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SPECIAL ARTICLES, REVIEWS, ETC.

ESSENTIAL WORK (DOCK LABOUR) ORDER, 1945.

The Minister of Labour and National Service has made an Order* under the above title containing provisions relating to the reinstatement in employment in the port transport industry of certain dock workers who have been on war service and have rights of reinstatement under the Reinstatement in Civil Em-

rights of reinstatement under the Reinstatement in Civil Em-ployment Act, 1944. By the above-mentioned, Act provision is made so that in cases where employers, in taking persons into their employment, are restricted to or have to give preference to persons in a specified Pool or Register, the body that controls or operates that Pool or Register is deemed to be the former employer for the purposes of the Act. At ports where Dock Labour Schemes under the National Dock Labour Corporation are in operation, only port transport workers in the Corporation's schemes under the National Dock Labour Corporation are in operation, only port transport workers in the Corporation's Pool may be engaged. Accordingly, all port transport workers with reinstatement rights at such ports, including men who, prior to the beginning of their war service, were regularly em-ployed by one employer, would have to look to the Corporation for reinstatement. By the new Order provision is now made so that at Dock Scheme Ports concerned a port transport employer may reinstate by direct engagement (*i.e.*, not through the Pool) a former employee who has terminated his war service, provided that (1) the worker was last employed by the employer in question within a period of four weeks immediately preceding the beginning of his war service under a contract which required at least one week's notice of termination ; and (2) the em-ployment for which the worker is re-engaged by the former employer is in a similar occupation and under a similar contract. Provision is also made by the Order for the registration as port transport workers of persons reinstated in accordance with the foregoing arrangements. The new Order was made on 4th January and came into force on 22nd January, 1945. *S.R.&O. 1945, No. 29. H.M. Stationery Office ; price 1d. net (2d. post tree).

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE IN BUILDING.

PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF NEW CODE OF REGULATIONS.

The Ministry of Labour and National Service have issued a preliminary draft* of a new code of Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations under the Factories Act, 1937.

In a prefatory statement it is explained that the revision and consolidation of the existing Building Regulations of 1926 and 1931, with an extension of their scope, was contemplated before the war and that three things in particular have to be taken into the war and that three things in particular have to be taken into account, viz., (i) developments in methods of building con-struction since 1926 and accident experience since that date; (ii) the International Labour Convention and Recommendations of 1937 relating to safety in the building industry, in the framing of which representatives from this country took a prominent part, and (iii) the greatly extended scope of the Factory Acts effected by the Act of 1937.†

effected by the Act of 1937.[†] Work on the preparation of these Regulations has hitherto been postponed owing to war conditions, but the Minister of Labour and National Service has directed that the matter should now be taken up with a view to having the revised Regulations in force during the forthcoming period of extensive reconstruction. The preliminary draft is published for study and consideration by persons affected and it is proposed that, when two or three months have been allowed for this, there should be conferences with the Ministry to consider and discuss points raised before the Regulations, revised in the light of such discussions, are formally issued in draft under the statutory procedure which has to be followed before they can be finally made. made.

* Revision of Building Regulations : Preliminary Drast of New Code in Relation to Sajety, Health and Welfare. H.M. Stationery Office ; price 6d. net (7d. post free). † See the issues of this GAZETTE for February, 1937 (page 49) and September 1937 (page 337).

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OF POLITICAL AN ECONOMIC SCIENCE

SUPPLY OF LABOUR FOR THE WHOLESALE CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR INDUSTRIES.

RETURN OF SKILLED OPERATIVES FROM MUNITIONS WORK.

Arrangements for the manning-up of the wholesale clothing and boot and shoe manufacturing industries represent a new phase in the distribution of labour to meet war demands phase in the distribution of labour to meet war demands. These were among the civilian industries whose production was concentrated, under a Board of Trade Scheme, into the minimum number of firms necessary to maintain the required output, and whose labour force was rigorously combed to provide personnel for the Forces and the munitions industries. The decision to stop withdrawals and start supplying labour was taken, not on any considerations of post-war trade, but on the grounds that the increasing demands of the Services could not otherwise be met without attacking production which is con-sidered to be essential to the wellbeing of the civilian population.

This stage was first reached in the boot and shoe manufacturing industry, from which withdrawals have been suspended (excep of men born in 1910 or later who are required for the Forces of men born in 1910 of later who are required to the rotes, since May, 1944. All skilled men and women who become available are placed in the industry and skilled workers wanted for approved vacancies are given priority release from munitions firms when they become redundant.

firms when they become redundant. Similar arrangements have existed since October, 1944, in the wholesale clothing industry, *i.e.*, tailoring (including proofed wear), dressmaking, infants' wear, underwear, industrial overalls (including nurses' requirements) and shirts. Not only is this industry very much larger, but it is one on which the load of Service demands has during the past six months increased much more heavily. The firms on which both the Board of Trade and the Supply Departments mainly rely for essential production are those holding a nucleus certificate within the concentration scheme and these have an Approved Labour Force, fixed at a percentage of their labour force at 29th June, 1942. The approved labour forces of nucleus tailoring firms have been considerably increased to give this section of the industry the full benefit of the general labour supply arrange-ments described above—which incidentally include the removal of restrictions on the recruitment of juveniles. No nucleus tailoring firm is now prohibited from employing at least 75 of restrictions on the recruitment of juveniles. No hucleus tailoring firm is now prohibited from employing at least 75 per cent. of its labour force at June, 1942. Increases have also been made in the approved labour forces of nucleus firms in the infants' wear section of the industry, in response to public demand for more of this type of production.

To secure any immediate increase in production both industries need skilled labour; and indeed unskilled labour at this stage of the war is, in general, no more easily obtainable. Since, so far, war demands have not permitted any general release of workers from the munitions industries, the decision was taken workers from the munitions industries, the decision was taken that certain skilled clothing and boot and shoe workers would have to be extracted from their present employment in the munitions and other industries and returned to their former occupation, if Service requirements for clothing and footwear were to be met in due proportion to their munitions requirements.

were to be met in due proportion to their munitions requirements. A new procedure was therefore put into operation in December, whereby the Ministry of Labour undertook to interview nominated workers and find out if they were willing to return to their former occupation. Tailoring and infants' wear firms and manufacturers of footwear (other than rubber footwear) having approved vacancies were asked to submit to the Ministry lists of skilled ex-operatives whose whereabouts they knew. (In the clothing industry a worker with approximately two years previous experience was recognised as skilled). The only exceptions were men born in 1910 or later, unless known to be in Medical Grade III of IV and any workers (there are not likely to be large numbers) who might be found in a short list of vital occupations such as nursing and coalmining. The Ministry of Labour are now interviewing the nominated workers and, if they are found willing to return, endeavouring to arrange their transfer. The extraction scheme rests on the willingness of the worker to give up one essential type of work for another, of the worker to give up one essential type of work for another, though where workers become redundant in munitions factories, though where workers become redundant in munitions factories, directions to return to a clothing or boot and shoe job may, where necessary, be issued. If the worker is willing to return but the present employer objects to his release, the matter is referred to the District Man Power Board for a decision in the light of any representations from the appropriate Government Department Department.

In the boot and shoe industry nominations have been sub-mitted through the Local Advisory Panels to the Ministry of Labour representing in each area of the industry the Federated Associations of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers and the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives. The Panels also advise the Ministry on the maintenance of balanced labour forces in footwear firms. In the wholesale clothing industry the scheme was prepared in consultation with the Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers Federation and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers. and Garment Workers.

The scheme applies only to direct factory workers in industrial mployment. It does not affect ex-operatives now serving in the Forces.

COMMITTEE ON TRAINING FOR BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

A serious problem for many young men and women at present in the Forces is whether there will be opportunities of careers in commerce, or on the executive and administrative side of industry, and what are the prospects of advancement to higher salaried posts. In most cases they will have had little or no previous business experience and they will be considerably older than the normal age for beginning a business career. At the same time, by reason of their war service, they may well have developed qualities which should be of great value in such employment.

The Minister of Labour and National Service is anxious to help these ex-Service men and women to make good the loss of opportunities of training and experience in consequence of their years of war service. In order that the question may be examined, particularly with reference to the need for courses of training in the theory and practice of business administration and salesmanship he has set up a Committee of representative business men, under the Chairmanship of Sir Frank Newson-Smith, with the following terms of reference :--- (1) To consider how far the absorption into industry and commerce of young men and women released from war service who desire to begin or resume a business career would be facilitated by the provision of training in business administration and salesmanship.
(2) To make recommendations about suitable courses of training. The Minister of Labour and National Service is anxious to

- training.
- To advise upon the best method of securing the general (3) To advise upon the best method of securing the general recognition of such courses as basic training for men and women who wish to take up administrative or executive posts and whose training has been either prevented or interrupted by their war service. The Secretary of the Committee is Miss B. M. Grainger of the Appointments Department, Ministry of Labour and National Service, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C. (3)

REINSTATEMENT IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT.

In the first five months of the operation of the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act*—from 1st August, 1944, to 31st December, 1944—Reinstatement Committees dealt with claims by 62 persons that their rights under the Act were denied to them. Some thousands of men and women were discharged from the Forces during this period. In 42 cases the Committees decided that default had been made by the former employer under the Act. In 30 of these cases the former employer under the Act. In 30 of these to the applicant; in 4 cases the former employer was ordered to pay the applicant a sum by way of compensation for loss suffered or likely to be suffered by reason of the default; and in 8 cases the former employer was ordered to make work available and also to pay the applicant compensation. In the remaining 20 cases the Committees made no order against the employer, 1944, the Umpire or Deputy Umpire appointed under the Act had decided 4 cases where appeal had been brought from decisions of Reinstatement Committees. One appeal made by an organisation of employers on behalf

had been brought from decisions of Reinstatement Committees. One appeal made by an organisation of employers on behalf of an employer was allowed to the extent that the compensation ordered to be paid to the applicant was reduced. Another appeal by an employer was dismissed, but compensation was awarded instead of reinstatement as ordered by the Committee. One appeal by an applicant was allowed and the former em-ployer was ordered to pay him a sum by way of compensation. Another appeal by an applicant was dismissed on the ground that he had no rights under the Act. A number of other appeals are outstanding. are outstanding.

NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS, 1939-42.

FURTHER REGISTRATION OF MEN.

Young men born between 1st April, 1927, and 30th June, 1927, both dates inclusive, are required to register under the National Service Acts, 1939 to 1942, on 3rd March, 1945, unless they are exempt from the operation of the Acts. As in the case of other recent registrations, the men concerned are to be given an opportunity of expressing an option for coal mining as an alternative to service in the Armed Forces of the Crown.

REGISTRATION OF BOYS AND GIRLS.

EXECUSION CALLON OF BOULS AND GIRLS. Further registrations of young persons subject to the Registra-tion of Boys and Girls Order, 1941, took place on 27th January and 24th February, 1945. Subject to the exemptions specified in the Order, the obligation to register on these dates applied to all British boys and girls resident in England and Wales or Scotland, who were born between 26th November, 1928, and 27th January, 1929, both dates inclusive, in the case of the registration on 27th January, and to those born between 28th January, 1929, and 24th February, 1929, both dates inclusive, in the case of the registration on 24th February. *See the issues of this Gazerre for January, April and August, 1944.

February, 1945.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

94TH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY. The 94th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in London from 25th to 31st January, 1945, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Carter Goodrich (United States Government representative). At the opening sitting the Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin, M.P., Minister of Labour and National Continuous enclosed the Coverning Body on hebalf of the Covern Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin, M.P., Minister of Labour and National Service, welcomed the Governing Body on behalf of the Govern-ment and people of this country. Dealing with the place of the International Labour Organisation among the new inter-national organisations, the Minister recalled his statement in the House of Commons last July that the British Government desired to put the International Labour Organisation as high in the scale of world organisations as possible. It seemed to him important, both in its own interest and in the interest of the new world organisation, that it should not be completely independent of that organisation but should be a definite part of the organisation in its constructive work for peace. It was vitally important that the position and place in history of the vitally important that the position and place in history of the International Labour Organisation should be recognised, because the very fundamentals of peace depended on really giving effect to Article 5 of the Atlantic Charter.

Constitutional Questions.—The Governing Body discussed fully the report of its Committee on Constitutional Questions and (1) welcomed the progress made in the Dumbarton Oaks conversations towards laying the foundations of a system of world security and expressed its earnest hope for the success of these efforts, upon which the peace and the hope of social and economic advancement throughout the world depend; and (2) affirmed the desire of the International Labour Organisation for association with the general international organisation now (2) affirmed the desire of the International Labour Organisation for association with the general international organisation now contemplated on terms which would permit the International Labour Organisation, with its tripartite character, to make its best contribution to the general effort of the organisation of international machinery for the better ordering of a peaceful and prosperous world while retaining for the International Labour Organisation the authority essential for the discharge of its responsibilities under its Constitution and the Declaration of Philadelphia.

Relations with other International Organisations .- The Governing Body approved a report submitted by the Acting Director of the I.L.O., Mr. E. J. Phelan, showing the good progress made since its last meeting in Philadelphia in the relations between the Organisation and other international bodies.

Employment Policy.—The Governing Body also approved a report of its Employment Committee in which the Committee proposed that in order to be able to carry out its work of making recommendations to the Governing Body on employment polic it would need a note from the Office containing statistic nformation and information on economic trends and on nationa information and information on economic trends and on national and international measures, plans and studies to achieve and maintain a high level of employment. The Committee also stated that it believed the problem of the employment of disabled workers to be of very great importance and urgency and recommended that the International Labour Office should prepare reports on this question and on the physical and in-dustrial rehabilitation of, and supply of artificial limbs to, disabled workers and service personnel irrespective of the cause and recurs of disablement and nature of disablement.

Report of the Joint Maritime Commission.—The report of the Joint Maritime Commission which met in London from 8th-12th January was adopted by the Governing Body which thus decided that a Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference should be held in October, 1945, to consider, with a view to the formulation of international minimum standards, the following subjects: (a) wages; hours of work on board ship; manning; (b) leave; (c) accommodation on board ship; (d) food and catering; and (e) recognition of seafarers' organisa-tions. The subjects of (f) social insurance; (g) continuous employment, and (k) entry, training and promotion would be dealt with if sufficient progress had been made in their pre-liminary consideration by special committees of the Joint Maritime Commission. The Governing Body further agreed to convene a maritime session of the Conference to meet early in 1946 to take final decisions on formal international agreements. The Governing Body also approved the suggestion that an international handbook containing technical details should be published by the I.L.O. on appropriate types of accommodation on board ship. on board ship.

International Industrial Committees.—A full discussion took place on a proposal of the British Government that International Industrial Committees should be set up in the principal industries of international importance. The Governing Body decided to set up international industrial committees, which should be world-wide in their scope, in the following industries :—inland transport; coal mining; iron and steel; metal trades (other than iron and steel); textiles; building, public works and civil engineering; and petroleum. By twenty-one votes to eight, the Governing Body agreed that the industrial committees should be tripartite in character but that this does not negate the right of each committee to International Industrial Committees .- A full discussion took

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appoint bipartite sub-committees or to arrange for parts of the meetings to be bipartite in character. The names of the members of the Committees are to be communicated to the Office by the Governments of the countries which have been invited to participate. The employers' and workers' representatives are to be representative of the principal national organisations of employers and workers having a sub-stantial membership engaged in the industry.

Relations between the I.L.O. and Italy.—The Governing Body considered an application received from the Italian Government for the readmission of Italy to membership in the International Labour Organisation and (1) approved the proposal of the Acting Director to appoint as soon as possible a representative in Rome to facilitate the supply of information to the Italian Government and to Italian organisations of employers and workers; and (2) decided to place the question of the readmission of Italy on the agenda of the 95th Session for examination with a view to the preparation of a report for the next ordinary a view to the preparation of a report for the next ordinary session of the Conference.

