate scales (excluding automatic looms), and of 1s. 3d. (18s. 9d. to 20s.) on pieceworkers' time rate allowance.
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Manufacture	Great Britain (92) (210)	2 Feb.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases of 7s. a week (or 1-87d. an hour) in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over, of 4s. (or 1-06d.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increase of 4s. (or 1-06d.) in piecework basis time rate for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years or over 120s. a week (2s. 8d. an hour), youths and boys 40s. (10-9d.) at under 16, rising to 99s. 6d. (2s. 2-53d.) at 20; women 18 years or over except late entrants 79s. (1s. 9-06d.), girls 38s. (10-36d.) at under 16, rising to 60s. 6d. (1s. 4-13d.) at 17, late entrants 51s. 6d. (1s. 1-73d.) during first three months of service, rising to 67s. 6d. (1s. 6d.) during the fourth three months; piecework basis time rate for female workers of all ages 85s. (1s. 10-66d.)
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	North West Region (90)	7 Feb.	Building trade craftsmen employed in textile finishing establishments	Increase of ½d. an hour (3s. 9d. to 3s. 9½d.).
Brewing	Northumberland and Durham (120)	Week commencing 1 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 7s. 4d. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 4s. 7d. for women 20 years and over in bottling stores, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—inside workers 139s. 4d. a week, motor drivers, less than 30 cwt. carrying capacity 139s. 4d., 30 to 40 cwt. 142s. 4d., 40 to 70 cwt. 146s. 4d., over 70 cwt. 150s. 4d. (1s. a day extra when driving a vehicle with trailer attached), two-horse drivers 145s. 4d., one-horse drivers 140s. 4d., mates 140s. 4d.; female workers 20 years and over in bottling stores 93s. 6d.
Sawmilling	Manchester and district (125)	7 Feb.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of ½d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women 19 years and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, young male labourers and girls; increase of 2s. a week for lorry drivers, statutory attendants and mates employed on "C" licensed vehicles. Rates after change include: wood-cutting machinists 3s. 9½d. an hour, power-driven crane drivers 3s. 6d., slingers (regularly employed as such) 3s. 4½d., timber yard labourers 3s. 4d., female labourers 19 years and over 2s. 4½d.; lorry drivers 158s. to 175s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, statutory attendants and mates 18 and over 161s. 6d.
Sign Production and Display	Great Britain	First complete pay week in Feb.	Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc.	Increases‡ of 1d. an hour in cost-of-living bonus for craftsmen and auxiliary workers, and of proportional amounts for juniors and apprentices. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: production artists¶, London area (within a 15-miles radius from Charing Cross) 4s. 3½d. an hour, Provincials 4s. 2d., writers other than poster writers¶ 4s. 2d., 4s. 0½d., poster writers¶ 4s. 0½d., 3s. 11d., screen process printers grade I 3s. 11d., 3s. 9½d., grade II 3s. 9d., 3s. 7½d., auxiliary workers 3s. 5½d., 3s. 4d.
Coopering	Great Britain and Belfast (129)	First pay day following 14 Feb.	Dayworkers	Increases** of 1d. an hour in national minimum daywork rate for men, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for journeymen: London 3s. 10d. an hour, elsewhere 3s. 9d.
Rubber Manufacture	Great Britain (144)	Beginning of first full pay period falling on or after 6 Feb.	Timeworkers	Increases in basic time rates of 2d. an hour for men 21 years and over, of 1½d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Basic rates after change include: men 21 years and over—grade A unskilled workers 2s. 11½d. an hour, grade B semi-skilled 3s. 1d., grade C skilled 3s. 2½d., grade D work calling for special skill or responsibility, including working chargehands 3s. 4d.; women 21 and over—2s. 2d., 2s. 2½d., 2s. 3d., 2s. 3½d.††
			Workers on systems of payment by results	Piecework prices or bonus schemes to yield to a worker of average ability not less than the following amounts: men grade A 42d. an hour, grade B 44d., grade C 46d., grade D 48d.; women 21 and over 30-5d., 31-25d., 31-875d., 32-5d.†††

* These increases were agreed in February and had retrospective effect to the date shown.
 † Including Smethwick, Brierley Hill, Dudley, Wednesbury, Sowerby Bridge and Keighley.
 ‡ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
 § This increase was the result of a National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) award, dated 16th February, with retrospective effect to the date shown.
 ¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 75 of the February issue of this GAZETTE.
 ** Artists and writers receive a credit of 1s. 6d. a week as brush allowance.
 †† The bonus of 3d. an hour, hitherto paid to dayworkers, has been merged into the wages schedule, and the sliding scale has been revised. An interim index range of 142 to 146 points is now related to a minimum hourly daywork rate of 3s. 9d. an hour and a piecework percentage of 95 per cent. Variations above an index figure of 146 are to be on the basis of 1d. an hour for 4 points and piecework movements of 4 per cent. Changes in the index below 142 are to remain, as hitherto, on the basis of 1d. an hour for 8 points with a piecework variation of 5 per cent.
 ††† Piecework rates to be calculated by adding at least 50 per cent. to existing basic piecework prices before the addition of the current piecework plussage.
 †††† These increases apply to workpeople covered by the agreement of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Rubber Manufacturing Industry.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during February—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Rubber Floor Laying	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay period falling on or after 6 Feb.	Skilled layers and labourers	Increase of 2d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: skilled layers 3s. 6½d. an hour, labourers 3s. 2d.
Linoleum and Felt Base Manufacture	South of England, Lancashire and Scotland	First full pay week following 29 Jan.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases of 2d. an hour in minimum time rates for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for female workers and juveniles. Minimum time rates after change include: men 20 or 21 years and over 129s. 9d. a week, women 18 and over—South of England 91s., Lancashire 89s. 9d., Scotland 92s.
	Great Britain	do.	Workpeople employed as print block, roller and stamp cutters	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week for skilled craftsmen and semi-skilled workers, and of 1s. to 6s. 3d., according to age, for apprentices. Rates after change: skilled craftsmen 169s. 3d. a week, semi-skilled workers 133s., apprentices 68s. at 16, rising to 125s. 6d. at 20.
Button Manufacture	Great Britain (209)	16 Feb.	Timeworkers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for men 21 years or over and for women 18 or over, of 1d., 1½d., 1¾d. or 2d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 1d., 1½d. or 1¾d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years or over 2s. 8d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 3d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 4d. at 20 and under 21; women 18 and over 1s. 10½d., girls 1s. 2d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 6½d. at 17 and under 18.*
			Pieceworkers	Increase of 2d. an hour for male and female pieceworkers. Piecework basis time rates after change: male workers 3s. 1½d. an hour, female workers 2s.*
Building	England and Wales (146-147)	7 Feb.	Building operatives	Increases of ¼d. an hour in standard rates for craftsmen, labourers and women operatives, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: men—inner London (within a 12-miles radius from Charing Cross) and Liverpool (special district), craftsmen 3s. 11d. an hour, labourers 3s. 5½d., outer London (between 12 and 15 miles from Charing Cross) 3s. 10½d., 3s. 5d., grade A districts 3s. 9½d., 3s. 4d., grade A1 3s. 9d., 3s. 3½d., grade A2 3s. 8½d., 3s. 3d., grade A3 3s. 8d., 3s. 2½d.; women—on craft processes 2s. 11d., on other work 2s. 7d.
			Watchmen	Increase of 3d. a shift. Rates after change: London and Liverpool 21s. 3d. a shift (day or night), Provinces 20s.
	Scotland (146-147)	do.	Building operatives	Increases of ¼d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women operatives, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: men—craftsmen 3s. 9½d. an hour, labourers 3s. 4d.; women employed on craft processes 3s. 4d., on labouring 3s. 0½d.
	London (147)	do.	Road haulage workers	Increase of 2s. a week for workers employed on "C" licensed vehicles. Rates after change: motor drivers 161s. 6d. to 180s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, tractor drivers (steam and I.C.) 179s. 6d., mates and statutory attendants 18 years and over 166s. 6d., drivers of mechanical vehicles with trailers 6d. a day more.
	England and Wales (147)	do.	do.	Increase of 2s. a week for workers employed on "C" licensed vehicles. Rates after change: motor drivers grade 1 districts 158s. to 175s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, grade 2 districts 153s. 6d. to 170s. 6d., mates and statutory attendants 18 years and over 161s. 6d., 156s. 6d.
	Great Britain	do.	Firebrick bricklayers and labourers employed by refractory users (other than those in the employ of the Gas Council and Area Gas Boards)	Increases of ¼d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers.
Civil Engineering Contracting	Great Britain (148)	do.	Men, youths and boys (except watchmen)	Increases of ¼d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include: craftsmen—London super grade and Liverpool grade 3s. 11d. an hour, class I districts (remainder of England, Wales and Scotland) 3s. 9½d.; navvies or labourers—London super grade 3s. 5½d., class I districts (remainder of England, Wales and Scotland) 3s. 4d.
			Watchmen	Increase of 3d. a shift. Rates after change: London super grade 21s. 3d. a shift (day or night), class I districts 20s.
Building and Civil Engineering Contracting	Northern Ireland (150)	Beginning of pay period in week commencing 7 Feb.	Craftsmen and labourers employed in the building industry and similar classes employed in civil engineering construction	Increases of ¼d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change: craftsmen 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10½d. an hour, according to district, labourers 2s. 11½d. to 3s. 2½d.
Demolition Contracting	Great Britain (149)	7 Feb.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of ¼d. an hour for men and youths 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change for labourers: London district (within a 12-miles radius) and Liverpool (Mersey and district) 3s. 5½d. an hour, London district (12 to 15 miles radius) 3s. 5d., grade A districts 3s. 4d., grade A1 3s. 3½d., grade A2 3s. 3d., grade A3 3s. 2½d.†
Glazing	England and Wales	do.	Glaziers and wall liners	Increase of ¼d. an hour in standard rates of wages. Rates after change: London area (within 12 miles from Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 3s. 11d. an hour; South Eastern area (from 12 to 30 miles from Charing Cross) 3s. 10½d.; South Eastern area (from 30 to 45 miles from Charing Cross except Aldershot and Guildford), Manchester, Midlands, North Eastern, West of England, South Wales and Yorkshire areas, Portsmouth and Bournemouth 3s. 9½d.; Poole, Christchurch, Wimborne, Romsey, Winchester and Basingstoke 3s. 9d.; Andover, Isle-of-Wight, Aldershot and Guildford 3s. 8½d.
Mastic Asphalt Manufacture	Great Britain	do.	Workpeople, other than craftsmen and transport workers	Cost-of-living sliding scale introduced‡, and new basic rates adopted, as follows:—London (within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross) 3s. 6½d. an hour, Provinces 3s. 5d.; shift workers (those who work 2 or 3 shifts on rotation) receive 2d. an hour above the basic rate, and night workers (those who, though working at night, do not come under the category of shift workers) receive 4d. an hour above the basic rate.
Mastic Asphalt Laying	Great Britain (152)	do.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of ¼d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: charge-hands, London area and Merseyside 4s. 5d. an hour, Provincial area 4s. 3½d., spreaders 4s., 3s. 10½d., mixers 3s. 8½d., 3s. 7½d., potmen 3s. 7½d., 3s. 6½d., "classified labourers" 3s. 6d., 3s. 4½d.
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering	Great Britain (153)	do.	Craftsmen, adult mates and apprentices	Increases of ¼d. an hour for craftsmen, adult mates and apprentices 20 years and over, and of ¼d. for younger apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen—London (within 15-miles radius of Charing Cross) 3s. 11½d. an hour, all other districts 3s. 10½d.; adult mates—20 years and over 3s. 4½d., 3s. 3½d., 18 and under 20 3s. 1½d., 3s. 0½d.
Electricity Supply	Great Britain (157)	First full pay period following 1 Jan.	Workpeople in the building and civil engineering trades employed in electricity supply undertakings	Increases of 3d., 3½d. or 4d. an hour, according to occupation. Rates after change: craftsmen—London 4s. 5d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 1d., qualified whole-time benders and fixers of bars for reinforced concrete work and qualified whole-time tubular scaffolders 4s. 0½d., 3s. 8½d., labourers 3s. 7½d., 3s. 3½d.