Next Session of the Conference.—The Governing Body accepted the invitation of the French Government to the International Labour Conference to hold its next Session in Paris or nearby. It decided that the Conference should meet in the autumn before the meeting of the Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference to be held in October, 1945. The following subjects were placed on the agenda of the Conference :—Minimum Standards of Social Policy in Dependent Territories (Supple-mentary Provisions); Welfare of Children and Young Workers; Constitutional Questions; I.L.O. Report on Employment; Application of International Labour Conventions.

Governing Body and Committees.—The Governing Body accepted the invitation of the Canadian Government to hold its next Session in Quebec at the beginning of June, 1945. The Governing Body decided to set up a committee to advise the Office on standards of social policy in dependent territories and approved the names of members of various other com-mittee mittee

ASSISTED TRAVEL FACILITIES FOR TRANSFERRED WORKERS.

TRANSFERRED WORKERS. The Minister of Labour and National Service has decided, in consultation with the Minister of War Transport, that the scheme, first announced in May, 1942,* for the provision of cheap travel warrants twice during the year to enable transferred workers to visit their homes may be continued. In future, however, such warrants will be provided at any time during the year instead of only during the months April to September inclusive, as hitherto, but no warrants will be issued for travel at the Easter, Whitsun, August and Christmas holiday periods. The scheme will continue to apply, during periods of authorised absence from work, to workers who have been transferred to war work by the Minister of Labour and National Service on or after 1st June, 1940, and for whom no similar provision is available under any industrial agreement or practice. It does not apply to workers whose dependants are living in the area in which they are employed. Workers who are eligible will receive warrants which they can exchange at the railway booking office for return tickets on payment of 7s. 6d. They are urged to travel in mid-week if at all possible, so as to avoid the week-end congestion on the railways, and to obtain their tickets in good time, as no preference can be given to them or there passengers.

Application forms may be obtained from any Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and should be returned duly completed and certified by the employer at least seven days before the date of the proposed journey.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION.

A Report[†] by the Royal Commission which was appointed in December, 1938, to enquire into and report upon the operation and effects of the system of workmen's compensation for injuries due to employment, has recently been published as a Command

After briefly reviewing the work of the Commission until After briefly reviewing the work of the Commission until its proceedings were suspended owing to war conditions in July, 1940, the Report refers to the recent publication by the Government of their proposals for replacing the existing system of Workmen's Compensation by a new Scheme of Industrial Injury Insurance, and to the appointment of a Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Walter Monkton, K.C.V.O., K.C., to consider certain questions relative to "alternative remedies", the major problem of principle still remaining over. In these circumstances, the Commission suggest that their continued existence seems to be no longer necessary and that any further existence seems to be no longer necessary and that any further report by them would serve no useful purpose. *See the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1942, page 105. † Royal Commission on Workmen's Compensation: Report. Cmd. 6588. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3d. post free).

February, 1945.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND WORKING HOURS IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES AT JULY, 1944.

In July, 1944, a further 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 wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries generally, and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries, in the United Kingdom. Statistics summarising the result of previous enquiries which have been made from time to time during the war have been published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE,* together with some comparative figures for October, 1938

In the enquiry of July, 1944, forms were sent to all employers who had supplied information in response to a previous enquiry made in January, 1944, asking for particulars of the number of wage-earners at work in the first pay-week of July, 1944, of the aggregate earnings of those wage-earners in that week, and of the total number of man-hours worked in the week, and of the total number of man-hours worked in that 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 case of the earlier enquiries, referred to above, the figures given were to include all wage-earners other than 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 to be excluded. In cases 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, or enemy action, the employers were pay-week, as the result of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire, strike or lock-out, or enemy action, 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 statutory insurance schemes (health and pensions, unemployment, etc.). The employers were asked to give separate particulars of the numbers and earnings of any men or women employed as part-time and earnings of any men or women employed as part-time workers for not more than 30 hours a week, who had entered their employment since July, 1941, and of the number of hours worked by such workers.

their employment since july, 1941, and of the humber of hours worked by such workers. The total number of establishments to which forms were sent (exclusive of those which were found to be no longer in operation in July, 1944, or to be employing no wage-earners within the scope of the enquiry) was about 54,200, of which approximately 53,600 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 nearly six million, and particulars of the aggregate man-hours worked in the week were obtained in respect of nearly all of these workpeople. The average earnings of these workers in the first pay-week in July, 1944, are shown, industry by industry, in the Tables on pages 26 and 27, together with the percentage increases in average earnings as compared with the last pay-week of October, 1938, the latest pre-war date for which similar information is available. Particulars of the average hours actually worked in each industry in the same two pay-weeks are given on pages 28 and 29, and a further Table on pages 30 and 31 shows the average hourly earnings at July, 1944, together with the percentage increases as compared with October, 1938. Particulars of the average weekly earnings in October, 1938, were published on pages 129 and 130 of the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1944.

WEEKLY EARNINGS IN JULY, 1944, AND PERCENTAGE INCREASES SINCE OCTOBER, 1938.

The average earnings, in the first pay-week of July, 1944, o the six million workpeople covered by the returns received were as shown below :---

Men (21 years and over)†	1	a fair	124s.	7d.
Youths and boys (under 21 years)		(3.8/33)	47s.	6d.
Women (18 years and over) :				
Excluding part-time workers‡			65s.	0d.
Part-time workers‡			30s.	1d.
Counting two part-time workers‡	as	repre-		
senting one full-timer		S. P.	64s.	8d.

Girls (under 18 years) These figures, however, relate only to the wage-earners em-ployed in the establishments from which returns were received, and the average earnings shown are affected by the fact that and the average earnings shown are affected by the fact that different industries, with varying levels of wages, were not represented in equal proportions in the returns. For example, returns were obtained from a much higher proportion of em-ployers in the engineering industry than in the building industry, and the engineering industry has therefore an unduly heavy weight, in comparison with the building industry, in the cal-culations from which the foregoing averages are derived. In

* See the issues for November and December, 1940; March, 1941; November and December, 1941; June and December, 1942; June, 1943; February, 1944; and August, 1944.

 \dagger Men employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week), who had entered the employment of the firms concerned since July, 1941, have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the Tables on pages 26 to 31, the numbers shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 33s. 4d. in the first pay-week of July, 1944, and the hours worked averaged 17.0.

[‡] The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed for not more than 30 hours a week, and had entered the employment of the firms concerned since July, 1941.

order to eliminate the effects of such disparities, general averages for all industries combined, and for each of 16 broad groups of industries, have been calculated* on the basis of the estimated of industries, have been calculated* on the basis of the estimated total numbers of wage-earners employed in the individual in-dustries in July, 1944. These averages are set out in the following Table, together with the percentage increases which they show as compared with similar averages relating to October, 1938, calculated by weighting the average earnings in each industry by the total numbers employed at that date. In computing the averages for July, 1944, the earnings of women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-filme workers taken as representing one full-time worker; small numbers of men employed as part-time workers have been excluded.[†]

Average Weekly Earnings in July, 1944, and percentage increases as compared with October, 1938, calculated on the basis of the total numbers employed in each industry.

The local state of the second state of the	The second second	and the second	and the second states of	Martin aller						
Industry Group.	Men (21 years and over).†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years).	Women (18 years and over).‡	Girls (under 18 years).	All Workers.‡					
many Sedie decessed	Aver	Average Earnings in the first pay-week of July, 1944.								
acade brancia grand adapa	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.					
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying Treatment of non-metalli- ferous mine and quarry	99 1	53 9	Sector Sector	sti S ins	93 5					
products	112 7 107 11 120 5	52 9 44 2 44 5	61 9 50 8 64 11	34 6 30 9 32 11	101 11 80 7 93 8					
Metal, engineering and ship- building Textiles Leather, fur, etc	139 1 101 10 104 10 105 3	50 11 44 4 42 9 41 4	71 0 55 7 52 11 53 4	39 5 37 4 32 1 31 10	110 3 67 10 78 10 58 10					
Clothing Food, drink and tobacco Woodworking Paper, printing, stationery,	106 6 107 4	42 3 38 11	53 11 58 11	32 2 34 6	76 8 83 0					
etc. Building, contracting, etc Miscellaneous manufacturing	120 8 107 11	34 9 43 0	53 9 61 11	29 4 §	85 7 99 1					
industries	126 6	48 8	62 5	36 6	88 11					
Transport, storage, etc. (ex- cluding railways) Public utility services	114 3 94 6	48 8 38 9	79 1 50 2	29 5	104 3 85 0					
Government industrial establishments	138 7	51 4	85 2	43 2	114 8					
All the above	124 4	47 4	64 3	34 11	96 8					
	- HITTORY	Average Percentage Increases since October, 1938.								
in increase of the second states	Per cent.	Percent.	Percent.	Percent	. Per cen					
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying Treatment of non-metalli-	65	78	ş	5	65					
ferous mine and quarry products	70	70	108	93 107	67 69					
Brick, pottery and glass Chemical, paint, oil, etc	71 74	60 51	99	81	70					
Metal, engineering and ship- building Textiles	85 78	95 85	113 75 52	98 90 83	85 79 69					
Leatler, fur, etc Clothing	64 64	69 67	63	82	68					
Food, drink and tobacco Woodworking	63 62	50 67	64 75	69 98	63 60					
Paper, printing, stationery, etc. Building, contracting, etc.	43 64	41 68	58 §	72 §	49 62					
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	83	83	97	98	91					
Transport, storage, etc. (ex- cluding railways) Public utility services	63 50	80 40	126 81	§ 37	59 42					
Government industrial establishments¶	84	58	90	-1 \$ 1	63					
All the above	80	81	98	89	82					

When the average earnings for July, 1944, shown in this Table, are compared with those given in the previous column, it will be seen that the differences resulting from the re-calculation of the general averages for all industries combined on the basis of the total numbers employed in each industry (instead of the numbers employed by those firms who supplied returns) are insignificant except in the case of women, for whom the general average of 64s. 3d. shown in the Table is 5d. less than the un-

• The averages for "all workers" have been calculated by applying the total numbers employed in each industry to the average earnings of all the workers overed by the returns received for that industry; those for men by applying the otal number of men employed to the average earnings of the men covered by the eturns received; and similarly for youths and boys, women and girls. † See footnote † in previous column.

[‡] In the calculation of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers", omen employed as part-time workers in July, 1944, (see footnote [‡] in previous olumn) have been included on the basis of two part-timers taken as representing ne full-timer.

§ The numbers returned were insufficient to provide a satisfactory basis for eneral averages.

|| For the building and contracting industries, the returns collected in 1938 related to the last pay-week of September.

¶ In the case of the Government industrial establishments, the comparison between the average earnings in October, 1938, and July, 1944, are materia affected by the fact that the returns for the latter date covered a number establishments, employing large numbers of workers, which were not in operation in October, 1938.

adjusted average computed on the basis of the returns received. In calculating the average earnings of women and "all workers" at July, 1944, women who were employed as part-time workers have, as stated above, been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-timer. The in Average Hours worked in the first pay-week of July, 1944, cal-culated on the basis of the total numbers employed in each industry. have, as stated above, been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-timer. The in-clusion of these women, however, has little effect on the average earnings shown, for if such part-time workers had been excluded from the statistics the general average of 64s. 3d. for women in all industries combined would have been altered by only 3d. (to 64s. 6d.). Moreover, among the sixteen groups of industries for which separate figures are given in the Table, the exclusion of the women part-time workers would not in the great majority of cases have altered the average earnings shown for women by more than 2d., the principal exception

the great majority of cases have altered the average earnings shown for women by more than 2d., the principal exception being the chemical, paint, oil, etc., gromp, in which the exclusion of these women would raise the average by 11d. (to 65s. 10d.). In the last week of October, 1938,—the latest pre-war date for which similar statistics are available—the average earnings of the wage-earners employed in the groups of industries covered by the foregoing Table were approximately 69s. 0d. for men, 26s. 1d. for youths and boys, 32s. 6d. for women, 18s. 6d. for girls, and 53s. 3d. for all workers combined. The corresponding averages for July, 1944, given in the Table, showed increases of 55s. 4d., or 80 per cent., for men; 21s. 3d., or 81 per cent., for youths and boys; 31s. 9d., or 98 per cent., for women; 16s. 5d., or 89 per cent., for girls; and 43s. 5d., or 82 per cent... for all workers combined. The percentage increases, however, varied widely in different-industries. In those industries for which particulars are given on pages 26 and 27, for example, the average percentage increases in weekly earnings shown for men ranged from less than 50 per cent. in some industries to over 90 per cent. in others, while those for women ranged from less than 50 per cent. to over 120 per cent. The fact that the average percentage rise in the earnings of women has been less than 50 per cent. to over 120 per cent. Which that the average percentage rise in the earnings of women has been greater than that shown for men is partly due to the marked increase which has taken place in the numbers of women engaged on work normally undertaken by men. In most of the principal industries in which such increases have occurred, the employers' and workers' organisations have agreed that where women are employed on work previously done by men they shall be paid either the full rates for men (usually after a qualifying period, or subject to ability to perform the man's work without extra supervision or assistance), or specified proportions of those rates, yielding wages higher than those generally paid for work not regarded as men's work. If separate figures were available as to the earnings of women engaged on work corresponding with that represented in the figures relating to average earnings in October, 1938, the percentage increases shown for such women would be considerably lower, in many industries, than those given in the above Table and in the detailed Table on pages 26 and 27.

given in the above Table and in the detailed Table on pages 26 and 27. It should be noted that the percentages of increase in the earnings of all classes of workers combined, as shown in the last column of the foregoing Table, are affected by the changes which have taken place since 1938 in the relative proportions of men, boys, women and girls employed in each of the various groups of industries, the proportions of men, boys and girls having declined while those of women have increased; if the proportions of men, boys and girls employed had having declined while those of women have increased; if the proportions of men, women, boys and girls employed had remained approximately the same as in 1938, the percentage increase shown for "all workers" would have been greater. Similarly, the percentage increases shown for all the industries taken together include the effects of transference to the munitions industries, in which earnings are relatively high, of large numbers of workers formerly employed in industries with a lower average level of earnings

level of earnings. It should also be observed that the figures shown in the Table, and in the detailed Table on pages 26 and 27, are general averages covering all classes of manual wage-earners, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations, and that they represent the actual *earnings* in the weeks specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piecework or other methods of payment by results. 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 increased output by piece-workers, the differences in average earnings shown in the Tables should not be taken as evidence of disparities in the rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. industries, and Government industrial establishments. HOURLY EARNINGS IN JULY, 1944, AND PERCENTAGE INCREASES SINCE OCTOBER, 1938.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED IN JULY, 1944, COMPARED WITH

The following Table shows for each group of industries covered 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 first pay-week of July, 1944, computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours, and the average percentage increases as com-pared with the average hourly earnings in the last pay-week of October, 1938. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 30 and 31. OCTOBER, 1938. The average hours worked in each industry in the first pay-week of July, 1944, by the workpeople covered by the returns received, are set out in the Table on pages 28 and 29. The following Table shows the corresponding averages for each of the 16 main groups of industries 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 in July, 1944.* The figures given relate to the total number of hours *actually worked* in the week, including all overtime and excluding all time lost from any cause. Recognised intervals for meals, etc., **OCTOBER**, 1938. * See footnote † in the first column on page 22. † See footnote ; in the second column on page 22. The hours worked by women mployed as part-time workers in the first week of July, 1944, averaged about time lost from any cause. Recognised intervals for meals, etc., are also excluded. In the calculation of the averages, only [‡] The numbers returned were insufficient to provide a satisfactory basis for eneral averages. those workpeople who were at work during part or the whole of the pay-week are included, those who were absent during the whole of the pay-week having been excluded from the returns. * See footnote * in the second column on page 22. general averages. § Particulars of the average hours worked in October, 1938, were given on page 27 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1944. || For the building and contracting industries, the returns collected in 1938 related to the last pay-week of September.