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 115 of this GAZETTE.

† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

‡ The grading of districts is in accordance with that for the building industry.

§ The rates are to be reviewed in January of each year and any alteration is to take effect from the commencement of the first full pay week in the following February. The sliding scale provides for an increase or decrease of ¼d. an hour for each variation of 3 points in the average of the Index of Retail Prices figures published by the Ministry of Labour and National Service for the preceding 12 months. The rates quoted above are related to an average index figure of 142 up to but not including 145.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during February—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Road Passenger Transport Services	London (including outer London country omnibus zone) (162)	Pay-roll week commencing on 9 Feb.*	Workpeople employed by the London Transport Executive:— Trolleybus, bus and coach drivers and conductors	Increases of 9s. 6d. a week for workers with less than 2 years' service, and of 13s. 6d. for those with 2 years' service or more. Standard weekly rates after change: central buses and trolleybuses—drivers, starting rate 160s., rising to 172s. after 2 years, conductors 158s. to 168s.; country buses—drivers 151s. to 163s., conductors 148s. to 158s.; single deck coaches—drivers 160s. to 166s. 6d., conductors 148s. to 158s.; double deck service coaches—drivers and conductors receive central bus rates of pay.
Goods Transport by Road	Great Britain (164)	First full pay period following 13 Jan.†	Maintenance staff employed in garages and depots	Increase of 7s. 4d. a week for adult workers. Standard weekly rates after change include: central buses—assistant craftsmen 146s. 4d., general hands 137s. 10d.; trolleybuses—assistant craftsmen (group 1) 146s. 4d., (group 2) 142s. 4d., general hands (group 3) 137s. 10d.; country buses—assistant craftsmen 142s. 4d., general hands 133s. 10d.‡
			Maintenance craftsmen and apprentices employed by municipal tramway, trolleybus and omnibus undertakings	Increases of 3d. an hour for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen—group 1 4s. an hour, group 11 3s. 11d.
Road Passenger Transport Services	Great Britain (170)	do.	Drivers and mates of mechanically propelled vehicles, foremen, removal packers and porters employed in furniture warehousing and removing, statutory attendants and other road haulage workers	Increases of 10s. a week for adult workers, of 7s. 6d. for youths 18 and under 21, and of 5s. for boys under 18; additional rate for night work increased by 2d. an hour (6d. to 8d. an hour) for each hour or part of an hour worked between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m.§
			Bank staffs employed in the road haulage industry	Increase of 10s. a week for men 21 years and over. Rates after change: unskilled workers—porters, truckers and labourers, Metropolitan area 140s. a week, grade 1 areas 137s., grade 2 areas 133s.; semi-skilled workers—checkers engaged in the checking off, entering, checking away and storage of loads 143s., 139s., 135s.; fully skilled bank workers—men who have attained special knowledge and qualification in, and can accept responsibility for, accurate work in connection with the checking off, entering, checking away and storage of goods 146s., 141s., 137s.
			Operating staff employed by British Road Services	Revised schedules of rates of pay adopted, resulting in increases ranging generally from 7s. to 10s. a week for adult workers, with proportional increases for younger workers; night money to be at the rate of one-fifth the plain time rate of the worker concerned instead of 6d. an hour as hitherto. Standard rates after change for adult workers include: drivers of motor vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity, London 140s. a week, Provinces 135s., over 1 ton and up to and including 5 tons 145s., 139s., over 5 and up to and including 8 tons 150s., 144s., over 8 and up to and including 12 tons 153s., 148s., over 12 and up to and including 15 tons 158s., 153s., over 15 tons 162s., 157s.; drivers of mobile cranes (general haulage) of a lifting capacity up to 3 tons 151s., 146s., over 3 and up to 5 tons 157s., 152s., over 5 tons 162s., 157s.; abnormal indivisible loads over 16 and up to and including 20 tons 171s., 167s., over 20 and up to and including 25 tons 176s., 172s., over 25 and up to and including 45 tons 181s., 177s., over 45 tons 206s., 202s.; drivers of mobile cranes (heavy haulage) of a lifting capacity of 2½ to 3 tons 157s., 153s., over 3 and up to 5 tons 162s., 158s., over 5 and up to 10 tons 167s., 163s., over 10 tons 182s., 178s.; mates (general haulage) 137s., 134s.; mates (heavy haulage), London 139s. or 144s., according to carrying capacity of vehicles, Provinces 136s., 141s.; other heavy haulage workers—brakesmen or steersmen and leading hands 156s., 153s., general hands 144s., 141s., labourers 139s., 136s.; furniture warehousing and removal workers—porters 135s., 132s. 6d., packers 137s., 134s. 6d., drivers-in-charge, packers-in-charge 151s., 146s., depot foremen 160s., 157s.; overseers furniture removal—porters 138s., 135s. 6d., packers 144s., 141s. 6d., packers-in-charge 151s., 146s., general foremen 160s., 157s.; horse cartage—drivers (leading and pair-horse) and horsekeepers 142s., 140s., loaders at docks 140s., 136s., drivers (single horse) and stablemen 137s., 135s.; other workers in general haulage and parcels services—porters, labourers, warehousemen, statutory attendants and vanguards 137s., 134s., checker/loaders 144s., 139s., yard foremen, warehouse foremen and bank foremen (general haulage) 151s., 148s., bank foremen (parcels services) 158s., 155s.; heavy haulage—senior foremen 210s., 206s., foremen 199s., 195s., junior foremen 188s., 184s.; women drivers of motor vehicles to be paid the appropriate male adult or junior rate of pay.
Lighterage Industry	Port of London	14 Feb.	Lightermen and bargemen employed in the legal quay section	Flat-rate bonus increased by 15s. a week (10s. to 25s.), with pro rata increases for apprentices.
Inland Waterways	England and Wales, and Scotland (certain canals)	28 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the rough goods section and tugboatmen in the legal quay and seeking tug sections	Flat-rate bonus increased by 15s. a week (17s. to 32s.), with pro rata increases for apprentices.
			Maintenance workers, warehousemen and other shore staff working regular hours, and floating staff	Increase of 9s. 10d. a week. Basic rates after change for maintenance workers, warehousemen and other shore workers: London 138s. 10d. a week, Provinces 133s. 10d.¶
Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery Trades	Scotland	14 Feb.	Managers and managerses.	Statutory minimum remuneration fixed for a week of 46 hours as follows: managers, area 1 128s. a week where weekly trade is less than £50, to 145s. where weekly trade is £200, area 2 125s. to 142s., manageresses, area 1 96s. to 127s., area 2 93s. to 124s.; with the addition in each case of 1s. for each additional complete £10 of weekly trade above £200 up to £350 a week, and thereafter a further 1s. for every additional complete £20 of weekly trade. (Minimum rates are also fixed for temporary managers and manageresses.)¶
Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery Trades	Scotland	14 Feb.	All other workers (except transport workers and van salesmen)	Statutory minimum remuneration fixed for a week of 46 hours (44 hours in the case of a worker aged under 16 years) as follows: male workers, area 1 41s. a week at 15 years, rising to 120s. at 23 or over, area 2 39s. to 116s., female workers, area 1 36s. to 86s., area 2 34s. to 82s.¶
			Transport workers and van salesmen	Statutory minimum remuneration fixed for a week of 44 hours (48 hours in the case of van salesmen) as follows: drivers of vehicles with a carrying capacity of 1 ton or less, area 1 76s. 6d. a week at under 18 years, rising to 128s. at 21 or over, area 2 76s. 6d. to 124s., drivers, all ages, of vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 1 ton, area 1 128s., area 2 124s.; female van salesmen, all ages, on vehicles with a carrying capacity of 10 cwt. or less—area 1 100s., area 2 96s.; all other van salesmen, all ages—area 1 134s., area 2 130s.¶

* A lump sum payment was made to each worker in lieu of retrospective pay from 5th January.

† For maintenance staff an output bonus is in operation, whereby semi-skilled and unskilled workers receive 16 per cent. on bonus earning rates, which vary for adult workers from 1s. 5½d. an hour for general hands in country bus garages to 1s. 9d. an hour for assistant craftsmen in central bus and trolleybus garages and depots.

‡ These increases were agreed in February, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

§ These increases, which are additional to the statutory rates fixed under the Order of the Road Haulage Wages Council, were agreed by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Road Haulage Industry. They do not apply to workpeople employed by British Road Services.

¶ This increase was agreed by the National Joint Council for the Inland Waterway Industry; it did not apply to certain staff employed on the British Transport Commission's inland waterways who follow other industrial agreements, or to staff employed on former railway-owned canals who are covered by other agreements.

¶ These statutory minimum rates took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 75 of the February issue of this GAZETTE. A definition of the areas is contained in the Order.

Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN FEBRUARY

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in February, was 223. In addition, 15 stoppages which began before February were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved during February in these 238 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at nearly 48,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during February at the establishments concerned was about 156,000.

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of stoppages of work in February due to industrial disputes:—

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total		
Coal Mining ..	5	154	159	32,900	103,000
Engineering ..	—	6	6	1,300	9,000
Building and Contracting ..	4	10	14	1,500	13,000
All remaining industries and services ..	6	53	59	12,100	31,000
Total, February, 1955	15	223	238	47,800	156,000
Total, January, 1955	7	181	188	42,600	91,000
Total, February, 1954	8	181	189	45,600	131,000

Of the total of 156,000 days lost in February, 136,000 were lost by 46,100 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 39,800 were directly involved and 6,300 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in February also included 20,000 days lost by 1,700 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of Stoppages

Of 210 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during February, 94, directly involving 6,400 workers, lasted not more than one day; 52, directly involving 7,900 workers, lasted two days; 27, directly involving 9,800 workers, lasted three days; 25, directly involving 5,900 workers, lasted four to six days; and 12, directly involving 6,500 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of Stoppages

Of the 223 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in February, 12, directly involving 1,100 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 80, directly involving 13,400 workers, on other wage questions; 6, directly involving 600 workers, on questions as to working hours; 29, directly involving 6,400 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 83, directly involving 13,300 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 7, directly involving 400

workers, on questions of trade union principle. Six stoppages, directly involving 4,600 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

DISPUTES IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1955 AND 1954

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first two months of 1955 and 1954:—

Industry Group	January and February, 1955			January and February, 1954		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal Mining ..	282	52,900	144,000	243	40,800	81,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	—	—	—	1	†	†
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products ..	1	†	†	3	300	1,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades	1	†	†	—	—	—
Metal Manufacture	8	1,900	4,000	7	900	2,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	15	900	3,000	7	1,900	8,000
Engineering ..	15	3,600	14,000	10	2,000	6,000
Vehicles ..	10	15,400	25,000	8	2,700	10,000
Other Metal Industries ..	3	800	3,000	2	200	2,000
Textiles ..	2	100	†	3	200	†
Leather, etc. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clothing ..	2	100	1,000	3	1,600	5,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	1	100	†	—	—	—
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	8	600	1,000	5	400	2,000
Paper and Printing	—	—	—	1	†	†
Other Manufacturing Industries	1	†	†	2	100	†
Building and Contracting ..	19	2,300	23,000	17	25,000	129,000
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	—	—	—	1	200	2,000
Transport, etc. ..	34	10,400	28,000	24	10,300	10,000
Distributive Trades ..	2	200	1,000	2	100	†
Other Services ..	—	—	—	1	†	†
Total ..	404	89,300	247,000	340	86,700	258,000

The number of days lost in January and February, 1955, through stoppages which began in that period was 219,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 77,600. In addition, 28,000 days were lost by 11,700 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING FEBRUARY

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly†	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:—						
Colliery workers—Barnborough, nr. Doncaster (one colliery)	2,080	—	1 Feb.	18 Feb.	Dissatisfaction with wages and allowances	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Colliery workers—West Riding of Yorkshire—(various collieries)	3,670	340	16 Feb.	18 Feb.	In sympathy with the workers involved in the above dispute	
Colliery workers—Featherstone, Pontefract, Yorks. (one colliery)	1,460	50	7 Feb.‡	18 Feb.	Colliers' dissatisfaction with price list	
ENGINEERING:—						
Workers employed in general engineering—Battersea, London (one firm)	1,010	—	15 Feb.‖	28 Feb.	Dismissal of a worker for alleged industrial misconduct	Work resumed.
BUILDING AND CONTRACTING:—						
Steel erectors—Various districts in Great Britain (various firms)	4,360¶	—	27 Oct.¶	19 Mar.	To support a claim for an increase in wages	Work resumed.

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. 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.

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

‡ Thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

§ Work was resumed on 15th February, but a further stoppage occurred on 17th February.

|| Work was resumed on 17th February, but a further stoppage occurred on 18th February.

¶ A series of stoppages, many of short duration, began on 27th October, 1954, and continued until the middle of March, when about 4,400 workers had been involved at one time or another in the stoppage. About 500 workers were involved during February and March.

U.K. Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 15th FEBRUARY, 1955

ALL ITEMS (17th June, 1947 = 100) ... 146

At 15th February, 1955, the retail prices index was 146 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), the same figure as at 18th January, compared with 140 at 16th February, 1954.

The interim index of retail prices measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services entering into the expenditure of the great majority of households in the United Kingdom. As with most indices of this kind it is based on the price movements of a large and representative selection of goods and services. The index is a measurement of price changes only and does not reflect changes in expenditure resulting from variations in the nature and quantities of goods purchased from time to time. Accordingly the price comparisons used in compiling the index figures relate in general to a fixed list of items in given quantities, although certain changes in the list of items were made at the beginning of 1952. Steps are taken to ensure that, so far as possible, the index figures reflect real changes in price levels but not changes in the prices quoted which are attributable solely to variations in the quality of the items on sale.

The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The index figures for each month are first calculated as index numbers with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, and the weights used are in proportion to the estimated average household consumption of the various items in a recent period (1950) valued at the prices ruling in January, 1952.