Industry Group.	Men (21 years and over).*	Youths and Boys (under 21 years).	Women (18 years and over).†		All Workers.†
Iron, stone, etc., mining and	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
quarrying Treatment of non-metalli- ferous mine and quarry	47.9	46.4	\$	\$	47.7
products	51·1 49·9 52·4	46.8 45.2 46.0	44.9 43.9 44.3	43·4 44·4 43·7	50·1 47·4 48·9
Metal, engineering and ship- building	51.3 51.0 48.9 46.8 51.3 49.2	46.7 47.2 45.2 45.3 45.5 45.3	45·1 45·7 43·3 43·1 44·6 42·5	44·3 45·5 44·3 43·5 44·1 43·1	49·1 47·5 46·6 43·9 48·0 46·9
Paper, printing, stationery, etc. Building, contracting, etc. Miscellaneous manufacturing	48.6 52.1	45·3 47·9	43·9 43·4	44.0 ‡	46·4 51·4
industries	51.2	46.9	44.4	43.7	47.7
cluding railways) Public utility services Government industrial	52·3 50·6	48.5 46.5	45·7 40·5	‡ 42·9	51.0 48.7
establishments	53.6	48.4	45.1	43.4	50.2
All the above	51.2	46.7	44.6	44.2	48.6

From the detailed figures in the Table on pages 28 and 29 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 first pay-week of July, 1944, ranged between 47 and 53, those worked by youths and boys mostly anged between 45 and 48, while those worked by women and girls were mostly between 42 and 46. For all the industries taken together the hours worked averaged approximately 514 for men, 464 for youths and boys, 444 for women and 444 for girls. As compared with the hours worked in the last week of October, 1938§, these averages showed increases of about 34 hours in the case of men, about 4 hour for youths and boys, and rather more than 1 hour for women, but a reduction of nearly 4 hour for girls. (The changes between 1938 and 1944 in the working hours of boys and girls were to some extent affected by the operation of the Factories Act, 1937, which reduced the maximum weekly hours of juveniles under 16 years of age employed in factories, subject to certain qualifications, from 48 to 44 as from July, 1939). For all workers combined, in the industries covered by the enquiry, the average time worked in the first week of July, 1944, was approximately 484 hours, or about 2 hours more than in the last week of October, 1938. This comparison, however, is to some extent affected by the changes which took place between the two dates in the numbers of workpeople employed in different industries, and in the proportions of men, youths, women and girls included. From the detailed figures in the Table on pages 28 and 29 it will

in the proportions of men, youths, women and girls included. Among the various industry groups specified in the above Table, those showing the greatest increases in average weekly working hours in July, 1944, as compared with October, 1938, were the metal, engineering and shipbuilding group, the transport services, and the building and contracting industries. In the metal, engineering and shipbuilding industries as a whole, the hours worked by the men employed in the first week of July, 1944, averaged about 51‡ compared with 48 in the last week of October, 1938, while those for women averaged about 45 hours in July, 1944, as against 44‡ hours in October, 1938. In the transport services (excluding railways and shipping) the average for men was over 52‡ hours in July, 1944, compared with nearly 49 hours in October, 1938, while for women it was about 45‡ hours at both dates. In the building and contracting industries the average for men was over 52 hours in July, 1944, compared with 46‡ hours in September or Otober, 1938. Other groups of industries in which the hours worked by men in July, 1944, showed considerable increases as compared with October, 1938, included the chemical industries, the textile industries, and Government industrial establishments.

Average Hourly Earnings in July, 1944, and Percentage Increases as compared with October, 1938.

Industry Group.	Men 21 years and over).	Youths and Boys (under 21 years).	and _	Girls (under 18 years).	All Workers.*
and Low of the Start	Average	e Hourly E of J	arningsin uly, 1944		y-week
and the second	s. d.	s. d.	s. 'd.	s. d.	s. d.
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying	2 0.8	1 1.9		an ann an	1 41.5
ferous mine and quarry products Brick, pottery and glass Chemical, paint, oil, etc	2 2·4 2 1·9 2 3·6	1 1.5 11.7 11.6	1 4·5 1 1·8 1 5·6	9.5 8.3 9.0	2 0.4 1 8.4 1 11.0
Metal, engineering and ship- building Textiles Leather, fur, etc Clothing Food, drink and tobacco	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 & 8.5 \\ 2 & -0.0 \\ 2 & 1.7 \\ 2 & 3.0 \\ 2 & 0.9 \\ 2 & 2.2 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10.7 9.8 8.7 8.8 8.8 9.6	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Paper, printing, stationery etc. Building, contracting, etc.	2 5·8 2 0·9	9·2 10·8	1 2·7 1 5·1	8.0	1 10·1 1 11·1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2 5.6	1 0.5	1 4.9	1040	1 10.4
Transport, storage, etc. (ex- cluding railways) Public utility services	2 2·2 1 10·4	1 0.0 10.0	1 8·8 1 2·9	8.2	2 0.5 1 8.9
Government industrial establishments	2 7.0	1 0.7	1 10.7	11.9	2 3.4
All the above	2 5.1	1 0.2	1 5.3	9.5	1 11.9
	Av	verage Pero	ctober, 19		ice
Dis and the set of the	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent	Per cent.
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying Treatment of non-metalli-	58	76		1 7 <u>44</u>	58
ferous mine and quarry products Brick, pottery and glass Chemical, paint, oil, etc.	65 67 61	71 62 53	111 77 97	100 106 85	64 67 64
Metal, engineering and ship- building Textiles Leather, fur, etc Clothing Food, drink and tobacco Woodworking	73 66 59 57 57 57 54	92 78 75 67 56 70	109 71 60 56 68 82	100 92 92 78 76 107	77 73 69 62 62 62 58
Paper, printing, stationery etc. Building, contracting, etc.	36 45	41 63	60	75	45 46
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	74	83	97	104	88
Transport, storage, etc. (ex- cluding railways) Public utility services	53 45	78 44	126 47	40	52 40
Government industrial establishments [‡]	70	53	89	-	59
All the above	68	80	93	90	74

For all industries combined, the percentage increases in the average hourly earnings of men, youths and women were less than the percentage increases in average weekly earnings shown in the Table in the second column on page 22, the average number of hours worked in the week having been greater in July, 1944, than in October, 1938.§ For girls, however, the average percentage increase in hourly earnings was greater than that in weekly earnings, the average number of hours worked having been somewhat less in July, 1944, than in October, 1938.

Average Earnings and Working Hours in July, 1944, COMPARED WITH JANUARY, 1944, and July, 1943.

As compared with the average earnings in the last pay-week of January, 1944, particulars of which were published in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1944, the average weekly earnings for all industries combined in the first pay-week of July, 1944, showed only small increases, of 8d. for men, 6d. for youths and boys, 6d. for women and 8d. for girls. The increases shown would have been greater but for the fact that the average hours worked in the first week of July were less than those worked in the last week of January, by about { hour in the case of men and about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour for youths and boys, women and girls; the average hourly earnings in the first pay-week of July showed increases, as compared with the last pay-week of January, of slightly over $\frac{1}{2}d$. for men, nearly $\frac{1}{2}d$. for women, and about $\frac{1}{2}d$. for youths and girls. Comparisons of the figures for January and July are to some extent affected by seasonal influences, such as the effects of the restricted hours of daylight on the working time and weekly earnings in outdoor occupations in January. The average earnings of the men covered by the returns received for the building industry, for example, were 7s. 2d. higher in the first week of July than in the last week of January, owing mainly to an increase of about 3³/₄ hours, between the two dates, in the average weekly working time. The average of men in the transport industries (excluding railway service) were also markedly higher-by approximately 6s.-in the first week of July than in the last week of January, but this was due largely to advances in wage rates, the increase in weekly working time having averaged only about 1 hour. In nearly all the other main groups of industries specified in the foregoing Tables the average weekly earnings were appreciably

* Seefootnote ‡ in the second column on page 22.
† For the building and contracting industries, the returns collected in 1938 related to the last pay-week of September.
‡ See footnote ¶ in the second column on page 22.
§ See first paragraph following the Table in the previous column.

higher in July than in January, although there were slight reductions, in most cases, in the average number of hours worked. On the other hand, the average weekly earnings of workpeople employed in some sections of the engineering and metal industries were slightly lower in July than in January, as a result of reductions in the average hours worked.

As compared with the average earnings in the corresponding week of July, 1943, the average weekly earnings in the corresponding pay-week of July, 1944, showed increases of 3s. 1d. (about 21 per cent.) for men, 2s. 1d. (over 3 per cent.) for women, and 1s. 1d. (over 3 per cent.) for girls, but only 2d. for youths and boys. The average hours worked in the first week of July, 1944, were less than in the first week of July, 1943, by July, 1944, were less than in the first week of July, 1940, by about $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours for men, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours for youths and boys, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours for women and nearly 1 hour for girls. The average hourly earnings in the first week of July, 1944, showed increases, as compared with the corresponding week of 1943, of about $1\frac{1}{2}d$. for men, 1d. for women, and $\frac{1}{2}d$. for youths and girls.

Average Earnings in October, 1938, and in the Years 1940-1944.

The following Table shows the average weekly earnings, in The following Table shows the average weekly carings, in the industries covered by these enquiries,* in October, 1938, and at the various dates for which information is available between July, 1940, and July, 1944, computed on the basis of the total numbers of workpeople employed in the different industries at the dates specified :---

Date.	Men (21 years and over).	Youths and Boys.	Women (18 years and over).†	Girls.	All Workers.†					
CARL BOOK GENERLAT THE ST		Average Weekly Earnings.								
October, 1938 July, 1940 January, 1942 July, 1942 July, 1942 January, 1943 January, 1943 January, 1944	99 5 102 0 111 5 113 9 121 3 123 8 124 4	s. d. 26 1 35 1 41 11 42 6 46 2 45 1 47 2 46 10 47 4	s. d. 32 6 38 11 43 11 47 6 58 6 62 2 63 9 64 3	s, d. 18 6 22 4 25 0 26 10 30 3 32 1 33 10 34 3 34 11	s. d. 53 3 69 2 75 10 77 9 85 2 87 11 93 7 95 7 96 8					
	Perce	ntage Incr	ease since	October, 1	938.					
January, 1944	Per cent. 29 44 48 61 55 76 79 80	Per cent. 35 61 63 77 73 81 80 81	Per cent. 20 35 46 67 80 91 96 98	Per cent. 21 35 45 64 73 83 83 85 89	Per cent. 30 42 46 60 65 76 79 82					

The percentage increases in average earnings since October, 1938, shown in the foregoing Tables, represent the combined effect of a number of factors, including (a) increases in rates of wages, (b) fuller employment, with longer working hours and more extended working of night-shifts, (c) extensions of systems of payment by results, and increased output by the workers affected, and (d) changes in the proportions of men, boys, women and girls employed in different industries and occupations. As indicated above, the employment of large numbers of women on work formerly undertaken by men has contributed to the relatively high percentage increase in the average earnings of women.

As regards the first of these factors it is estimated, from such information as is available to the Department, that in the of wages for a full ordinary week's work, exclusive of overtime was about 35 or 36 per cent.[‡] higher in July, 1944, than in October, 1938. The difference between this figure and the average increase of 82 per cent. shown by the returns of actual weekly earnings represents the net effect of the other factors referred to above.

As regards working hours, the following Table shows the average hours worked by the wage-earners whose average earnings have been given above, in the last week of October, 1938, and in the three weeks of July, 1943, January, 1944, and July, 1944, which were covered by the enquiries into average earnings; particulars of working hours have not been collected for other dates during the war period. The figures given relate to the hours actually worked, including overtime and excluding time lost :--

23 The man and and and	TTT- 17	TT	TITT
ATIONADO	WEERIN	HOUYS	Worked.

Date	1 4 4 (14 4 (14 4)	Men (21 years and over).	Youths and Boys.	Women (18 years and over).†	Girls.	All Workers.†	
October, 1938			47.7	46.2	43.5	44.6	46.5
July, 1943 January, 1944 July, 1944		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	52·9 52·0 51·2	48·0 47·1 46·7	45·9 45·2 44·6	45·1 44·6 44·2	50·0 49·2 48·6

Forlist of industries covered, see pages 26 and 27.
See footnote ‡ in the second column on page 22.
This figure applies only to industries covered by the enquiry into average earnings in July, 1944. If industries not covered by the enquiry (e.g., agriculture, coal mining, railway service, and merchant shipping) were included, the figure would be raised to about 44 per cent.

February, 1945.

1.00

Owing to payments for overtime, night shifts, and week-end work at rates above the normal rates, these increases in weekly working hours since October, 1938, have resulted in more than proportionate increases in weekly earnings. The following Table shows the average hourly earnings at each of the dates for which particulars of working hours have been collected, and the percentage increases in July, 1943, January, 1944, and July, 1944, as compared with October, 1938:—

Date.	Date.		Youths and Boys.	Women.*	Girls.	All Workers.*			
and the second	Autourts	5 - 24 - 24 - 24 - 24 - 24 - 24 - 24 - 2	Average Hourly Earnings.						
• October, 1938 July, 1943 January, 1944 July, 1944	· · · · ·	s. d. 1 5·4 2 3·5 2 4·5 2 5·1	s. d. 6·8 11·8 11·9 1 0·2	s. d. 9.0 1 4.3 1 4.9 1 5.3	s. d. 5.0 9.0 9.2 9.5	s. d. 1 1.7 1 10.5 1 11.3 1 11.9			
E		Perce	entage Inc	rease since	October,	1938.			
July, 1943 January, 1944 July, 1944	··· ·· ·· ··	58 64 68	74 76 80	81 89 93	81 85 90	63 70 74			

The marked extensions of piecework and other forms of payment by results, to which reference has been made above. combined with increased production by workpeople employed on such systems of payment, have contributed towards the on such systems of payment, have contributed towards the increases in average hourly earnings shown in this Table, equally with the increases in weekly earnings. Where production has been increased in this way, the extra charges arising from the higher earnings have, of course, been spread over the larger output.

The average levels of weekly and hourly earnings have also been affected by the changes which have occurred during the war in the numbers of workpeople employed in different in-dustries. On the one hand, the transference of workers from industries and occupations in which wages were relatively low to others with a higher level of earnings has tended to raise to others with a higher level of earnings has tended to raise the general level of average earnings of men, youths, women and girls, respectively. On the other hand, the percentage increases in the average earnings of "all workers," as shown in the foregoing Tables, are affected by the fact that the pro-portions of men represented in the figures have fallen, while those of women have risen, during the war period. If the average weekly earnings in each industry, both at October, 1938 and weekly earnings in each industry, both at October, 1938, and at July, 1944, are combined by the use of "weights" corresponding with the estimated numbers employed in the various industries at October, 1938, the figures so obtained for July, 1944, show increases of nearly 69 per cent. for men, 75 per cent. for youths and boys, 74 per cent. for women, 83 per cent. for girls, and 70 per cent. for all workers combined. The result of this calculation is to eliminate the effects, on the general The average earnings shown above include war bonus, etc., piece-work payments and tonnage bonus, payments for overtime, Sunday duty and night duty, and all other payments for work performed, but exclude travelling and out-of-pocket expenses, and meal and lodging allowances. In calculating the averages, of this calculation is to eliminate the effects, on the general averages, of the changes which have taken place in the pro-portions of workpeople employed in the different *industries* covered by the enquiry (and in the proportions of men, boys, women and girls employed in each of these industries), but not the changes in the proportions employed in different occupations within each industry. the total amount of wages paid at each date has been divided by the number of staff receiving wages for the full week combined with the equivalent number of full-time workers where employees were paid for less than the complete week. It will be seen that the average earnings in March, 1944,

INDUSTRIES NOT COVERED BY THE ENQUIRY.

The principal employments not covered by the enquiry were agriculture, coal mining, railway service, the shipping service, port transport (dock labour), the distributive trades, the catering trades, the entertainment industries, commerce and banking, and domestic service. As regards manual wage earners employed in coal mining and railway service, and dock labourers in the port transport industry, some particulars are given below.

Coal Mining.

In the coal mining industry, information collected by the Ministry of Fuel and Power shows that for all classes of workpeople combined, including juveniles, the average earnings per man-shift worked (exclusive of the value of allowances in kind) were approximately 22s. 3d.† in the three months ended September, 1944, as compared with 11s. 4d. in the corresponding period of 1939, the increase between the two dates being

The figures relating to dock, harbour, canal, etc., service, equivalent to approximately 96 per cent. The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of workpeople are estimated to have been approximately 108s. 0d.[†] in the three months ended September, 1944, compared with 56s. 9d. in the three months ended September, 1939, showing an increase of approximately given on pages 27, 29 and 31, cover only the wage-earners in the regular employment of the authorities and firms concerned. excluding dock labourers on daily or half-daily engagements. At nearly all ports throughout Great Britain schemes are now in operation establishing reserve pools of labour from which 90 per cent. employers may engage port transport workers by the day or half-day. Statistics compiled by the National Dock Labour Railway Service. Returns are obtained annually by the Ministry of War Transport from all railway companies in Great Britain and Corporation and, as regards certain ports, the Ministry of War Transport (by whom these schemes are controlled) show that from the London Passenger Transport Board, giving particulars for one week in March of the numbers of wage-earners receiving wages for the full week, together with the equivalent number in the last week of June, 1944, the earnings of all classes of dock labourers, covered by these schemes and on the pa during that week, averaged 172s. 2d., inclusive of wages, atof full-time workers in cases where the employees are paid for tendance money and guarantee payments, and payments for less than the complete week, and the aggregate wages (including annual holidays. The average earnings during June were bonuses, etc.) paid in the week. The following Table shows exceptionally high, owing to pressure of work arising from war the average earnings, computed on this basis, in the week ended operations; in the three months April-June, 1944, the average 11th March, 1944, and the corresponding averages for the weeks arnings were 161s. Od. a week. Comparable figures are not ended 13th March, 1943, and 11th March, 1939. The figures available for any pre-war date, but in the corresponding three given are exclusive of (a) clerical staffs and other classes of months of 1943 the average weekly earnings were 141s. 4d.

* Seefootnote ‡ in the second column on page 22. † Provisional figure.

salaried employees, (b) workpeople who were receiving full or partial board or lodging in addition to cash wages and (c) women and girls employed on a part-time basis as crossing keepers, waiting-room and lavatory attendants, office cleaners, etc. As regards the three departments for which separate figures are given, the "conciliation staff" consist mainly of workpeople employed in connection with the manipulation of traffic; the 'shop and artisan staff" mainly comprise the workpeople employed on construction and repair work; and the "other staff,' include those employed in ancillary businesses (e.g., canal, dock and quay staff, marine staff, motor omnibus, etc., staff, hotel, dining-car and refreshment room staff), and at electrical generating stations, police staffs, etc. In the calculation of the average earnings shown, all workpeople paid at adult rates have been classified as men or women, while those paid at junior rates have been classified as youths, boys and girls. The age at which adult rates are paid is usually 20 years for the wages staffs in the conciliation grades and 21 years for those in the shop and artisan grades and other departments.

Department.		Average Earne	Average Percentage Increase in March, 1944,			
Dopartment,	and a second	March, 1944.	March, 1943.	March, 1939.	compared with March, 1939.	
Men: — Conciliation staff Shop and artisan staff Other staff	00 	IS. d. 107 3 132 8 127 7	s. d. 98 9 124 8 113 11	s. d. 67 8 71 3 72 8	Per cent. 58 86 76	
All Men		114 0	105 4	68 9	66	
Youths and Boys: Conciliation staff Shop and artisan staff Other staff		38 4 44 1 37 10	36 2 42 8 35 0	30 10 25 10 24 2	24 71 57	
All Youths and Boys		40 4	38 6	28 10	-40	
Shop and artisan staff	the second	75 5 92 9 67 5	70 2 85 9 62 1	*		
All Women		79 8	74 2	10. (* 351.3	1. osciela lota	
Other staff	······································	40 10 58 2	38 9 53 0	*		
All Girls		50 2	47 5	100 * 100	and the state	

showed increases, as compared with the corresponding averages for March, 1939, of 66 per cent. for men and 40 per cent. for youths and boys. In March, 1944, however, the average age of the youths and boys covered by the returns must have been lower than in March, 1939, owing (a) to the effects of recruitment for the Forces and (b) to the fact that considerable numbers of for the Forces, and (b) to the fact that considerable numbers of male juniors in the higher age groups were employed in adult positions and were accordingly included in the returns as men. It should also be noted that the average earnings shown in the above Table do not include increases in war bonus, etc., which took effect from 17th April, 1944. For men and women employed in the conciliation grades and in railway workshops those increases amounted to 5s. a week; for youths and girls they varied from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. a week.

Dock Labour.

* The number employed was insufficient to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

Febru

TABLE I.-AVERAGE EARNINGS IN ONE WEEK OF JULY, 1944, AND PERCENTAGE INCREASES BETWEEN OCTOBER, 1938, AND JULY, 1944.

Signation to Victor taken "it	Average earnings*, in the first pay-week of July, 19 of the wage-earners covered by the returns received						uly, 1944, Average percentage increase as compared with the earnings in the last pay-week of October, 1938.					
adding where and as a price of the	The second	The Day	Women (18						Won	nen.	10 110	
Industry.	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	ing	Counting two part- timers as one full- timer.‡	Girls.	All workers.‡	Men.	Youths and boys.	Exclud- ing part- time workers.†	Counting two part- timers as one full- timer.‡	Girls.	All workers.‡
The second secon	-s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Percent.	Per cent.	Percent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
IRON, STONE, ETC., MINING AND QUARRYING:	110 10 94 6 95 5 103 11	60 5 50 7 53 4 54 0		111	NI II I	106 0 90 9 90 1 92 9	72 55 68 74	75 90 66 76	1111	1/11	11-11	72 58 66 69
TREATMENT OF NON-METALLI- FEROUS MINING PRODUCTS : Coke-Ovens and By-product Works Cement, Lime, Whiting, etc Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture Other Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	122 4 106 7 106 9 112 4	55 8 50 1 48 9 56 4	60 4 	59 11 	 	116 5 99 6 94 10 96 8	73 59 70 74	63 52 65 84	§ 	§ 	 92	71 57 71 68
BRICK, POTTERY AND GLASS INDUSTRIES :	102 3 102 6 117 4	46 10 38 11 45 1	52 3 47 10 53 3	52 5 48 0 53 2	37 4 29 1 30 8	88 11 65 1 85 10	66 68 71	61 69 62	83 72 97	83 72 96	108 101 91	68 77 61
CHEMICAL, PAINT, OIL, ETC., INDUSTRIES: Chemicals and Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	122 6 107 1 116 1	45 6 41 1 43 10	67 8 54 7 58 5	66 6 54 6 58 3	32 3 30 11 34 8	95 2 87 0 89 4	77 65 66	57 48 50	108 81 76	104 81 76	78 77 86	77 61 54
METAL, ENGINEERING, AND SHIP- BUILDING INDUSTRIES : Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) Iron Puddling, Steel Smelting, Rolling, Forging, etc Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacture Tinplate and Steel Sheet Manufacture	126 2 133 10 130 10 120 8	53 9 58 0 64 1 47 7	69 6 69 8 50 8		38 8 42 11	120 0 119 0 113 3 99 5	53 67 83 44	61 - 88 112 91				50 63 80 39
Iron and Steel Tube Manufacture Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc Engineering, etc	130 8 121 6	47 7 58 1 48 4	69 10 55 4	69 8 55 6	33 8	112 5 94 3	84 78	103 90	137 89	. 137 90	85	78 71
General Engineering, and Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering Constructional Engineering Motor Vehicle, Cycle and Aircraft (including components) Manufacture	129 2 132 2 128 1 125 3	48 7 44 11 46 7 48 1	. 70 10 64 9 73 1 70 10	70 6 64 7 73 1 70 8	40 6 35 11 —	104 11 94 0 109 6 108 1	75 78 71 74	100 81 153 97	121 100 §	120 99 §		74 85 77 73
and Repair Ship Building and Repairing Railway Carriage, Wagon, and Tram	159 11 144 10 118 7	56 7 48 9 41 2	82 10 72 7 61 10	82 5 72 8 61 10	46_5	127 7 128 0 99 1	92 107 65	100 135 71	107 §	106 §	75 	81 114 60
Building and Repairing Electric Cables, Apparatus, Lamps, etc., Manufacture Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files, etc. Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Yellow Metal Goods Heating and Ventilating Engineering Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Other Metal Industries	130 4 127 0 122 8 124 11 127 8 120 2 133 10	47 7 45 2 51 5 48 0 47 6 47 10 51 9	63 9 55 7 60 9 60 11 54 11 63 7	$\begin{array}{c} 63 & 5 \\ 55 & 10 \\ 60 & 6 \\ 61 & 9 \\ \\ 55 & 2 \\ 63 & 5 \end{array}$	36 11 29 6 35 1 37 10 	85 7 88 2 84 6 93 2 104 9 84 10 95 6	79 86 90 81 67 69 91	55 90 113 83 80 87 97	79 99 104 100 79 101	78 100 103 102 — 80 101	77 92 91 103 	71 96 100 89 54 76 94
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES : Cotton	102 1¶ 97 0 111 0	52 6¶ 42 3 41 3 44 0	59 9¶ 53 6 59 8	59 8¶ 53 9 59 7 63 5	41 4¶ 41 1 37 3 41 6	69 10¶ 68 7 71 4 93 7	101¶ 69 79 69	139¶ 72 77 57	90¶ 71 92 124	90¶ 72 92 124	108¶ 90 105 123	96¶ 76 83 79
Rayon, Nylon, etc. Yarn Spinning Flax Spinning and Weaving Jute Spinning and Weaving Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hosiery Lace Carpets and Rugs Other Textiles Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	124 11 88 8 90 8 102 6 110 6 97 1 98 8 106 10 99 10	44 0 40 11 45 9 37 11 36 11 	63 5 42 9 51 8 45 6 48 3 55 6 48 9	63 3 42 9 51 9 49 7 55 10 48 7 53 0 55 8 48 11	41 0 1 30 1 37 6 32 10 34 8 35 7 34 10 31 11	71 4 93 7 49 9 59 7 58 3 60 5 64 5 66 11 65 7 78 3	86** 78 82 40 61 62 79 74	111** 90 100 35 	58** 52 78 51 61 47 81 70		71*** 80 80 71 103 97 73	79 71** 64 87 50 61 72 90 72
LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FUR INDUSTRIES : Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods Manufacture Fur Dressing, etc. ^{††}	106 7 97 6 111 7	44 5 37 11	53 4 51 9 56 0	53 4 51 9 56 5	35 9 30 6 32 9	88 1 63 5 75 10	70 59 34	68 74	77 67 22	77 67 22	87 86 52	64 82 36

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uary, 1945.	THE	MINI	STRY	Y OF	LAB	OUR	GAZ	ETTE	Ŧ.			27-
ABLE I.—AVERAGE	EARN BETW	INGS I EEN OO	N ONE CTOBEI	WEEK R, 1938,	OF JU	JLY, 194 JULY, 1	14, ANI 944—con) PERC ntinued.	ENTAG	E INCF	EASES	Web.
abayimen analows add and the				irst pay-we						se as comp y-week of C		
Industry.	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (1 Exclud- ing part- time workers.†	8 & over). Counting two part- timers as one full- timer.t	Girls.	All workers.‡	Men.	Youths and boys.	Wor Exclud- ing part- time workers.	men. Counting two part- timers as one full- timer.t	Girls.	All workers.‡
Industries :	s. d.	s, d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Percent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Percent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
: made and Wholesale Bespoke Bespoke —	117 7	39 9	56 7	56 10	34 4	60 6	70	63	71	72	97	76
s employing 10 or more orkers	111 2 96 0	-	52 10 53 6	53 2 53 9	24 7	62 1 65 7	51 57	-	37 57	38 58	47	39 52
king and Millinery: mploying 10 or more workers mploying 10 or more workers is supplying returns. Caps (including Straw Plait) Ilars, Underclothing, etc. ess Industries oe and Slipper Making and	105 1 127 9 126 0 103 3 97 11 96 3		53 0 57 11 58 9 58 0 53 1 48 1 51 11	53 4 58 3 58 6 58 3 53 4 48 3 52 2	23 9 31 7 31 3 36 8 30 7 31 4	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	57 50 87 86 58 48 53	 80 	40 62 65 63 65 50 56	63 64 63 66 50 57	43 81 80 96 76 81	42 60 81 60 65 53 64
iring: mploying 10 or more workers mploying less than 10 workers is supplying returns s: mploying 10 or more workers	105 5 92 4 104 11 100 5	44 2 38 10 <i>43 10</i> 40 0	57 7 57 6 50 0	57 5 57 5 50 2	33 8 <i>33 8</i> 30 9	75 10 75 0 75 10 53 5	63 55 <i>63</i> 66	74 54 73 73	51 51 78	50 50 79	80 80 73	66 44 65 82 -
mployingless than 10 workers as supplying returns Dry Cleaning, etc INK AND TOBACCO IES :	100 3 99 5	40 0 44 11	39 9 49 10 52 8	40 7 50 0 52 3	30 9 32 11	42 10 53 2 61 3	66 63	73 76	70 79 70	74 79 69	73 104	73 82 73
scuits, Cakes, etc.: mploying 10 ormore workers mploying less than 10 workers is supplying returns ling hocolate and Sugar Confec-	<i>107 4</i> 114 10	38 9 37 6 38 7 57 8 39 6	54 10 49 0 54 5 55 10 57 0	54 11 49 11 54 7 55 9 56 9	$ \begin{array}{c} 30 & 1 \\ 29 & 11 \\ 35 & 4 \\ 30 & 4 \end{array} $	78 11 77 9 78 10 97 3	66 77 67 81 56	61 74 62 64 28	67 73 66 88 66	67 76 66 88 65	71 70 127 58	74 64 73 69 85
od Industries Justries Cigars, Cigarettes, etc	116 3 105 9 101 5 110 0	44 0 43 5 40 6	53 3 51 0 56 10	53 1 51 2 57 3	30 4 33 3 34 2 33 6	73 5 73 10 79 9 63 6	63 58 31	39 60 3 (Dec.)	72 82 39	72 82 40	82 58 50	59 54 33
KING :— g and Machine Joinery x and Packing Case M'f're Making, Furniture Making, Istery, etc.:	102 8 110 0	42 2 40 7	57 3 58 2	57 5 58 6	38 6 34 0	83 6 78 2	64 65	84 89	69 74	70 75	109 87	58 69
mploying 10 or more workers mploying less than 10 workers s supplying returns Cart, etc., Building odworking	114 4 96 3 112 4 132 4 105 5	35 10 31 11 35 5 41 5 38 11	62 0 48 1 61 0 69 9 59 6	62 0 48 10 61 2 69 2 59 5	$\begin{array}{ccc} 32 & 4 \\ 32 & 2 \\ 35 & 6 \end{array}$	84 5 75 2 83 6 103 7 79 9	67 55 64 80 63	46 62 45 73 82	78 43 76 128 112	78 45 76 126 112	80 80 121	61 52 59 77 67
RINTING, ETC., IN- 5:	116 5 109 11 107 10 123 10	45 9 37 9 30 4	54 5 53 11 53 11 53 8	54 5 53 9 53 9 53 6	33 4 32 2 34 1 26 1	90 9 64 10 68 7 90 11	76 47 42 35	50 37 32	71 62 64 53	71 62 * 63 52	63 86 99 59	71 61 63 41
CONTRACTING, ETC.:— Decorating, etc.	103 10 114 0 127 9	41 0 58 2 38 5	58_4	58_3 	1 l*	94 9 109 7 98 3	56 81 61	63 62 82	§	<u>§</u>	111	54 79 73
EOUS . MANUFACTUR- USTRIES :	132 3 103 3 104 6 137 3 104 4 121 4	50 2 	62 1 60 4 51 8 71 6 49 3 60 2	61 11 59 9 51 8 70 11 49 9 60 2	37 8 33 7 37 8 36 5	102 0 89 6 65 2 97 0 73 10 82 0	86 66 70 85 50 77	59 	92 93 63 112 64 91	91 91 63 111 66 91	87 75 107 100	100 63 71 93 73 84
and Omnibus Service, and oad Passenger Transport ansport by Road rbour, Canal, etc., Service¶ ing, Storage, etc	112 5 112 5 128 8 115 1	37 8 54 2 51 9 43 8	81 8 65 9 56 0 58 3	81 7 66 0 56 8 58 2	1111	101 1 104 8 123 10 104 1	56 70 71 80	45 - 88 59 81	124 § § 71	124 § § 71	1111	47 69 70 95
ILITY SERVICES:— ly pply y Supply uthorities' (Non-Trading) s	108 3 96 11 110 11 86 7	40 2 37 6 -36 11 39 1	58 0 72 7 47 5	57 11 72 3 47 5	 28 8	101 7 94 10 103 9 76 2	57 49 53 49	54 24 41 25	<u>§</u> § 71	<u>§</u> § 71		55 48 51 40
NT INDUSTRIAL ES-	138 7	51 4	85 3	85 2	43 2	114 8	84	58	91	90	ş	63