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 15th FEBRUARY, 1955 (15th January, 1952 = 100)

The following Table shows, for each of the nine main groups of items and for all the groups combined, the indices at 15th February, 1955, on the basis 15th January, 1952 = 100, together with the relative weights which have been used in combining the group indices into a single "all items" index.

GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 15th FEBRUARY, 1955 (15th January, 1952 = 100)	WEIGHT
I. Food ..	118.8	399
II. Rent and rates ..	113.7	72
III. Clothing ..	96.3	98
IV. Fuel and light ..	114.8	66
V. Household durable goods ..	95.4	62
VI. Miscellaneous goods ..	99.7	44
VII. Services ..	112.9	91
VIII. Alcoholic drink ..	102.5	78
IX. Tobacco ..	100.3	90
All items ..	110.2	1,000

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

Food

Between 18th January and 15th February there was a substantial fall in the average level of egg prices and there were also reductions in the prices of fish, green and root vegetables, butter, cheese, and some brands of margarine. The downward effect of these changes was only partly offset by increases in the prices of tomatoes and cooking apples and the net effect of all changes taken together was to reduce the average level of food prices, taken as a whole, by nearly one-half of 1 per cent. This reduction was not sufficient to bring about a change in the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, which remained at 119.

Clothing

There was an increase, during the period under review, in the general level of clothing prices, particularly in respect of men's outer clothing and footwear. The general level of prices rose by a little over one-half of 1 per cent. but there was no change in the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, which remained at 96.

Miscellaneous Goods

In consequence of small increases in the prices of some kinds of books, toys and stationers' goods, the average level of prices for the group rose slightly. The rise was just sufficient to produce a change in the group index, expressed to the nearest whole number, which was 100 at 15th February, compared with 99 at 18th January.

Services

There were increases in the prices of tyres and in the charges for some services during the month under review but the general effect on the group index was not sufficient to produce any change in the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, which remained at 113.

Other Groups

In the five remaining groups, covering rent and rates, fuel and light, household durable goods, alcoholic drink, and tobacco, there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 114, 115, 95, 103 and 100, respectively.

ALL ITEMS INDICES FOR 1947-55

(17th June, 1947 = 100)

The index numbers quoted in the two preceding sections are index numbers showing changes in the level of prices compared with the level at 15th January, 1952, these latter being taken as = 100. Before January, 1952, the index figures were calculated on a different weighting basis and they showed the changes in the level of prices compared with a level of 100 at 17th June, 1947, the date when the Interim Index of Retail Prices was started. The "all items" index numbers in the two series can be linked together, however, in order to produce a continuous series of figures showing the change in the level of prices compared with the level at the starting date of the index, viz., 17th June, 1947.

Thus, at 15th February, 1955, the "all items" figure in the new series, with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, was 110.2. This figure has then to be linked to the index figure for 15th January, 1952, in the old series, in order to produce an "all items" figure for 15th February, 1955, comparable with all the indices published for dates up to and including January, 1952, i.e., on the basis 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The calculation is as follows:—

All items index at 15th January, 1952 (17th June, 1947 = 100) ..	132.5
All items index at 15th February, 1955 (15th January, 1952 = 100) ..	110.2
∴ All items index at 15th February, 1955 (17th June, 1947 = 100) ..	132.5 × 110.2 / 100
	= 146.0 that is 146

The Table below shows the figures for "all items" from June, 1947, onwards with prices at 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The figures normally relate to the Tuesday nearest to the 15th of each month.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1947	—	—	—	—	—	100	101	100	101	101	103	104
1948	104	106	106	108	108	110	108	108	108	108	109	109
1949	109	109	109	109	111	111	111	112	112	112	112	113
1950	113	113	113	114	114	114	114	113	114	115	116	116
1951	117	118	119	121	124	125	126	127	128	129	129	130
1952	132	133	133	135	135	138	138	137	136	138	138	138
1953	138	139	140	141	140	141	141	140	140	140	140	140
1954	140	140	141	142	141	142	145	144	143	144	145	145
1955	146	146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

A description of the index, entitled *Interim Index of Retail Prices: Method of Construction and Calculation (Revised Edition)*, is obtainable, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4d. including postage), from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 119 of this GAZETTE.

Retail Prices Overseas

The Table below gives a summary of the latest information received.

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (–) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
France (Paris)	1949 = 100			
All Items ..	Jan., 1955	145.3	+ 0.4	+ 2.1
Food ..	" "	136.8	+ 0.4	+ 1.3
Germany (Federal Area)	1950 = 100			
All Items ..	Jan., 1955	110	Nil	+ 3
Food ..	" "	116	Nil	+ 4
Italy (Large towns)	1938 = 100			
All Items ..	Dec., 1954	58.82	+ 0.08	+ 2.04
Food ..	" "	69.70	+ 0.12	+ 2.77
Portugal (Lisbon)	July, 1948–June, 1949 = 100			
All Items ..	Nov., 1954	100.4	+ 1.5	– 0.1
Food ..	" "	100.9	+ 2.7	+ 0.2
Sweden	1949 = 100†			
All Items ..	Dec., 1954	129	Nil	†
Food ..	" "	137	+ 1	†
Switzerland	Aug., 1939 = 100			
All Items ..	Dec., 1954	172.9	– 0.1	+ 2.8
Food ..	" "	191.8	– 0.2	+ 5.9
Other Countries				
Canada	1949 = 100			
All Items ..	Jan., 1955	116.4	– 0.2	+ 0.7
Food ..	" "	112.1	– 0.5	+ 0.5
India (Bombay)	July, 1933–June, 1934 = 100			
All Items ..	Dec., 1954	358	– 3	– 1
Food ..	" "	438	– 5	– 4
Japan	Jan.–Dec., 1951 = 100			
All Items ..	Nov., 1954	118.3	– 2.5	+ 2.2
Food ..	" "	116.4	– 5.0	+ 2.2
Pakistan (Karachi)	Apr., 1948–March, 1949 = 100			
All Items ..	Oct., 1954	111	+ 1	– 2
Food ..	" "	111	+ 1	– 1
United States	1947–49 = 100			
All Items ..	Dec., 1954	114.3	– 0.3	– 0.6
Food ..	" "	110.4	– 0.7	– 1.9

* The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items.
† New Consumer Price Index, replacing the cost-of-living index, base 1935 = 100; first figure in the new series is for July, 1954.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Contents of this Section

Page	Page
Arbitration Awards	Notices and Orders :
Industrial Disputes and National Arbitration Tribunals 114	Wages Councils Acts 115
Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal 114	Catering Wages Act 116
Industrial Court 115	Agricultural Wages Acts 116
Single Arbitrators, etc. 115	Decisions of National Insurance Commissioner 116
	Legal Cases Affecting Labour 118

Industrial Disputes Order, 1951, and Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration (Northern Ireland) Orders, 1940 to 1945

Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During February the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued sixteen awards, Nos. 672 to 687.* Four of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 679 (11th February).—*Parties:* Co-operative Societies affiliated to the Metropolitan District Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union Limited (Southern Section), and members of the National Union of Vehicle Builders in their employment. *Claim:* For payment of the increase of 2½d. an hour for adult males with proportionate increases for juveniles awarded under Industrial Disputes Tribunal Award No. 550 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1954, page 257) to workers in the vehicle building industry, and for a further increase of 3s. a week to bring the rate of pay of the vehicle builders concerned into parity with the rates of pay of engineers employed by the Societies. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that with effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following 24th August, 1954, the rates of wages of the workers concerned should be increased by 2½d. an hour for adults and by proportionate amounts for juveniles. The Tribunal found that the claim for a further increase of 3s. a week had not been established.

Award No. 680 (11th February).—*Parties:* Employers represented by the Management Side of the Ancillary Staffs Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain), and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. *Matter in dispute:* The dispute arose out of a proposal by the Management Side for the amendment of the Council's scheme of subsistence allowances. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that day subsistence allowances should not be payable in respect of visits to hospitals or establishments where meals are available at the fixed Ancillary Staffs' Council prices, or where means for preparing and taking meals are similar to those at the worker's normal place of work. When a worker visits a hospital or establishment where such similar facilities are not available, or when he has to take his meals during a journey, and expense is incurred, the appropriate rate of subsistence should be payable.

Award No. 682 (18th February).—*Parties:* Meat Importers National (Defence) Association Limited, and members of the Smithfield Guild of Clerks and Salesmen in their employment. *Claim:* For an increase in wages and overtime rates in respect of clerks and checkers employed in the London Docks Office of the employers concerned. *Award:* The Tribunal found that the claim for an increase in wages had not been established, but awarded that with effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following 1st January, 1955, overtime on weekdays should be paid for at the rate of 4s. 6d. an hour for all hours worked outside normal working hours and on Sundays and public holidays at the rate of 5s. 6d. an hour for all hours worked up to 5 p.m. and 6s. 6d. an hour for all hours worked after 5 p.m.