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Contract of the second				irst pay-w							pared with October, 193	
sand of May, Perk	01 110	wage-earr	- Anna ann a	18 & over).		Ived.	e Lastend	/		nen.	Clober, 19.	
Industry.	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Exclud- ing part- time workers.†	Counting two part- timers as one full-	Girls.	All workers.	Men.	Youths and boys.	Exclud- ing part- time workers.†	Counting two part- timers as one full-	Girls.	All workers.‡
horse Horne Starse Livers	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Percent.	Per cent.	Percent.	Percent.	Per cent.	Percent.
CLOTHING INDUSTRIES :	117 7	39 9	56 7	56 10	34 4	60 6	70	63	71	70	97	76
Retail Bespoke — Firms employing 10 or more workers	111 2	39 9	52 10	53 2	24 7	62 1	51	3 1	37	72 38	47	39
Firms employing less than 10 workers	96 0 105 1	=	53 6 53 0	53 9 53 4	23 9	65 7 63 2	57 50		57 40	58 41		52 42
Dress Making and Millinery : Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers	127_9		57 11 58 9 58 0	58 3 58 6	31_7	51 11 52 6	87	1	62 65	63 64	81	60 81
All jims supplying returns Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc Other Dress Industries Boot, Shoe and Slipper Making and	$\begin{array}{cccc} 126 & 0 \\ 103 & 3 \\ 97 & 11 \\ 96 & 3 \end{array}$	45_9 	$58 ext{ 0} \\ 53 ext{ 1} \\ 48 ext{ 1} \\ 51 ext{ 11} \end{cases}$	58 6 58 3 53 4 48 3 52 2	31 3 36 8 30 7 31 4	52 0 65 7 46 2 52 11	86 58 48 53	80 —	63 65 50 56	63 66 50 57	80 96 76 81	60 65 53 64
Repairing: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All jirms supplying returns Laundries:	105 5 92 4 104 11	44 2 38 10 43 10	57 7 57 6	57 5 57 5	33 8 33 8	75 10 75 0 75 10	63 55 <i>63</i>	74 54 73	$\frac{51}{51}$	$\frac{50}{50}$	80 80	66 44 65
Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All jirms supplying returns Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc	100 5 100 3 99 5	40 0 40 0 44 11	50 0 39 9 49 10 52 8	50 2 40 7 50 0 52 3	30 9 30 9 32 11	53 5 42 10 53 2 61 3	66 66 63	73 73 76	78 70 79 70	79 74 79 69	73 73 104	82 - 73 82 73
Food, Drink and Tobacco Industries :		1	1-15					12			and and the store	
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. : Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All jirms subplying returns	107 8 104 6 107 4	38 9 37 6 38 7 57 8	54 10 49 0 54 5	54 11 49 11 54 7 55 9	30 1 29 11	78 11 77 9 78 10	66 77 67	61 74 62	67 73 66	67 76 66	$\frac{71}{70}$	74 64 73
Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confec- tionery	114 10 116 3	39 6	55 10 57 0	56 9	35 4 30 4 33 3	97 3 73 5	81 56 63	64 28 39	88 66	88 65 72	127 58 82	69 85 59
Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, etc.	105 9 101 5 110 0	44 0 43 5 40 6	53 3 51 0 56 10	53 1 51 2 57 3	33 3 34 2 33 6	73 10 79 9 63 6	58 31	60 3 (Dec.)	72 82 39	82 40	58 50	54 33
WOODWORKING :	102 8 110 0	42 2 40 7	57 3 58 2	57 5 58 6	38 6 34 0	83 6 78 2	64 65	84 89	69 74	70 75	109 87	58 69
Upholstery, etc.: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All jirms supplying returns Carriage, Cart, etc., Building Other Woodworking	114 4 96 3 112 4 132 4 105 5	35 10 31 11 35 5 41 5 38 11	62 0 48 1 61 0 69 9 59 6	62 0 48 10 61 2 69 2 59 5	32 4 32 2 35 6	84 5 75 2 83 6 103 7 79 9	67 55 64 80 63	46 62 45 73 82	78 43 76 128 112	78 45 76 126 112	80 80 121	61 52 59 77 67
PAPER, PRINTING, ETC., IN- DUSTRIES :	1 2.13	22 							oper too	an a	ali and sea Para ana dali alia sa ali s	
Paper and Paper Board M'f're Cardboard Box, Paper Bag and Stationery Manufacture	116 5 109 11	45 9 37 9	54 5 53 11	54 5 53 9	33 4 32 2	90 9 64 10	76 47	50 37	71 62	71 62	63 86	71 61
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	107 10 123 10	30 4	53 11 53 8	53 9 53 6	34 1 26 1	68 7 90 11	42 35	32	64 53	63 52	99 59	63 41
BUILDING, CONTRACTING, ETC.:- Building, Decorating, etc. Public Works Contracting, etc. Electrical Contracting	103 10 114 0 127 9	41 0 58 2 38 5	58 4	58_3 	1 .	94 9 109 7 98 3	56 81 61	63 62 82	<u>§</u>	<u>§</u>	111	54 79 73
Miscellaneous . Manufactur- ing Industries :									selection of			
Rubber (excluding rubber garments) Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms	132 3 103 3 104 6	50 2	62 1 60 4 51 8	61 11 59 9 51 8	37 8 33 7	102 0 89 6 65 2	86 66 70	59	92 93 63	91 91 63	87 75	100 63 71
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments, Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	137 3 104 4	49 7	71 6 49 3	70 11 . 49 9	37 8	97 0 73 10	85 50	94	112 64	111 66	107	93 73
Other Manufacturing Industries	121 4	49 10	60 2	60 2	36 5	82 0	77	90	91	91	100	• 84
TRANSPORT, STORAGE, ETC.: Tramway and Omnibus Service, and other Road Passenger Transport	112 5	37 8	81 8	81 7	-	101 1	56	45	124	124	-	47
Goods Transport by Road Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc., Service¶ Warehousing, Storage, etc	112 5 128 8 115 1	54 2 51 9 43 8	65 9 56 0 58 3	66 0 56 8 58 2	111	104 8 123 10 104 1	70 71 80	45 -88 59 81	§ § 71	§ § 71	111	69 70 95
PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES:	108 3	40 2 37 6	58 0	57 11	Yakancontra Han Ta ji na	101 7 94 10	57 49	54 24	ş	ş		55
Water Supply Electricity Supply Local Authorities' (Non-Trading) Services	96 11 110 11 86 7	37 6 -36 11 39 1	72 7 47 5	72 3 47 5	28 8	94 10 103 9 76 2	49 53 49	24 41 25	§ 71	§ 71	·	48 51 40
Government Industrial Es- tablishments**	138 7	51 4	85 3	85 2	43 2	114 8	84	58	91	90	ş	63
* † ‡ § See footnotes on previous page For the building and contracting ind	e. Justries, th	e teturns d	collected in	1938 rela	ted to the	last pay-w	eek of Sept	ember.				

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* † \$ \$ see footnotes on previous page.
 # For the building and contracting industries, the returns collected in 1938 related to the last pay-week of September.
 The figures relate to the permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities, and do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day; see page 25.
 * In the case of the Government industrial establishments the comparisons between the average earnings in October, 1938, and July, 1944, are affected by the fact that the returns for the latter date covered a number of establishments, employing large numbers of workpeople, which were not in operation in October, 1938.

TABLE II.-AVERAGE HOURS WORKED IN ONE WEEK OF OCTOBER, 1938, AND JULY, 1944.

			same sine a	of hours u	orked* by	the ware-	arners co	wared by t	he returns	received	and a state of the second
			eek of Octol		orked* by	the wage-			of July, 19	the second second	
and the second sec						14			18 & over)		
Industry,	Men (21 & over),	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).	Girls.	All Workers.	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Exclud- ing part- time workers.†	Counting two part- timers as one full- timer.‡	Girls.	All Workers.
	Hours.	Hours;	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
IRON, STONE, ETC., MINING AND QUARRYING : Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc Stone Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying	41·2 46·0 48·1 46·0	40.6 46.2 46.9 45.7	1111	1111	41·2 46·0 48·0 45·9	47·0 47·5 50·1 47·8	46-9 46-5 47-4 44-7	1111.	111	3 3 1 3	47·0 47·4 49·7 47·2
TREATMENT OF NON-METALLI- FEROUS MINING PRODUCTS : Coke-Ovens and By-product Works., Cement, Lime, Whiting, etc Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture Other Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products,	50·5 50·3 49·1 49·0	48·6 47·8 46·6 47·8			50·3 49·9 48•5 48•5	50-8 51-2 51-0 51-5	47-0 46-3 45-9 47-9	41·8 	41·8 46·1	43:4	50-4 50-2 49-8 50-0
BRICK, POTTERY AND GLASS INDUSTRIES:— Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc Pottery, Barthenware, etc Glass and Glass Bottle Manufacture	50·3 45·8 46·9	46-8 45-0 44-2	44·0 42·2 43·8	44·8 44·0 44·6	49·2 44·0 45·9	50-6 49-3 49-3	45·7 46·1 44·5	44.0 44.4 43.0	44-0 44-4 43-2	44-5 45-1 43-5	49·2 46·5 46·7
CHEMICAL, PAINT, OIL, ETC., INDUSTRIES:— Chemicals and Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	48·7 48·3 47·9	46·8 46·6 46·4	44.6 44.7 42.8	45·2 44·8 43·6	47·4 47·5 46·8	52·5 50·7 52·6	46·5 45·5 45·3	44·4 42·7 42·9	44·5 42·8 43·4	43·8 43·6 43·5	49-0 48:2 48-9
METAL, ENGINEERING, AND SHIP- BUILDING INDUSTRIES : Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) Iron Puddling, Steel Smelting, Rolling, Forging, etc Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacture Tinplate and Steel Sheet Manufacture	48-1 46-2 48-7 39-8	46·4 42·4 46·3 40·0			48.0 45.7 48.0 40.0	49·1 51·2 50·3 45·7	45.5 45.4 46.3 44.7				48.6 49.7 48.5 45.2
Iron and Steel Tube Manufacture Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc. Engineering, etc. : GeneralEngineering, and Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	47·4 49·0 48·9 49·3	45·5 47·2 46·0 46·5	44.7 45-6 43.8 44.8	45·9 44·4 45·2	47.0 48.2 48.0 47.5	51.6 52.4 51.3 51.6	46.6 46.1 46.9 47.4	43·1 43·3 45·0 45·1	43·1 43·4 45·2 45·2	44·0 44:7 45·0	49.5 49.3 49.3 48.6
Marine Engineering Constructional Engineering Motor Vehicle, Cycle and Aircraft (including components) Manu- facture and Repair	50·1 49·9 48·0	46·7 47·2 46·0	42.2	43.1	49·3 49·4 47·4	53·3 50·6 50·5	48.5 46.9 46.2 47.4	45.5 44.5 45.8 44.8	45.5 44.6 46.0 44.8	44.8	51.9 49.3 48.8 52.2
Ship Building and Repairing Railway Carriage, Wagon, and Tram Building and Repairing	45·0 48·3	44·9 46·0	T F		44.9	53-5	47.4	43.6	43.8		50.3
Electric Cables, Apparatus, Lamps, etc., Manufacture	and the second	47·4 45·9 45·1 46·6 46·4 47·1 46·1	45.2 43.8 45.8 44.9 45.0 44.0	45.6 44.4 44.3 45.1 45.9 45.9 44.7	47.7 45.7 46.5 47.3 49.1 46.9 46.3	52.8 50.2 51.3 51.3 52.0 49.2 50.3	47·2 46·0 46·7 46·0 47·9 45·9 46·1	45·3 43·1 46·5 43·0 43·7 43·5	45.4 43.5 46.3 43.3 44.0 43.7	44.8 43.6 45.2 43.4 44.0 43.5	48-2 47-0 48-4 47-9 50-2 46-6 47-1
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES :	47·3 48·1	44·2 46·4	45·1 43·4	45·7 45·4	45-8 45-5	51 ·1 50·2	48·9 46·7	47.6 44.5	47:5 44:6	47·1 45·3	48.6 46.9
(including Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving)	47.9 47.0 47.9 49.2 49.8 49.1 42.6 48.0 48.6 48.6 47.2	40-3 45:7 46:7 47:5 47:0 47:7 45:5 46:9 47:5 45:7	42·4 40·5 45·2 46·8 45·8 45·8 45·2 41·9 46·2 44·3 41·7	44·3 40·0 49·6 46·9 45·7 45·7 45·3 46·7 45·5 42·8	44·2 44·2 46·8 47·6 46·8 46·3 42·8 46·9 45·8 45·6	50·9 54·3 49·8 50·6 52·7 48·0 48·6 49·3 51·0 52·6	45·5 45·9 47·0 46·6 45·6 46·9 46·1 46·9	44·1 45·9 45·5 45·4 43·8 44·8 43·2 43·3 43·8 43·8	44·1 46·1 45·4 45·5 43·9 45·0 43·3 43·9 43·9 43·9	44.8 44:7 .45.6 45.4 42:7 45:4 43:1 44.0 44.3	46-2 50-3 46-5 46-8 45-8 45-8 45-6 45-3 45-9 45-8 45-9 45-8 49-4
LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FUR INDUSTRIES : Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods Manufacture Fur Dressing, etc	47·1 48·0 48·2	46-8 46-7 46-8	43·4 46·4 45·7	45·3 47·0 45·3	46·8 47·0 46·6	49·1 48·7 46·5	45·1 45·7 —	43.0 43.7 42.3	43·1 43·7 42·3	44.6 44.3 42.2	47:4 45:6 44:0

* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns received was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general Where no ngure is given, the humber of workers covered by the returns received that too chain to provide the employment of the firms concerned since average for the industry.

 The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed for not more than 30 hours a week and had entered the employment of the firms concerned since July, 1941.

 the calculating the averages given in this column, women employed as part-time workers (see footnote † above) have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time worker.

 See footnote ¶ on page 26.