Award No. 685 (22nd February).—*Parties:* Local Authorities represented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Services, and members of the trade unions represented on the Staff Side of the Council in their employment. *Matter in dispute:* The dispute arose out of a difference between the parties concerning the salary scales for certain sanitary inspector posts. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded the following salary scales with effect from 1st April, 1955:—(1) Sanitary Inspectors holding the statutory qualification only, £540 per annum by £20 to £660; (2) Sanitary Inspectors with responsibility for the inspection of meat and other foods and holding, in addition to the statutory qualification, the Certificate of Meat and other Foods, £580 per annum by £25 to £680 by £20 to £700; (3) Sanitary Inspectors with special responsibilities, other than those set out in (2) above, for which they have the necessary qualifications, to be graded by their employing authorities.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

During February the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued two awards, one of which is summarised below; the other award did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

Award No. 1107 (16th February).—*Parties:* The member firms of the Flax Spinners' Association, Limited, and certain members

* See footnote * in second column on page 119.

of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union and the Flax and Other Textile Workers' Union. *Claim:* Application by Unions on behalf of their members as follows: (1) That a substantial increase in wages be granted to all workers engaged in the industry; (2) that the customary holidays be increased by two days, making a total of six days a year, from the year 1955, in addition to the two weeks' annual holiday. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded as follows: (1) From 22nd December, 1954, the minimum rates of wages of adult male workers whose minimum rates at that date were 105s. or less shall be increased by 7s. a week; (2) the claim for a substantial increase in wages so far as it relates to workers covered by the claim and not referred to in paragraph 1 hereof, that is to say, all other male workers, all female workers and all pieceworkers, has not, on the evidence adduced at the hearing, been established; (3) in favour of item (2) of the claim,

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During February the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued four awards, Nos. 273 to 276*, which are summarised below.

Award No. 273 (11th February).—*Parties:* The Society of Civil Servants and the Commissioners of Customs and Excise. *Claim:* For increased salary scale with retrospective effect for Senior Chief Clerks in the Outdoor Service of H.M. Customs and Excise. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that the salary scale (London, male) of Senior Chief Clerks in the Outdoor Service of H.M. Customs and Excise shall be £1,030 by £40 to £1,230; (b) that the above salary scale shall have effect from 1st February, 1955; it excludes, and shall be subject to, Civil Service Pay Supplement; (c) that normal Civil Service three-tier provincial differentiation shall apply; (d) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scale of officers in post.

Award No. 274 (12th February).—*Parties:* The Civil Service Union and the Forestry Commission. *Claim:* Request for ruling whether compensation should be paid (and if so the form it should take) for hours worked in excess of conditioned hours, and/or for stand-by duties, to Foresters and Foremen in the Forestry Commission. *Award:* The Tribunal ruled that the scales of pay agreed in October, 1951, covered the liability to work outside normal hours and to stand-by and that such agreement was not affected by Award No. 223 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1953, page 258). The Tribunal remitted for negotiation between the parties the question whether there should be inclusive scales, or whether there should be scales which related only to a conditioned week combined with a provision for duty and/or availability allowances. The Tribunal declined to give the rulings asked for in the Terms of Reference.

Award No. 275 (18th February).—*Parties:* The Institution of Professional Civil Servants and the Post Office. *Claim:* For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for the Deputy Inspector and Assistant Inspectors of Wireless Telegraphy in the Post Office. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that the salary scales (London, male) of the Deputy Inspector and Assistant Inspectors of Wireless Telegraphy in the Post Office shall be: Deputy Inspector £1,250 by £50 to £1,400, Assistant Inspectors £950 by £40 to £1,230; (b) that normal Civil Service three-tier provincial differentiation shall apply; (c) that the above scales shall have effect from 1st April, 1951; they exclude, and shall be subject to, Civil Service Pay Addition from 1st January, 1952; (d) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post; (e) that the consolidation of both of the above scales shall be the subject of negotiation between the parties.

Award No. 276 (26th February).—*Parties:* The Institution of Professional Civil Servants and the Admiralty. *Claim:* For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for Technical Assistants, Senior Technical Assistants, and Principal Technical Assistants (Material), in the Naval Stores Department of the Admiralty. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that the Technical Assistants (Material) in the Naval Stores Department of the Admiralty shall be paid the following scales (London, male): (i) as from 1st January, 1951, Technical Assistants (M) £860 by £30 to £980 by £40 to £1,100, Senior Technical Assistants (M) £860 by £30 to £980 by £40 to £1,100 plus £100 allowance, Principal Technical Assistants (M) £1,250 by £50 to £1,400. The above scales exclude, and shall be subject to, Civil Service Pay Addition from 1st January, 1952; (ii) as from 1st January, 1953, Technical Assistants (M) £950 by £30 to £980 by £40 to £1,220, Senior Technical Assistants (M) £950 by £30 to £980 by £40 to £1,220 plus £100 allowance, Principal Technical Assistants (M) £1,450 by £50 to £1,600. The above consolidated scales exclude, and shall be subject

* See footnote * in second column on page 119.

to, Civil Service Pay Supplement from 1st July, 1954; (b) that Chief Engineers in the Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service, on appointment as Technical Assistants (M), shall enter the scale at four increments above the minimum, or (if more favourable), shall retain their existing salary, excluding the £73 allowance granted in lieu of food when ashore, subject to the maximum of the Technical Assistant (M) scale; (c) that normal Civil Service three-tier provincial differentiation shall apply; (d) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During February the Industrial Court issued four awards, Nos. 2557 to 2560. One award related to an individual employee, and Award No. 2558 was an interpretation of Award No. 2476 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1953, page 409); the other two awards are summarised below.

Award No. 2557 (2nd February).—*Parties:* Trade Union Side and Official Side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Industrial Establishments. *Claim:* That Mess Grades who are required to work varying and staggered hours should be regarded as shift workers and paid the appropriate allowances for recognised shift workers as agreed on the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council. *Award:* The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2560 (23rd February).—*Parties:* Staff Side and Management Side of the Nurses and Midwives Council of the Whitley Council for the Health Services (Great Britain). *Claim:* To determine a difference concerning the salaries and allowances of nursing and midwifery staff, including students and pupils, within the purview of the Council and as to the charges to be made to them for services provided by their employing authorities. *Award:* The Court found and so awarded that from 1st December, 1954:—(a) The current salary scales should be increased as follows: Student Nurses £15, Enrolled Assistant Nurse £20, Staff Nurse and above £25; (b) the present board and lodging charges for a member of the resident staff covered by the award could be increased by a sum not exceeding one-third of any advance in salary receivable by such member under the award; (c) the current annual meal and uniform charge for non-resident staff (other than students) covered by this award to be increased by £3.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During February one award was issued by a Single Arbitrator appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The award related to an individual undertaking.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposals

During February notices of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Minister of Labour and National Service were issued by the following Wages Councils:—

Sack and Bag Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal S.B. (42), dated 1st February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal W.D.S. (62), dated 8th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal H.M.S. (42), dated 11th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Rubber Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.U. (41), dated 25th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates, and rates on piecework and systems of payment by results for male and female workers.

Further information concerning any of the above proposals may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council in question, at Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

Wages Regulation Orders

During February the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving effect to the proposals submitted to him by the Wages Councils concerned:—

The Button Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1955: S.I. 1955 No. 189 (V.53), dated 1st February and effective from 16th February. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for workers, other than female homeworkers.—See page 108.

The Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955: S.I. 1955 No. 208 (R.B.C. (16)), dated 4th February and effective from 21st February. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.—See page 110.

* See footnote * in second column on page 119.

The Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1955: S.I. 1955 No. 231 (W.74), dated 9th February and effective from 28th February. This Order prescribes revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

The Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955: S.I. 1955 No. 232 (W.75), dated 9th February and effective from 28th February. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 111.

The Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1955: S.I. 1955 No. 326 (A.53), dated 28th February and effective from 18th March. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Aerated Waters Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955: S.I. 1955 No. 327 (A.S.42), dated 28th February and effective from 18th March. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposals

No notices of proposals were issued during February.

Wages Regulation Orders

During February the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Councils concerned:—

The Laundry Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955 (N.I.L. (N.50)), dated 4th February and effective on and from 16th February. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.—See page 111.

The Linen and Cotton Embroidery Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1955 (N.I.E. (N.30)), dated 17th February and effective on and from 2nd March. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for female workers.

The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955 (N.I.H.H.G. (N.134)), dated 25th February and effective on and from 9th March. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for female workers.

* See footnote * in second column on page 119.