 Many of the principal firms in the linen industry in Northern Ireland did not supply information for October, 1938, and enquiries were sent to these firms in July, 1944, in addition to those who had furnished returns. Consequently the number of returns received in July, 1944, was much greater than in October, 1938. The average hours worked in the first pay-week of July, 1944, by the workpeople employed by firms who furnished returns for both dates, were 50.7 for men, 46.9 for youths and boys, 45.8 for women, 45.6 for girls, and 46.9 for all workers.

February, 1945.

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The manufacture and any any fair and many	Average number of hours worked* by the wage-earners covered by Last pay-week of October, 1938.					ed by the	the second se				
and the second sec		Last pay-	eek of Octo	ber, 1938.			First	pay-week	of July, 19	944.	
Industry.	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).	Girls.	All workers.	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (Exclud- ing part- time workers.	Counting two part- timers as one full- timer.‡	Girls.	All worke
and Personal Constant Personal	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hour
CLOTHING INDUSTRIES : Tailoring :				L.				LI STAR	and the second of		ERAS.
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Retail Bespoke— Firms employing 10 or more workers	45.7 44.5	45·4 45·0	41·1 44·5	42·4 43·7	42.3	46.6	44.9	42.7	43.0	43.4	43.
Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns	41.9 43.8	44.8	40·4 43·8	43.7	44-4 41-5 43-9	47·4 45·5 46·6		42·4 42·4 42·4	42.7 42.5 42.6	43·8 43·7	44 43 44
Dress Making and Millinery: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers	46.5	45.3	42·3 42·5	42.7	42.6	45.3	_	42.2	42.5	42.5	42.
All firms supplying returns	46·2 42·5	45·2 44·1	42.3	43·1 42·7 42·0	42.5 42.6 40.7 43.0	45·1 42·9	42.8	41 ·2 42·1 39·6	41-2 42-3 39-8	42.5 43.2	41 · 42 · 41 ·
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc Other Dress Industries Boot, Shoe and Slipper Making and	45.9 45.1	45·6 45·5	38.6 42.4 42.4	43·8 43·3	43.0 43.0	47·1 47·0	- I	42·5 42·9	42·6 43·1	43:0 42:9	43· 43·
Reparding : Firms employing 10 or more workers	43.7	44.5	43.1	43.6	43.6	45.0	44.9	42.8	42.9	44.0	44.
Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Laundries:	44.9 43:7	46•6 44•6	43.1	43.6	45·2 43·7	47·6 46·1	46·3 45·0	42.8	42.9	44.0	46· 44·
Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers	48.3	46.5	39·0 33·2	41.5 40:5	41·1 35·1	49.6	46.3	44·5 37·3	44·6 37·7	44.7	45· 38:
All firms supplying returns Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc	48·2 45·4	46·4 46·6	38.8 43.5	41.5 43.6	35·1 41·0 44·2	49:5	46·3 46·6	44·4 42·7	44·5 43·0	44·6 44·7	45 44
Food, Drink and Tobacco		1			and a second		1. A.		1		
INDUSTRIES :			- Terrer						ana a		
Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers	49.5 50.2	47.8 46.5 47.6	47·3 46·8 47·3	46.8	48.3 49.0 48.4	51.6 53.0 51.8	45·7 44·4 45·5	44·8 44·6	45·1 44·8	44:3	48 49
Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	49.6 46.4 49.0	46.1	47·3 43·1 46·7	46.8 44.4 46.1	48·4 46·1 47·1	51.8 51.1 50.5	45·5 45·0 45·2	44.8 42.3	45·1 42·5 45·1	44·2 42·8	48
Other Food Industries	50.2 49.6	46.7 47.7 47.3 48.3	45·2 43·2	44-9 44-6	47·9 48·0	52·4 50·2	46·7 45·2	44·9 44·7 43·4	45·1 44·7 43·5	44·4 43·8 42·9	46 48 47
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, etc	48.6	48.3	45.7	46-2	46:6	48.9	46:4	44.6	44:9	45.6	46
WOODWORKING :	46.0	45.0	43-0	11.0	15.0	100	100	ture of the	in house of the	nt interest	a scol
Wood Box and Packing Case Manufacture Cabinet Making, Furniture Making	46.0 48.9	45·9 46·8	45-8	46·0 43·8	45:9 47:6	50·0 52·4	45:9 46:1	41 ·7 42·8	41.8 43.1	42:2 42:6	47- 48-
Upholstery, etc.: Firms employing 10 or more workers	47.4	46.5	44·6 42·9	45.4	46:8	48·5 45·4	44.7 43.4	43.3	43.4	43.9	46
All firms supplying returns	45.0 47.4 46.2	46.5 45.7 46.5 44.0	42.9 44.6 39.6	45·4 40·7	44.9 46.7 45.2	45·4 48·2 49·6 49·0	43.4 44.6 45.9	. 40·0 43·1	40.3 43.2 42.9	43.8	44 46 47
Carriage, Cart, etc., Building	47.5	46.5	45.2	46.0	46.9	49.0	43.9	42·8 42·7	42.9	44.8	47
PAPER, PRINTING, ETC., IN-	2	E.S.	1 1 1 2 2 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1				di Mara		i giti
DUSTRIES : Paper and Paper Board Manufacture Cardboard Box, Paper Bag and Stationery	50•3	47.6	43.9	45-2	48.6	55-8	46.7	44.4	44.5	43.9	51
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites	47.8	46-1	44.4	44.6	45.5	48-9	45.7	43.6	43.8	44.6	45
(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	47·0 44·5	46·0 44·8	44-9 44-3	44·8 45:0	45.6 44.5	49.8 46.0	44.8	43·2 43·7	43.6 43.7	44·2 43·6	45 45
		1	- Set	1					ALL ALL ALL		No.
BUILDING, CONTRACTING, ETC. :	46.1	46.2	_	_	46.1	51.1	47.6	41.7	41.8		50
Public Works Contracting, etc.§ Electrical Contracting	46.6 49.5	46-2 47-9 47-5	Ρŗ		46:7 48:0	53.8 54.4	47.7 50.1		41.8	1 IN	53
AISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING			- Arrada			C.C.	- AR		A Sauto	of asies	and the
INDUSTRIES :	50-8	47.3	44-2	44:3	48-0		17.0	non ide			
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc	49.8 46.0	47·3 46·9 46·2	44·2 45·9 44·6	44:3	48:0 49.1 45:4	53·2 51·4 49·6	47.2	44·9 45·3 42·2	45:0 44:9 42:4	43·5 44·7	49 49 45
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	47.4	46.7	45.2	45.6	46:7	50.0	47.9	45.8	42.4	45.1	47
Sports Requisites Other Manufacturing Industries	46-6 48-4	46·1 47·1	45·1 44·4	45·0 44·8	45-8 46:5	47·3 51·1	46-2	39·9 43·7	41·0 43·9	43.4	44
					10.0	01 1	10 2	45.1	40.9	40.4	40
TRANSPORT, STORAGE, ETC. :	-							10112	enter) inst		
Tramway and Omnibus Service, and other Road Passenger Transport	48·8 50·0	46.6	47.1	-	48·7 50·0	50.6	47.9	45.9	45.9		49
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc., Service	47.5 46.1	48·2 46·4	44.4	44.6	50.0 47.4 45.9	54.5 52.4 52.6	49.0 51.0 46.3	45.5 42.2 43.3	45.7 42.5 - 43.3	1	53 52 51
Martin and a supervision of the second		and the second second					and the second second	100			
OUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES :	50.0	17.0	na na Arada	not se lon							
Water Supply Electricity Supply	49·0 49·3	47·2 47·2 49·0		H H	49.6 48.9 49.1	51 ·7 49-7 50·5	46·4 46·9	40.3	40.4	_	50 49
Local Authorities' (Non-Trading) Services	48.5	46.8	33-0	43:5	47.0	50•5 50•3	46·8 46·3	41.5 40.8	41.6 40.5	42.8	49 47
Government Industrial Es-		and and a second se		0-€				an alla da Tanta anala			
TABLISHMENTS * † \$ See footnotes on previous page.	49:5	47:1	44.9	_	49-1	53.6	48.4	45.1	45.1	43-4	50

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TABLE II .- AVERAGE HOURS WORKED IN ONE WEEK OF OCTOBER, 1938, AND JULY, 1944-continued.

February, 1945.

Industry.

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TABLE III.—AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ONE WEEK OF JULY, 1944, AND PERCENTAGE INCREASES BETWEEN OCTOBER, 1938, AND JULY, 1944.

Industry.			Women (1	8 & over).					Wor	men.	and the second	
All and a second a se	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Exclud- ing part- time workers.†	Counting two part- timers as one full- timer.‡	Girls.	All workers.‡	Men.	Youths and boys.	Exclud- ing part- time workers.	Counting two part- timers as one full- timer.‡	Girl s .	All workers
Part Press Press	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	Per çent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Percent.	Per cent
RON, STONE, ETC., MINING AND QUARRYING :	28·3 23·9 22·9 26·1	15-5 13-1 13-5 14-5	11111			27·1 23·0 21·8 23·6	51 50 61 68	51 88 64 80	1111	11.11	1111	51 54 60 64
FREATMENT OF N. N-METALLI- FEROUS MINING PRODUCTS :		123	-						Euglasia Euglasia Euglasia	nan kalif Rati na kalif Rati na kalif	ana ya ka ana ya ka ana ina ja	en an
Coke-Ovens and By-product Works Cement, Lime, Whiting, etc Cast Stone and Cast Concrete	28.9 25.0	14·2 13·0	17.3	17.2		27·7 23·8	72 56	69 57				71 56
Products Manufacture Other Non-Metalliferous Mine and	25.1	12.7		1 - 64	-	22.9	64	68		-4 -2	-	66
Quarry Products	26.2	14.1	16.2	16.2	9.5	23.2	66	84	105	105	105	63
BRICK, POTTERY AND GLASS INDUSTRIES :		1.05	12	10.5		22 23		10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	andron de	a dividual di ana ana ana ana ana ana ana ana ana ana		and a list and a list and a
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc	24·2 24·9 28·6	12·3 10·1 12·2	14·3 12·9 14·9	14·3 13·0 14·8	10·1 7·7 8·5	21.7 16.8 22.1	65 56 62	64 65 61	83 63 100	83 64 99	110 96 95	68 67 58
CHEMICAL, PAINT, OIL, ETC., INDUSTRIES :									posed	aux	NATSO	, etta
Chemicals and Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	28.0 25.3 26.5	11.7 10.8 11.6	18·3 15·3 16·3	17·9 15·3 16·1	8·8 8·5 9·6	23·3 21·7 21·9	64 57 51	58 51 54	109 89 76	104 89 73	84 81 86	72 58 48
IETAL, ENGINEERING, AND SHIP- BUILDING INDUSTRIES :		- Service	時代であ						astricion	tingette aven	filian Arsolate Malana	Contant (Contant) (Million (Contant)
Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) Iron Puddling, Steel Smelting, Rolling,	30.8	14.2	e	1 <u>2.46</u>	1 - 1 - 1	29.6	50	64	-	and free providence	27621	48
Forging, etc. Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacture Tinplate and Steel Sheet Manufacture	31·4 31·2	15·3 16·6	19·3 19·4	19·2 19·2	10·5 11·5	28·7 28·0	51 77	· 76 112	§ 120	§ 118	§ 93	- 50 78
Iron and Steel Tube Manufacture Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc. Engineering. etc.ll:	31.7 30.4 27.8	12·8 15·0 12·6	14.0 19.4 15.3	14·1 19·4 15·3		26·4 27·3 22·9	77 25 69 66	71 98 94	36 146 99	36 146 99		50 78 23 69 67
General Engineering, and Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering	30·2 30·7	12·4 11·4	18·9 17·2	18·7 17·1	10.9 9.6	25·5 23·2	67 70	96 78	115	113	106	69 81
Marine Engineering. Constructional Engineering Motor Vehicle, Cycle and Aircraft (including Components) Manu-	28·8 29·7	11.5 12.3	19·3 19·1	19·3 19·0		25·3 26·3	60 72	144 98	99 § §	98 §	87 	66 74
facture and Repair	38·0 32·5	14·7 12·3	21.7 19.4	21.5 19.5	12.4	31·4 29·4	83 74	99 122	90 §	89 §	68	75 84
Building and Repairing	27.4	10.5	17.0	16.9	-	23.6	54	67	ş	5	-	52
Electric Cables, Apparatus, Lamps, etc., Manufacture Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files, etc.	29.6 30.4	12·1 11·8	16·9 15·5	16·8 15·4	9.9 8.1	21·3 22·5	70 73	56 90	78 102	77	80 96	69
Brass and Yellow Metal Goods	28·7 29·2	13·2 12·5	15·7 17·0	15·7 17·1	9·3 10·5	21.0 23.3	78	105	102 100 109	100 100 110	87 110	90 92 87 51
Heating and Ventilating Engineering Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Other Metal Industries	29·5 29·3 31·9	11.9 12.5 13.5	15·1 17·5	15·0 17·4	9:5 10·4	25.0 21.8 24.3	72 60 66 82	74 92 97	84 104	84 102	105 104	51 78 90
EXTILE INDUSTRIES :	24.0	10.0	1.1	1	10.5	1.50					ni can Mangi Tal	in and
Woollen and Worsted. Silk Throwing, Spinning and Weaving (including Rayon, Nylon, etc.,	24.0 23.2	12.9 10.9	15·1 14·4	15·1 14·5	10.5 10.9	17·2 17·5	86 62	116 71	80 67	80 67	102 90	85 71
Weaving) Rayon, Nylon, etc., Yarn Spinning. Flax Spinning and Weaving	26·2 27·6 21·4	10.9 11.5 10.4	16·2 16·6 11·3	16·2 16·5	10·0 11·1	18.5 22.3	68 46	57 56	85 98	85 97	103 100	75 57 71
Jute Spinning and Weaving	21.5 23.3	11.8 10.0	13.7 13.5	11.3 13.6 13.6	7.9 9.9 9.2	12·8 15·3 15·3	75** 73 7 72 43	110** 94 106	56** 57 86	56** 57 86	86** 86 93	66
Hosiery Lace Carpets and Rugs	27.6 24.0	9.4	14·9 13·4	14·9 13·5	9.2 9.9	15·9 17·1	41	37	52 56	52 57	78 114	52 52 76 90
Other Textiles Textile Bleaching Printing Duraing	24.0 25.1	11.6	14·8 15·2	14·7 15·2	9.5	17·5 17·2	58 71	82	56 83	55 83	104	76 90
Finishing, etc.	22.8	10.4	13.4	13-4	8.6	19.0	- 56	50	62	62	68	59
EATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND							- 1. 1.			-		an an an
FUR INDUSTRIES : Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods Manufacture Fur Dressing, etc. ^{††}	26.0 24.0 28.8	11.8 10.0	14·9 14·2 15·9	14·8 14·2 16·0	9.6 8.3 9.3	22·3 16·7 20·7	63 56 39	75 78	79 78 31	78 78 32	89 97 63	62 88 44

In calculating the averages given in this column, women employed as part-time workers (see footnote † above) have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time worker.
§ The number of workpeople in respect of whom information was received in October, 1938, was too small to provide a basis for a calculation of the average percentage increase between that date and July, 1944.
If The figures given for the engineering, etc., industry are based partly on returns from firms who are members of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and partly on returns from non-federated firms. The average earnings shown by the federated firms were considerably higher than those shown by the non-federated firms; for example, the average hourly earnings of "all workers" in July, 1944, (including men, boys, women and girls and counting two part-time women for the principal firms in the linen industry in Northern Ireland did not supply information for October, 1938, and enquiries were sent to these firms in July, 1944, in addition to those who had furnished returns. Consequently the number of returns received in July, 1944, was much greater than in October, 1938. While by firms who furnished returns for both dates.
** The number of workpeople now employed in the furindustry is much smaller than in 1938, and some firms whose operatives were earning high wages in October, 1938, were employing few or no workpeople in July, 1944.

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Aver 1944,

Men (21 & over)

d.

 COTHING INDUSTRIES :--

 Tailoring :

 Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke

 Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke

 Retail Bespoke-

 Firms employing 10 or more

 workers

 Firms employing less than 10

 workers

 All firms subplying returns

 All firms subplying returns

 Making and Millinery:

 Press Making and Millinery:

 Mirms subplying returns

 All firms supplying returns

 All firms supplying returns

 Automation of the supplying returns

 All firms supplying returns

 Boot, Shoe and Slipper Making and Repairing:

 Firms employing loor more workers

 All firms supplying returns

 All firms supplying returns

 All firms supplying returns

 All firms supplying loor more workers

 Firms employing loor more workers

 All firms supplying returns

 Milling supplying returns

 Mir firms supplying returns

 Mir firms supplying returns

 CLOTHING INDUSTRIES :---30.3 28.1 25·3 27·1 33.8 33.5 28.9 24.9 24.6 27.5 23.3 27.5 24.3 24·3 24·9 FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES :---25.0 23.7 24.9 27.0 27.6 24.2 24.2 27.0 24.6 25.2 28·3 25·4 28·0 32·0 25·8 PAPER, PRINTING, ETC., IN-DUSTRIES :---Paper and Paper Board M'f're ... Cardboard Box, Paper Bag and Stationery Manufacture Stationery and Typewriting Requisites 25.0 27.0 26·0 32·3 (not paper) ... Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding BUILDING, CONTRACTING, ETC .:--Building, Decorating, etc.|| ... Public Works Contracting, etc.|| Electrical Contracting ... 24·4 25·4 28·2 MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTUR-ING INDUSTRIES :---ING INDUSTRIES :----Rubber (excluding rubber garments) Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ... Brushes and Brooms ... Scientific and Photographic Instru-ments and Apparatus ... Musical Instruments, Toys, Games and Sports Requisites ... Other Manufacturing Industries ... 29·8 24·1 25·3 32.9 26.5 28.5

TRANSPORT, STORAGE, ETC. :---RANSPORT, STORAGE, ETC. :--Tramway and Omnibus Service, and other Road Passenger Transport .. Goods Transport by Road ... Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc., Service¶ Warehousing, Storage, etc. ... 26.7 24.8 29.5 26.3

PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES :---25·1 23·4 26·4 20.7 Services

GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL ES-TABLISHMENTS**

† ‡ § See footnotes on previous page.
 || For the building and contracting industries, the returns collected in 1938 related to the last pay-week of September.
 || The figures relate to the permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities; they do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day.
 ** In the case of the Government industrial establishments the comparisons between the average earnings in October, 1938, and July, 1944, are affected by the fact that the returns for the latter date covered a number of establishments, employing large numbers of workpeople, which were not in operation in October, 1938.

31.0

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

TABLE III.—AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ONE WEEK OF JULY, 1944, AND PERCENTAGE INCREASES BETWEEN OCTOBER, 1938, AND JULY, 1944—continued.

rage, of	e hourly ea the wage-	arnings* in earners cov	the first pered by the	pay-week e returns r	of July, eccived.	Ave: hourl	rage perce y earnings	ntage incr in the last	ease as cor pay-week c	pared wi	th the ,1938.
1 &).	Youths and boys.	Women (1 Exclud- ing part- time workers.†	8 & over). Counting two part- timers as one full- timer.‡	Girls.	All workers.‡	Men.	Youths and boys.	Wot Exclud- ing part- time workers.†	Counting two part- timers as one full-	Girls.	All workers.‡
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	Per cent.	Percent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
3	10.6	15.9	15.9	9.5	16.6	67	65	65	64	92	70
I	-	15.0	14.9	6.7	16.9	42		44	44	47	39
3	-	15·1 15·0	15·2 15·0	6.5	18.0 17.2	44 41	<u> </u>	50 45	50 45	44	44 41
8	100	16.5 17.1 16.5	16·4 17·0 <i>16·5</i>	8.9	14.6 15.1	92 91		63 70	• 62 70	82	60 85
599	12·8 —	16·1 13·6 14·5	16·1 13·6 14·5	8.8 10.2 8.5 8.8	15.1 14.7 19.1 12.9 14.6	56 45 47	85 —	63 61 50 54	63 61 50 54	81 90 80 83	60 85 61 63 54 62
533	11.8 10.1	16-1	16.1	9.2	20·4 19·3	55 46	73 55	52	51	79	62 40 <i>62</i>
3	11·7 10·4	16·1 13·5	16·1 13·5	9·2 8·3	20·4 14·2	54 61	71 73	52 56	51 56	79 61	
3 7	10·4 11·6	$ \begin{array}{r} 13.5 \\ 12.8 \\ 13.5 \\ 14.8 \end{array} $	12·9 13·5 14·6	8·3 8·8	13·3 14·1 16·5	62 55	73 76	56 52 56 74	56 53 56 71	61 99	65 57 65 72
	ionia des lan <u>cola</u> s		1945.								
)	10·2 10·1 10·2	14·7 13·2	14·6 13·4	8.1	19.5	59 67	68	76	75 84	81	73
2	10-2 15-4	14.6 15.8	13.4 14.5 15.7	8·1 9·9	19·5 18·9 <i>19·5</i> 23·9	60 64	68 83 <i>70</i> 67	76 82 75 92	74 91	80 135	73 63 72 60
525	10.5 11.3 11.5	15·2 14·3 14·1	15·1 14·3 14·1	8·2 9·1 9·6	18·8 18·4 20·1	51 56 56	32 42 67	73 74 81 43	71 74 81	64 87 65	86 58 55 35
5	11.5 10.5	14·1 15·3	15.3	8.8	16.5	30	1	43	43	52	35
2	11.0 10.6	16·5 16·3	16·5 16·3	10.9 9.6	21.0 19.5	54 54	· 84 92	74 86	75 86	128 92	52 67
3	9.6 8.8	17·2 14·4	17·1 14·5 17·0 19·3	8.8	21.8 20.5	63 53	52 71 51	83 54	83 55	86	62 55
3	9.6 8.8 <i>9.5</i> 10.8 10.4	17·2 14·4 17·0 19·6 16·7	17.0 19.3 16.6	8.8 9.5	21.8 20.5 <i>21.</i> 7 25.9 20.5	63 53 61 68 58	51 66 89	83 54 <i>82</i> 111 124	83 55 <i>82</i> 109 122	87 126	62 55 61 68 68
	ALLEY CO			- and the second	and the second				Sandar and		
	11.8	14.7	14.7	9.1	21.2	59	53	69	69	68	62
	9.9	14·8 15·0 14·7	14·7 14·8 14·7	8·7 9·3	17·1 17·9	44 34	38	65 70	64 68 54	86 101	61 62
	8.1	14.7	14-7	7.2	24.2	31 /	32	55	54	64	39
	10·3 14·6	16.8	16.7		22.5 24.7 22.3	41 57 47	59 63	- <u>§</u> ·	ş		41 57
	9.2		and the second s	· 324	22.3	47	76	-		-	59
	12.8	16-6 16-0	16·5 16·0	10.4	· 24·5 21·6	77 61	59	89 96 /	88 95 71	90	92 61
	12.4	14·7 18·7	14.6	9·0 10·0	17·2 24·3	58	89	72 110	71 108	78	.71 89
100	12.9	14·8 16·5	14·6 16·4	10.1	19·8 21·0	48 68	94	86 94	82 93	106	77 82
		100	104	101	21.0	00	74	74	30	100	02
	9·4 13·3	21·4 17·3	21·3 17·3		24·7 23·4	50	42 92 50	130	130	-	46 57
	9·4 13·3 12·2 11·3	15·9 16·1	16·0 16·1	111	28·4 24·4	50 56 55 58	50 81	\$ \$ 76	\$ \$ 75	Ξ	46 57 54 74
13 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10.4	17.3	17.2		24·1 23·0 25·0	52	56	ş	ş		52 47
	9.6 9.5 10.1	21·0 13·9	20·2 14·0	8.0	25·0 19·1	52 47 49 44	56 25 47 26	§ 38	§ 39	39	47 49 37
								×		and the	spar inte
-	12.7	22.7	22.7	11.9	27.4	70	53	90	89	ş	59

UNEMPLOYMENT IN JANUARY.

The number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at 15th January, 1945 (exclusive of 20,451 men who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment) was 63,213; those registered as on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the under-standing that they were shortly to return to their former em-ployment numbered 1,056; and those registered as unemployed casual workers (being persons who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) numbered 804. As compared with 16th October, 1944, the numbers wholly unemployed showed an increase of 7,983, those temporarily suspended from work showed an increase of 556, and unemployed casual workers showed an increase of 21.

The corresponding figures for women and girls at 15th January, The corresponding figures for women and girls at 15th January, 1945, were 32,060 wholly unemployed (exclusive of those, numbering 353, who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for normal full-time employment), 1,539 tem-porarily stopped, and 48 unemployed casual workers. As compared with 16th October, 1944, the numbers wholly un-employed showed an increase of 8,055, those temporarily stopped showed an increase of 1,010, and unemployed casual workers showed an increase of 25. workers showed an increase of 25.

The number of applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances included in the foregoing totals for 15th January, 1945 was 73,193, as compared with 56,974 at 16th October, and 53,396 at 17th January, 1944.

The numbers registered as unemployed* at 15th January, 1945, are analysed below :----

		Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Unemployed Casual Workers.
	The second		Great Britain.	
Men ··· ·· Boys ·· ·· Women ·· ·· Girls ·· ··	··· ···	53,370 9,843 22,327 9,733	1,022 34 1,470 69	.804
Total		95,273	2,595	852
Increase (+) or Decro compared with: 16th October, 1944 17th January, 1944		+16,038 +18,599	+1,566 +1,178 United Kingdom	+46 94
Men Boys Women Girls		69,757 10,655 25,896 10,176	1,301 42 2,132 102	2,114 <u>61</u>
Total		116,484	3,577	2,175
Increase (+) as comp 16th October, 1944 17th January, 194		+26,544 +24,850	+1,823 + 783	+536 +268

The numbers of unemployed persons* on the registers at 15th January, 1945, in each administrative region are shown

Region.	Men 18 years and over.	Boys 14–17 years.	Women 18 years and over.	Girls 14–17 years.	Total.
			ly Unemploy		
London and South- Eastern	4,952 1,627 1,244 2,297 2,412 1,602 3,689 7,168 6,251 13,702 8,426	1,552 220 300 380 507 203 472 1,318 1,828 1,914 1,149	3,026 1,749 401 877 543 2,006 1,490 1,845 3,093 4,632 2,665	1,638 270 337 400 450 226 607 1,141 1,785 1,685 1,194	11,168 3,866 2,282 3,954 3,912 4,037 6,258 11,472 12,957 21,933 13,434
Great Britain .,	53,370	9,843	22,327	9,733	95,273
Northern Ireland .,	16,387	812	3,569	443	21,211
United Kingdom .,	69,757	10,655	25,896	10,176	116,484
	Temporar	ily Stopped	and Unempl	oyed Casual	Workers.
London and South- Eastern	143 122 11 150 119 68 152 242 172 472 472 175	3 6 8 6 74	242 176 7 19 35 377 302 19 132 195 14	3 	385 304 18 169 161 469 477 262 321 688 193
Great Britain	1,826	34	1,518	69	3,447
Northern Ireland .,	1,589	8	-675	- 33	2,305
United Kingdom	3,415	42	2,193	102	5,752

* The figures are exclusive of men classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment and women classified as unsuitable for normal full-time employment. At 15th January, 1945, the numbers so classified were

20.451 men and 353 women.

The following Table shows the numbers of unemployed persons* on the registers of Employment Exchanges at quarterly dates since 18th January, 1943.

3.90

Asses and on "-			Gr	eat Britain			United Kingdom.
Date:	100	Men 18 years and over.	Boys 14–17 years.	Women 18 years and over.	Girls 14–17 years.	Total.	Total.
A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER	124 -	in the second	1	Wholly Un	employed.	and the second	
1943. 18 January 12 April 19 July 18 October		48,055 44,102 39,735 40,042	10,279 7,114 8,786 8,416	25,935 18,872 14,662 15,546	9,439 6,681 7,946 8,249	93,708 76,769 71,129 72,253	112,671 92,774 85,563 82,626
1944. 17 January 17 April 17 July 16 October	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	40,491 39,205 36,407 46,168	9,442 11,027 7,671 9,062	17,736 13,754 11,037 15,589	9,005 9,106 6,790 8,416	76,674 73,092 61,905 79,235	91,634 86,434 73,561 89,940
1945. 15 January		53,370	9,843	22,327	9,733	95,273	116,484
		Tempor	arily Stop	ped and U	nemployed	Casual W	orkers.
1943. 18 January 12 April 19 July 18 October	··· ··-	3,366 2,614 1,697 1,346	9 8 18 5	1,784 641 405 328	150 59 9 4	5,309 3,322 2,129 1,683	8,340 5,433 4,989 3,904
1944. 17 January 17 April 17 July 16 October		1,360 1,237 944 1,274	1 2 10 9	926 343 333 495	76 16 5 57	2,363 1,598 1,292 1,835	4,701 4,369 4,323 3,393
1945. 15 January	a	1,826	34	1,518	69	3,447	5,752

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS FOR JANUARY, 1945.

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

of ofulnary employing			the above		1,000
and Take and	Men 18 years and over.	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over.	Girls under 18 years.	Total.
A. PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES: 1. Insured Persons: Claimants to Benefit;		Canfac	etigo s fosta	and services and services Services Choose Services	Gradel
and applicants for Un- employment Allowances Non-claimants	50,248 3,583	1,189 4,397	20,252 2,417	925 4,682	72,614 15,079
Total—Insured	53,831	5,586	22,669	5,607	87,693
2. Uninsured Persons : Applicants for Unem- ployment Allowances	287	10	274	8	579
Persons not applying for Allowances	1,078	4,281	902	4,187	10,448
Total—Uninsured	1,365	4,291	1,176	4,195	11,027
3. TOTAL ON REGISTERS	55,196	9,877	23,845	9,802	98,720
B. INSURED PERSONS CLAIM- ING BENEFIT UNDER SPECIAL SCHEMES	154	3	130	3	290
TOTAL OF INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED (Al plus B)	53,985	5,589	22,799	5,610	87,983
Insured Persons with Books in Two Months File§ (not included above)	3,048	1,487	5,646	1,823	12,004

NUMBERS REGISTERED AS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1938 TO 1945.

The Table below shows the numbers registered at Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom as unemployed at quarterly dates in the years 1938 to 1945, and the average for each year. In addition to persons wholly unemployed, the figures include persons temporarily suspended from their employment and unemployed casual workers.

Year.	January.	April,	July.	October,	Average for Year.**
1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945	1,927,005 2,133,809 1,602,551 764,330 224,730 121,011 96,335 122,236	1,842,115 1,726,083 1,040,344 457,488 148,705‡‡ 98,207 90,803	1,875,083 1,326,134 898,676†† 315,898 124,528 90,552 77,884	1,862,662 1,499,893 904,480 245,774 118,802 86,530 93,333	1,881,357 1,589,801 1,034,672 391,521 139,272‡‡ 99,075 89,589

* See note * in previous column. † In addition to the numbers shown in the Table there were registered at Em-ployment Exchanges 20,451 men who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment and 353 women who had been unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment.

unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment and 353 women who had been classified as unsuitable for normal full-time employment. ‡ These figures do not include elaimants under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance industries, who are shown separately in line B of the Table. § The "two-months file" contains the unemployment books of insured persons who have registered as unemployed at sore time within the past two months but are not continuing to register, though they are not known to have found work and their books remain "lodged" at the Employment Exchanges concerned. ** For the years 1938 to 1942 the figures are averages for twelve dates, at monthly intervals; for 1943 and 1944 they are averages for four dates, at quarterly intervals. † The figures for July, 1940, and later dates, exclude men in attendance at Government Training Centres. ‡ The figures for April, 1942, and later dates are exclusive of men and women classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary employment. In calculating the average for 1942 these persons have been excluded to all date during the year.