New INDUSTRIES Succeed at HULL

ADVANTAGES FOR THE LOCATION OF NEW INDUSTRY—

RAW MATERIAL.—Direct services with all world ports . . . River access for inland supplies.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES SUPPLY.—Solvents and plasticisers, oils (mineral and vegetable), pigments, adhesives, leather, coal tar products, chalk, cement, engineering and millwright services, fish meal and fertilizers, grain products, woodware, packing materials.

LABOUR.—Immediately available. Examination of the vital statistics reveals reasonable prospects for future labour supply for several large new industries. (Ask for details.)

MARKETS.—Hull serves an inland area with 14,000,000 population, and exports to all parts of the world.

FOR DETAILS OF SITES & FACILITIES—APPLY—
DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE, GUILDHALL, KINGSTON UPON HULL

* See footnote * in second column on page 119.

Catering Wages Act, 1943

Wages Regulation Orders

During February the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving effect to the proposals submitted to him by the Wages Boards concerned:—

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant) (Amendment) Order, 1955: S.I. 1955 No. 267 (L.R. (20)), dated 14th February and effective from 7th March. This Order prescribes revised weekly minimum remuneration for male and female workers, and amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-residential Establishment) (Managers and Club Stewards) (Amendment) Order, 1955: S.I. 1955 No. 306 (L.N.R. (36)), dated 25th February and effective from 20th March. This Order prescribes revised weekly minimum remuneration for Managers, Manageresses, Club Stewards and Club Stewardesses.

Agricultural Wages Act, 1948

Orders relating to Wages in England and Wales

The following Orders were made on 2nd February by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales:—

Order No. 2037, effective from 1st March, 1955, fixes the statutory minimum time rates of wages at 2s. an hour during the period 1st March to 30th September and at 2s. 5d. during the period

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

The Commissioner is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and appointed by the Crown (see Section 43 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, and Section 42 of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946). His decisions†, which are final, are binding on Insurance Officers and Local Tribunals and must be followed in appropriate cases. They are thus the "case law" which is the principal means of maintaining consistency of decisions.

Appeals to the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by an association of which the claimant is a member, or by the claimant himself with the leave of the Tribunal or the Commissioner, or without such leave if the decision of the Tribunal was not unanimous.

Appeals to the Commissioner under the Industrial Injuries Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by a person whose right to benefit is or may be, under the fourth Schedule to the 1946 Act, affected by the decision, or by an association of which the claimant or the deceased was a member, or by the claimant himself. No appeal may be made without the leave of the Tribunal or of the Commissioner.

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 19/54 (21st October)

A dining room attendant in the school meals service, who had been continuously employed in this service for ten years, except for the periods of the school holidays, was discharged during a long period of sick absence. She would have resumed her employment had it been available to her and she tried unsuccessfully to obtain other employment. Held that claimant was a seasonal worker—the fact that at the date of her claim she was unable to obtain any employment, seasonal or non-seasonal, did not in itself show that she had ceased to be a person whose normal employment was seasonal.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claim for unemployment benefit in respect of 15th April, 1954, is allowed.

"In this case the local insurance officer disallowed the claim for unemployment benefit in respect of 15th April, 1954, on the ground that at that date the claimant was a seasonal worker whose claim was made during the off-season and that she did not satisfy regulation 2(1)(b) and (2) of the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) (Amendment) Regulations, 1950 [S.I. 1950 No. 1220], as amended by the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) (Amendment) Regulations, 1952 [S.I. 1952 No. 1466].

"In my opinion on 15th April, 1954, the claimant was a seasonal worker. She entered the school meals service of an education authority in 1943 and, as I understand, she was continuously and solely employed in this service as a dining room attendant (except during the school holidays and periods when she was absent through sickness) until 12th December, 1953, when her employment was terminated by the authority 'owing to overstaffing in the dining-room'. She was at that time on sick leave during a period of illness which lasted from 19th August, 1953, to 27th March, 1954. Since the date of this appeal it has been ascertained that there was 'no general redundancy' among the school dining attendants in

* See footnote * in second column on page 119.

† Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(O)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 119.

1st October to 31st December for male and female workers, 17 years and over, employed in agriculture in England and Wales, and working from volunteer agricultural camps organised by the National Union of Students or by Concordia Youth Service Volunteers Limited.

Order No. 2038, effective from 1st March, 1955, fixes the statutory minimum time rate of wages at 1s. 6d. an hour for male and female workers aged 14 and under 19 years working in agriculture in parties or teams from camps organised, with official approval, in connection with schools and other youth institutions.

Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act, 1949

Orders relating to Wages, etc., in Scotland

Orders (Order No. 18 of Districts Nos. 1 to 9 and District No. 11, and Order No. 19 of District No. 10) were made on 31st January, 1955, by the Scottish Agricultural Wages Board under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act, 1949. The Orders, which became effective on 14th February, 1955, vary the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female workers of all classes employed in agriculture in Scotland, the additions to the minimum rates which are payable to certain workers for the provision of meals to other workers as a condition of employment, and the weekly working hours of stockmen, stockwomen, poultrywomen and dairymaids. They also revise the values assigned to certain of the benefits or advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash.—See pages 90 and 105.

December, 1953, but the authority has stated that 'married women will not be engaged for this type of work so long as suitable widows and spinsters are available in the district and that vacancies will only be created on the basis of the requirements of the work'. The claimant's employment as dining attendant ceased during the school holidays; it was therefore clearly seasonal and when it ended it had been her sole employment for nearly ten years. It follows that the burden of proving that on 15th April, 1954, she had ceased to be a seasonal worker rests on the claimant. (See decision R(U) 14/53, paragraph 19.) In my opinion she has not discharged this burden. She told the local tribunal that she would have resumed her employment as dining attendant after the summer holidays of 1953 if she had been allowed to do so. It is true that before she entered the employment of the education authority she had been a laundry worker and she stated that she would consider laundry work again and has tried to get a job in a laundry without success. She has also unsuccessfully applied at industrial canteens and the employment exchange. These facts however only show that she is able and willing to become a non-seasonal worker; they do not show that her normal employment has yet ceased to be seasonal.

"It must be remembered that the claimant is required to show that at the date of her claim she had ceased to be a person whose normal employment was seasonal. The fact that, at the date of his claim, a claimant who was previously a seasonal worker is unable to obtain any employment, seasonal or non-seasonal, would not in itself show that at that date he had ceased to be a person whose 'normal employment' was seasonal. In some cases that might be shown by other evidence, e.g., that the type of employment in question had ceased to exist (as in decision R(U) 8/51) or that the person had ceased to be capable of that particular type of employment. In my opinion no such evidence exists in the present case.

"The next question is whether 15th April, which is the day on and for which her claim was made, fell within the claimant's off-season, for unless it did she is not required to satisfy the special conditions imposed on seasonal workers by the regulations mentioned above. In my opinion, for the reasons given in the submission of the insurance officer now concerned, this question must be answered in the negative. The claimant's seasonal employment had been terminated more than four months before the date of her claim; it therefore follows, in my opinion, that the date of the commencement of her off-season must be calculated by taking the average of the dates for the previous three years as explained in decision R(U) 29/51. On this basis the relevant portion of the claimant's off-season would be from 2nd April to 12th April, 1954, and the claim was consequently made in the claimant's on-season. The claimant is therefore entitled to benefit for this day and her appeal must be allowed."

Decision No. R(U) 17/54 (10th December)

Claimant voluntarily left his employment without first finding other employment and was disqualified by the insurance officer for receiving unemployment benefit for six weeks. The Local Tribunal reduced the period of disqualification to two weeks but gave no reason for the reduction. Held that, if a claimant fails to show just cause for voluntarily leaving employment, it is the duty of the determining authority to impose disqualification for the full six weeks, unless the claimant shows that there are circumstances justifying a reduction of that period. Disqualification restored to six weeks.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for four weeks from and including 19th August, 1954.

"In this case the insurance officer is appealing from the decision of the local tribunal on the ground that they reduced the period of

disqualification to two weeks. They gave no reasons for the reduction and I can find none. While the burden of proof that the claimant has incurred disqualification on the ground that he voluntarily left his employment rests on the insurance officer, the burden of proving that he had just cause for leaving his employment rests on the claimant. If the claimant fails to discharge this burden it is the duty of the determining authority to impose the full period of six weeks' disqualification unless it is shown to their satisfaction that there are circumstances which justify a reduction in the period. The burden of proving such circumstances rests on the claimant.

"The period of six weeks should not be treated as though it were the maximum penalty for an offence to be reserved for the gravest cases but as a limited application of the principle of insurance law that the insurer is not responsible for losses which the insured person voluntarily brings upon himself. It is therefore, *prima facie*, right that when the insured person has voluntarily brought the loss of employment upon himself without just cause he should bear the consequences of that loss for the full period of six weeks which may be much less than the period for which he will be unemployed and a burden on the insurance fund. Since a tribunal could not impose any disqualification unless it were proved that the claimant had left his employment voluntarily and he had failed to satisfy the tribunal that he had just cause for bringing on himself the loss of his employment, the burden upon the claimant of proving that there are circumstances which justify a reduction of the period of disqualification will seldom be a light one. Decision R(U) 5/54 is an example of a case in which the burden was discharged; in that case the disqualification was reduced to three weeks as the employment would have lasted no longer.

"In the present case the claimant, who was employed by an Electricity Board as senior sales representative at the S. centre, voluntarily left that employment without first finding other employment. He gave as his reason, on form U.I.86, 'disagreement with E.E.B.'s commercial policy and negative attitude.' His grounds of appeal to the local tribunal were as follows:—'That my resignation was tendered upon good and sufficient reason, after careful consideration over a period of some months. That after payment of national health insurance charges, it is not unreasonable to expect that payment will be made in the event of unemployment occurring. That I anticipate to recommence fresh employment in very near future.'

"In his evidence before the local tribunal he said that he was not happy in the conditions under which he was working or with the people with whom he was working. He declined an invitation to comment on the insurance officer's appeal or offer further evidence. In these circumstances there is clearly no justification for imposing less than the full period of disqualification.

"This decision takes the place of Decision C.U.35/54 which was set aside as the claimant stated that he had not received the insurance officer's notice of appeal from the decision of the local tribunal. The claimant was disqualified by the local tribunal for the two weeks from 19th March to 1st April. I am informed that benefit was again disallowed from 19th August, 1954, in accordance with Decision C.U.35/54 which was given on 13th August, 1954. The claimant ceased to sign the register after 19th August, 1954, and has not resumed signing although Decision C.U.35/54 was set aside on 2nd September, 1954. It follows that the claimant has lost benefit for more than the four weeks which would make the maximum period of six weeks' disqualification. In these circumstances it would not be right to impose a further period of disqualification from the date of my decision. The insurance officer's appeal is allowed."

Decision No. R(U) 18/54 (11th December)

Claimant was a casual worker employed in a fish market which, according to a long standing custom, closed on the Saturday preceding August Bank Holiday. The claimant worked a normal day on the Bank Holiday. He was paid by the day, and did not seek work elsewhere than in the fish market. Held that, when the fish market which was his sole source of employment was on holiday, the claimant must be regarded as "on holiday" for the purposes of regulation 6(1) (e) (i) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that unemployment benefit was not payable to the claimant for Saturday, 31st July, 1954.

"The claimant is 51 years of age. For ten years up to 18th September, 1952, he had been regularly employed by a Trawler Owners' Association (a limited company) as a fish worker in a fish market at a dock, but since 19th September, 1952, he has been only *casually* employed in the fish market by the Association from day to day as his services happen to have been required. He was sick from 10th October, 1953, to 4th January, 1954, and has had no recent employment other than under the Association except from 8th March, 1954, to 7th May, 1954, when he worked as a labourer for a company of ship repairers. The fish market where the claimant works for the Association was closed on Saturday, 31st July, 1954 (the Saturday before August Bank Holiday), in accordance with a long-standing custom which has existed for nearly 40 years. The question at issue in this appeal is whether the claimant on that day was 'on holiday' for the purpose of regulation 6(1) (e) (i) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277], which provides—

'a day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment if on that day a person does no work, and—
is on holiday; . . .'

"Trawlers usually land their catches on Monday or as early in the week as they can. Very few landings are made on Friday and usually none on Saturday. Therefore, in order to avoid delay in dealing with fish landed on the August Bank Holiday Monday, it has been for nearly 40 years the practice in the fish market to work

on August Bank Holiday as on a normal working day and to treat the preceding Saturday as a holiday. No one appears to know how or when the practice of closing the fish market on the Saturday before August Bank Holiday and opening it on the following Monday originated. The practice has been in force for nearly 40 years and in view of its manifest reasonableness I think I am justified in inferring that it is founded upon an agreement made between employers and regular workers in the fish market. Regular workers in the fish market were on holiday on Saturday, 31st July, 1954, when the market was closed, but were paid wages for that day. They worked on August Bank Holiday Monday as on a normal working day. If the claimant had been in regular employment he would clearly have been 'on holiday' on Saturday, 31st July, 1954.

"The question is whether his employment's being on a casual or daily basis makes any difference. In the week ending Saturday, 31st July, 1954, he worked on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. There was no work for him on Friday as no fish was landed on that day, and he received unemployment benefit. The fish market was closed on Saturday for the holiday and the claimant did no work and received no wages on that day. He did not receive unemployment benefit for Saturday as he was regarded as being 'on holiday'. He worked as usual on Bank Holiday Monday.

"It appears to me that, by seeking employment in the fish market, the claimant becomes bound by such agreements, express or implied, as govern the relationship of employers and employees in the market. One such agreement is that which made Saturday, 31st July, 1954, a holiday in the market and the claimant, *prima facie*, is bound by it. He might nevertheless prove that, although Saturday was a market holiday, it was not a holiday for him, if he could show that, when the market was closed or when work was not available for him there, he normally sought employment elsewhere. If the claimant seeks work nowhere else but in the market, then, when the market is on holiday, he also must be treated as being on holiday; but if he normally seeks employment elsewhere when he has nothing to do in the market, the fact that the market is closed for a holiday would not necessarily mean that he was on holiday, for in that case he would turn to some other source of employment elsewhere.

"In the present case the claimant is not able to show that he has any source of employment outside the market. He has been a fish worker there since 1942 (if not all his life, as he is reported to have said on another occasion) with no other recent employment except for two months in 1954 with ship repairers. He says that he has

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not obtained work elsewhere when the fish market has been closed. His name is on a list of men, all members of the same trades union, who are known to be willing to accept casual work in the fish market when it is available. The claimant is on call for unloading trawlers, which normally starts at 4 a.m., and he normally attends the fish market in the morning in the expectation of day work, such as collecting and washing empty fish boxes. It appears to me that the claimant's normal employment lies in the fish market and that he does not look outside the fish market for any part of his livelihood. Therefore, when the fish market is on holiday as the result of agreement between employers and workers, the claimant too must be regarded as being on holiday. Saturday, 31st July, 1954, was for him a holiday without pay, because he works and is paid by the day, but that does not prevent it from being a day when he was 'on holiday'. The insurance officer's appeal must be allowed."

Legal Cases Affecting Labour

Factories Act, 1937—Provision of suitable goggles

The plaintiff was employed in the "knock-out" department of the defendants' factory at Dagenham, where, castings having been brought along conveyor belts in moulds and knocked out, the plaintiff and others were engaged in the process of fettling. This process, involving the removal of metal from castings, is one in which there is a well-known risk of injury to the eye, not merely from sand and dust but from fragments of metal flying. It is a process to which section 49 of the Factories Act, 1937, applies, and it was the duty of the defendants to provide suitable goggles.

On the day of the accident the plaintiff was wearing goggles which were apt, as all goggles are, to mist over. He pulled them away an inch or two to clean the lenses and a piece of metal hit his right eye. Mr. Justice Finnemore held that the defendants were in breach of their statutory duty under section 49 of the Factories Act, 1937, and awarded damages to the plaintiff.

The defendants appealed and the Court of Appeal (Lords Justices Parker, Morris and Denning) allowed the appeal on the ground that the obligation under section 49 was to provide goggles which were suitable and would protect the wearer's eyes. There was not an absolute obligation to protect the wearer's eyes; there was an absolute obligation to provide goggles.

Lord Justice Parker expressed the opinion that, in the context, "suitable" "must mean well adapted for the process under consideration (because there are a number of different processes, involving different risks, albeit all to the eyes) and well-adapted to the wearer in that they must fit him".

On the facts, the defendants had provided the plaintiff with suitable goggles and were not in breach of their duty under the section, and the appeal was allowed.—*Daniels v. Ford Motor Company Limited*. Court of Appeal, 20th December, 1954.

Factories Act, 1937—Machinery "in motion or in use"—machine being adjusted, motion provided by hand

The respondent was employed as a fitter in the appellants' works at Ebbw Vale, and had been so employed for the last eight or ten years. Repairs to a Waldrich grinding machine necessitated stripping it down and removing the cover enclosing the belts and pulleys, and cutting off all power from the machine. While the machine was in this state, the respondent was instructed to drill two holes in the face plate, which he proceeded to do with the assistance of his mate and another man. After drilling the first hole it was necessary to rotate the face plate to drill the second hole. The respondent did this by pulling on the belt connecting the machine with the motor which normally drove it. After pulling several times without mishap, on the last occasion his left hand went too far and became caught between the belt and the pulley wheel on the motor, the injury necessitating amputation of part of his little finger on that hand. Mr. Justice Pearson found in favour of the respondent and awarded him £325 and costs. An appeal was made and was dismissed by the Court of Appeal (Lords Justices Singleton and Hodson, with Lord Justice Morris dissenting).

The appellants then appealed to the House of Lords (Lord Oaksey, Lord Porter, Lord Reid, Lord Tucker, and Lord Keith of Avonholm) and the appeal was allowed unanimously. In the course of his judgment Lord Oaksey said:—"... I am of opinion that the belt and pulley in question were not 'in motion or in use' at the time of this accident, within the meaning of section 16. They were not 'in motion or in use' for the purposes for which they were intended, but for repair, and, in my opinion, section 16 does not prohibit the removal of fencing when such removal is necessary for repair. Any other construction of section 16 would prevent altogether the repair of dangerous machinery wherever such repair was not shown to be 'immediately necessary', unless such repair could be carried out without removing the fencing, and there must be innumerable parts of dangerous machinery which cannot be repaired without fencing being removed and without some movement being made therein."—*Richard Thomas and Baldwins Limited v. Cummings*. House of Lords, 20th January, 1955.

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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the under-mentioned Statutory Instruments,* 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 Instruments*. The list also includes certain regulations, etc., published in the series of *Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland*, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage. Where no price is shown, the instrument costs 2d. net (3½d. including postage).

The Button Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 189; price 4d. (5½d.)), dated 1st February; *The Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order*, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 208; price 3d. (4½d.)), dated 4th February; *The Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order*, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 231; price 4d. (5½d.)), dated 9th February; *The Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order*, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 232; price 3d. (4½d.)), dated 9th February; *The Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order*, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 326; price 4d. (5½d.)), dated 28th February; *The Aerated Waters Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order*, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 327), dated 28th February. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 115.

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant) (Amendment) Order, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 267; price 6d. (7½d.)), dated 14th February; *The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-residential Establishment) (Managers and Club Stewards) (Amendment) Order*, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 306; price 3d. (4½d.)), dated 25th February. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Catering Wages Act, 1943.—See page 116.

The Employment of Young Persons (Glass Containers) Regulations, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 274), made on 15th February by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Factories Act, 1937, and the Transfer of Functions (Factories &c., Acts) Order, 1946.—See page 91.

The National Assistance (Charges for Accommodation) (Scotland) Regulations, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 154 (S.15)), made on 26th January by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the National Assistance Act, 1948. These Regulations, which come into operation on 25th April, are similar in scope to the corresponding regulations made in England and Wales (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 78).

The Non-Contributory Old Age Pensions Amendment Regulations, 1955 (S.I. 1955 No. 199), made on 3rd February by the National Assistance Board and confirmed by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, under the Old Age Pensions Act, 1936, as amended by the National Assistance Act, 1948. These Regulations amend the principal Regulations by increasing from 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. the maximum weekly rate of pension of persons whose pensions are adjusted while they are undergoing treatment free of charge as an in-patient in a hospital or similar institution.

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1955 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1955 No. 18; price 3d. (4½d.)), dated 11th January; *The Laundry Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order*, 1955 (S.R. & O. 1955 No. 26), dated 4th February. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See page 75 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE and page 115 of this issue.

(i) *The National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland)*, 1955 (S.R. & O. 1955 No. 19; price 3d. (4½d.)), dated 25th January; (ii) *The National Insurance (Unemployment Benefit) (Transitional) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland)*, 1955 (S.R. & O. 1955 No. 24), dated 3rd February. These Regulations were made (i) by the National Insurance Joint Authority and (ii) by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. They came into operation on 3rd February and are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 48).

The National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1955 (S.R. & O. 1955 No. 13), made on 6th January by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Assistance Act (Northern Ireland), 1948. These Regulations came into operation on 7th February and are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, page 12).

* See footnote * in second column on page 119.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

(Note.—The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage.)

Atomic Energy Production.—A Programme of Nuclear Power. Cmd. 9389. Lord President of the Council and Ministry of Fuel and Power. Price 9d. (10½d.).—See page 91.

Careers.—(i) Choice of Careers. New Series, No. 62. Pharmacy. December, 1954. (ii) *Careers for Men and Women Series, No. 24. Housing Management. A Detailed Description of Qualifications, Training and Professional Opportunities*. Revised, November, 1954. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 9d. each (10½d.).

Census of Production for 1951.—Reports. (i) *Volume 1. Trade D. Slate Quarries and Mines.* (ii) *Volume 3. Trade D. Steel Sheets.* (iii) *Volume 3. Trade E. Tinplate.* (iv) *Volume 5. Trade I. Watch and Clock.* (v) *Volume 5. Trade L. Musical Instruments.* (vi) *Volume 7. Trade E. Fellmongery.* (vii) *Volume 7. Trade F. Leather Goods.* (viii) *Volume 8. Trade F. Preserved Meat.* (ix) *Volume 8. Trade I. Sugar and Glucose.* Price 1s. 6d. each (1s. 7½d.). (x) *Volume 1. Trade I. Glass (other than Containers).* (xi) *Volume 2. Trade I. Paint and Varnish.* (xii) *Volume 6. Trade J. Lace.* (xiii) *Volume 8. Trade A. Grain Milling.* Price 2s. each (2s. 1½d.). Board of Trade.

Civil Service.—Staffs Employed in Government Departments. Statement showing the Civil Staffs employed in Government Departments on 1st January, 1955, compiled from Returns furnished to the Treasury. Cmd. 9400. Price 3d. (4½d.).

Defence.—Statement on Defence, 1955. Cmd. 9391. Ministry of Defence. Price 1s. (1s. 1½d.).—See page 90.

Iron and Steel Industry.—Development of Iron and Steel Industry, 1953 to 1958. H.C. 49. Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 10½d.).

Police.—Counties and Boroughs, England and Wales. Report of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Constabulary for the year ended 30th September, 1954. H.C. 50. Home Office. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4½d.).

Statistics.—The Commonwealth and the Sterling Area. 74th Statistical Abstract 1950-53. Board of Trade. Price 15s. (15s. 6d.).—See page 92.

Transport.—Report of the Committee of Inquiry into London Transport. January, 1955. Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. Price 5s. (5s. 3d.).

* See footnote * in next column.

Wales.—*The Council for Wales and Monmouthshire. Report on the South Wales Ports.* Cmd. 9359. Home Office. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4½d.).

* Copies of official publications (including Orders, Regulations, etc.) referred to in this GAZETTE may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown below or through any bookseller.

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Communications with regard to the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Director of Statistics, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts. (Telephone: Bushey Heath 3211.)

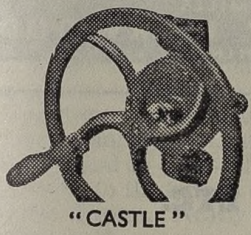
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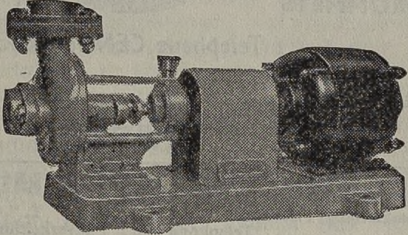
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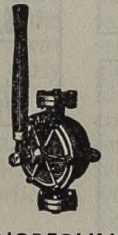
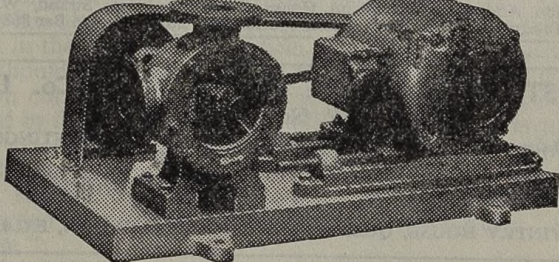
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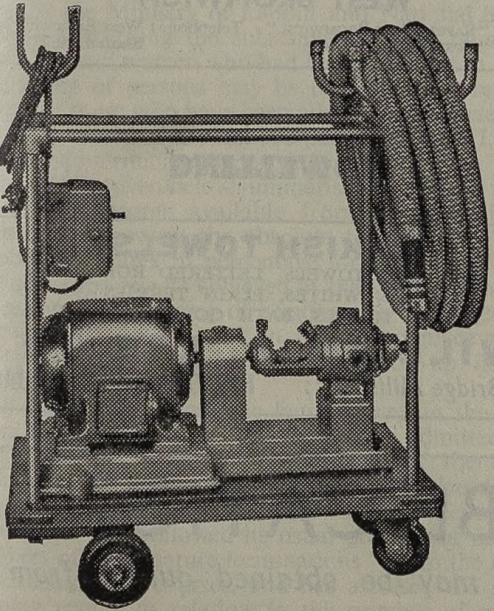
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