February, 1945. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

hour in Scotland, and adult mates advances of 1d. an hour in London and 11d, an hour in all other districts. In the corset trade, representatives of the employers and workpeople agreed Rates of Wages. In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in January resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at ap-proximately £17,000 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 85,000 workpeople, and in a slight decrease in the wages of to supplement the current minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts by 11d. an hour for men, 11d. an hour for women, and smaller amounts for learners. Journeymen elec-tricians employed by electrical contractors in Scotland were granted an increase of 1d. an hour. Workpeople employed by land drainage authorities in various areas in Encland and about 4,000 workpeople. The principal industries and services in which increases were land drainage authorities in various areas in England and Wales were granted an increase of 1d. an hour in minimum rates.

The principal industries and services in which increases were reported included pottery manufacture; slate quarrying in North Wales; the cast stone and cast concrete products industry in England and Wales; heating, ventilating and domestic engineering; corset manufacture; electrical contracting in Scotland; and land drainage in England and Wales. In the pottery industry, the introduction of uniform minimum base rates in certain occupations, and the revision of minimum

base rates in certain occupations, and the revision of minimum Of the total increase of £17,000, about £7,000 was the result base rates in some others, resulted in increases for time workers ranging, in most cases, from 4s. 9d. to 9s. a week for men, and of arrangements made by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople; £3,000 took effect under arbitration awards; from 3s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. a week for women, with increases of rom 38. 6d. to 98. 6d. a week for women, with increases of varying amounts for juveniles; there were also increases for piece workers in certain occupations. Slate quarry workers in North Wales were granted an increase of 1s. a day. In the cast stone and cast concrete products industry in England and Wales there were increases of 1d. an hour for adult workers and most of the remainder was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives. The whole of the decrease was due to the operation of sliding scales based on the official cost-of-living index figure. Hours of Labour. and $\frac{3}{4}$ d. or $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour for younger workers. Fitters employed in heating, ventilating and domestic engineering received advances of 1d. an hour in England and Wales and $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. an No important changes in hours of labour were reported during January.

Industry,	District,	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Mining and Quarrying.	Cumberland	29 Jan.	Iron-ore miners	Cost-of-living bonus increased† at the rate of 0.7d. a shift for me and youths 18 years and over, and of 0.35d. for boys (calculate to the nearest halfpenny). Cost-of-living bonus after change, for
i de decisi Alfred de las Alfred de las	West Cumberland	29 Jan,	Limestone quarrymen	o shifts worked: men and youths 148. 3d., boys 7s. 14d. Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1c a shift (2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d.) for men and youths 18 years and over
	North Wales ,.	1 Jan.	Quarryworkers and apprentices em- ployed in slate quarries	and youths 18 years and over, and of 0.35d. for boys (calculate to the nearest halfpenny). Cost-of-living bonus after change, fo 6 shifts worked: men and youths 14s. 3d., boys 7s. 14d. Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1d a shift (2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d.) for men and youths 18 years and ove and by ½d. (1s 0½d. to 1s 1d.) for boys.‡ Increases of 1s. a day (2s. 4d. to 3s. 4d.) in bonus for adult worke: and of 5d, to 9d., according to year of service, for apprentice Rates after change: day rate-quarrymen 11s. 6d., laboure: 10s. 8d., letting standard 13s. 2d., 12s. 4d., minimum wage for pieceworkers 10s. 10d., 10s., plus bonus of 3s. 4d. in each case apprentices 3s. 10d. a day in first year to 11s. 6d. in sixth year
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture,	England and Wales	Beginning of 1st full pay week in Jan.	Men, women, youths and boys	Increases of 1d. an hour for adult workers, of d for youths over 1 and under 18 years and of d for boys 16 and under,§
Pottery Manufacture.	England and Scotland (various districts).	5 Jan.	Men, youths and boys employed as warehouse workers, potters' as- sistants, labourers, stokers, etc.	Uniform minimum base rates adopted for warehouse workers, an revised minimum base rates adopted for other workers, resultin in increases of 4s. 9d. to 9s. a week for men in most cases and of varying amounts for youths and boys. Minimum base rates, aft change, for men include: warehouse workers 53s. 6d., laboure 51s., stokers 56s., stoker enginemen 58s. 6d., enginemen 61s.
	and the second s	theology was a second	Male polishers and male decorators	Uniform minimum base rates adopted of 1s 4d for polishers an 1s 6d, for decorators resulting in increases varying according to section.
	and the second second second	a the artist of	Grinders in electrical fittings section	Minimum base rates adopted of 1s.2d. an hour at beginning of trainin and of 1s. 4d, when trained.¶
			Women and girls employed as glost and biscuit warehouse workers, dipping house workers, potters' assistants and glost and biscuit placers, as pressers, fettlers, etc., in electrical fittings section, and as glazers and bodiers in sanitary fireclay section.	Increases of 3s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, i minimum base rates for women, and of varying amounts for girl Minimum base rates after change for women include: glost war house workers 31s. 6d., biscuit warehouse workers and glazers an bodiers in sanitary fireclay section 32s. 6d., potters' assistan 36s. 6d., pressers, fettlers, etc., in electrical fittings section 33s. 6d.
	ngs Tan an an an an Art Tanan Anno An Aran A annan an Anno An Aran		Lithographers, freehand paintresses, enamellers and gilders. Printers, transferers and outters in	Increases of 1d. an hour in minimum base rate for lithographers and freehand paintresses and of 4d. for enamellers and gilders. Minimum base rate after change 84d.¶
Survey Standard	a political for the state		general earthenware section:	Increases of 5d. per score dozens in share of piece work price for
	a particular a second		Machine transferers	printer, of 6d. for transferer and of 6d. for apprentice transfere plus 50 per cent.¶ Increases of 6d. per score dozens in share of piece work price for
	and the second	ta participat	Cutters aged 14 and 15 years	income and of (1) for any ation of the FO
			Printers, transferers and cutters in china section.	Increase of 2s. 6d. a week in minimum base rate.¶ Increase of 2s. 6d. a week in minimum base rate.¶ Increase of 10 per cent. in piece rates, 30 per cent. of increase bein allotted to printer, 35 per cent. to transferer and 35 per cent. apprentice. Increases of 24d. an hour (1s. 3d.) to 1s. 6d.) in thin rateforprinters and of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. (7 ¹ / ₂ d. to 9d.) for transferers. Apprentice and cutters to be paid according to biscuit warehouse worket scale.¶
Boot and Floor Poli sh Manufacture,	Great Britain	24 Jan.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 3s. a week (75s. to 78s.) in general minimum time rate for men, of 1s. or 2s., according to age, for youths and boys and o ⁴ / ₄ d. an hour in piecework basis time rate (all ages).**
			Women and girls	Increases of 2s. a week (48s. to 50s.) in general minimum time rate for women 18 years and over, of 1s. or 2s., according to age, for girls and of $\frac{1}{2}d$, an hour in piecework basis time rate (all ages).**

Frit 91 See.

There were slight reductions in the cost-of-living bonus for workpeople employed in textile making-up and packing in Manchester and in shuttlemaking in Lancashire and Yorkshire.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY.

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

† Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
 † Additional war bonus, previously granted, of 3s. a shift worked for men and youths and of 1s. 6d. for boys, remained unchanged.
 § This increase was agreed upon by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Industry. Employers who pay rates higher than the agreed minimum rates for their area may, at their option, disregard the above variation provided that the rates actually paid are not less than the new minimum rates.

rates. Including North Staffordshire, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Worcester, Bristol, Bovey Tracey, Kilmarnock, Bo'ness, Glasgow, Paisley and Barrhead. The minimum rates are supplemented by the existing cost-of-living allowances of 198. a week for men, 158. 6d. a week for women, and 128. for male and female workers under 21, and relate to a working week of 47 hours in most cases. It was agreed that the minimum rates of 51s, a week for adult male labourers and 31s, 6d. for adult female glost warehouse workers, plus cost-of-living allowances, were to be regarded as the standard minimum rates for all normal able-bodied adult workers in the industry. In the case of plece workers, male and female, the piece rates are to be fixed at such amounts as will yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ordinary worker not less than the minimum rates applicable to the occupation concerned, for a week of 47 hours. Where existing rates are equivalent to, or in excess of, the new minimum rates, no increase is payable under the agreement 1 and the operation of the new minimum rates is not to be construed as authorising any reduction in existing rates which are in excess to the new minima. ** These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Details of the minimum rates are contained in the confirming Order of the Minister of Labour and National Service, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

Standard Sta

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. February, 1945.

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

ndustry.	District.	Date from which Change	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)	Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
		took effect.	and a state of the	and a second	Military Cork	London	1 Jan.	Men	Further increase of 10 per cent. on July, 1939
d Steel V acture.	Vest of Scotland	Pay period beginning nearest	Workpeople employed at certain blast-furnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work.	and boys, by 1d. (2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d.) for women 21 and over, and	Head Dress Making.	tor an anna la	2723 K	titi 7 ortus Zunstan, /	the total increase 25 per cent.; in which is advance of 4s. a week, awarded in 1943 by
1	West of Scotland	1 Feb. Pay period beginning	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and	by 0.5d. (1s. 0.5d. to 1s. 1d.) for girls.	Beet Sugar Manufacture.	Great Britain (various districts).	of 1st pay period after	Engineers	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour ($\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2d.) in the allo the recognised local minimum hourly rate, employed on shift work during the campaign
	an a	29 Jan.	sheet mills	a shift (3s. 7.4d. to 3s. 8.8d.) for men, by 1.05d. (2s. 8.55d. to 2s. 9.6d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, by 0.7d. (1s. 9.7d. to 1s. 10.4d.) for boys, by 0.8d. (1s. 10.4d. to 1s. 11.2d.) for women 21 and over, and by 0.4d. (11.2d. to 11.6d.) for girls. (The additional	Window Blind Manufacture,	Great Britain	12 Jan. 1st pay day after	manufacture, renovation and fixing	Basic minimum time rates adopted, for a 47-h men-bench hands 1s. 7d., fixers 1s. 6d., ma
gineering H	Exeter district		Labourers employed in the engin-	war bonuses of 5s. ? week for men and married youths and of 2s. 6d. for other youths and boys remained unchanged.) Increase of 2s. a week (47 hours) on the minimum rate, consequent	etc,	de generation internet	31 Dec.	of all types of outdoor and indoor window blinds.	1s. 3d.; women 19 years and over-sewers a 11d.; plus cost-of-living and special war be time to time by the British Furniture Trade Joi
	the constant	pay period after 1 Jan.	A strange of the second strange of the second	upon the fixing of a base rate of 49s. plus national bonus of 25s. 6d. for a 47-hour week. [†]	Treast articles	International and	and an ora	and reading and a star and	The minimum rates for bench hands, fixers by 1d. an hour in the London area (within Charing Cross) and by $\frac{1}{2}d$. in the Northern C and Scotland, and those for women sewers a
	England and Wales	Beginning of 1st full pay period after 24 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the making of boxes and packing cases in engineering establishments.	Workpeople to be paid rates in accordance with decisions of the Joint Industrial Council of the Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Industry, dated 26th July, and 15th August, 1944. [‡]	Electrical Contracting.	Scotland	1 Jan.	Journeymen electricians and ap- prentices employed on shore work.	by 1d. in the London area. ⁺ Increases of 1d. an hour for journeymen, of 1d. for and of 1d. for 1st, 2nd and 4th year apprentices
ntilating	Great Britain,	lst pay period following	Fitters, adult mates and apprentices.	Increases of 1d. an hour for fitters in England and Wales and of 14d. in Scotland, of 4d. for adult mates in London and 14d. in all other districts, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after	Land	England and Wales	Beginning	Workpeople employed by land	journeymen 2s. 2d., apprentices 41d. in 1st y rising to 1s. 1d. in 5th year. Increase of 1d. an hour in minimum rates and in
Domestic gineering.		1 Jan.	bill Barrier W. David	change: fitters—London, within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross 2s. 3d., between 12 and 15 miles radius of Charing Cross 2s. 2½d., other towns in England and Wales with over 500 000 population	Drainage.	(various areas).	of 1st pay period after	drainage authorities.	at present in receipt of rates higher than t rates, provided that such higher rates hav locally, or determined by the National Joi
	ALLING T CONT	AUTO 61	in the particular.	2s. 1 ² d., all other districts in England and Wales 2s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d., Scotland	alohee, Fertine at in Fehrbarry -	ar an entippin fie a	3 Jan.	a set. I month in the tot	in accordance with the provisions of the a rates, inclusive of war bonus, after change: an hour: rural areas 1s. 64d.t
		and a second and	and the second second	Cross is. 9d., all other districts 1s. 8d.; apprentices—London 6 ⁴ d. at under 17 rising to 1s. 8 ⁴ d. or 1s. 8d. at 20 and under 21, all other districts in England and Wales 6 ⁴ d. to 1s. 7 ⁴ d., Scotland 6 ⁴ d. in 1st year of apprenticeship rising to 1s. 7 ⁴ d. in 5th.	Local Authority Services.	Middlesex	of 1st full pay period	are regulated by movements in	Increases in minimum basic rates as follows Grade A occupations 3s. a week, B 2s. 6d., C F 1s., with proportional increases for youths
ttlemaking I	ancashire and Yorkshire.	lst pay dəy in Jan.	Shuttlemakers	Decrease* of 1 per cent. on basis rates. Minimum day-work rates after change, for journeymen, 1s. an hour plus 91 per cent. (1s. 10.92d.).	atics, the second	indexpath menolik	after 17 Jan.	other industries.	weekly rates after change, for men: Grade A 61s., II 58s. 9d.; B 63s. 8d., 61s. 3d.; C 6 69s., 66s. 3d.; E 71s. 8d., 68s. 9d.; F 74s. 1
Cotton	Yorkshire, excluding	1 Jan.	Shuttlemakers' apprentices Workpeople employed in cheese	Decrease* of 1 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 91 per cent. above basis piece rates and 73.5 per cent. above basis time rates. Basic piece rates for cheese twining revised. Increase of 2s. a week	Toy Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	73s. 9d.; plus in each case national war wa week.§ Increases of 3s. a week or \$d. an hour in genera for workers 18 years of over and of 2s. or \$d
	Huddersfield.	e avries faite	twining.	granted to male and female piecers in employment at the date of the agreement, the increase to be payable from the gross earnings of the pair of twiners on which the piecer is employed and to be inclusive of existing percentage additions to base rates. Rate for		A State of A Lands A State	Carrow and	Vi vini is lavsi	Minimum rates after change, for a 48-hour
		and an and a		new entrant piecers 21 years and over fixed at 66s. a week of 48 hours (13s, employer's share, 53s. twiner's share), inclusive of percentage and flat-rate additions to standard rates; with smaller	Ture with trems	E. FEERIS.	(And County)	opnessie alt d	to qualifications, wood body makers 81s., body workers 74s.; women-body painters 50s., Piece work basis time rates remain 10 per c priate general minimum time rates.
and the state of	to and sol the at	nt Later Frank	in energies and a solidate of the solid	rates for younger workers. Labouring rate fixed at 94d. an hour, plus current percentage addition to base rates of 146 per cent., for all leaveth of twiners	Retail Pharmacy Trade.	England and Wales	1 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Minimum weekly rates fixed as follows: Londor with three or more full-time employees 130s.
Textile I ngraving.	ancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland,	1st pay day in Feb.		Cost-of-living wage increased* from 40s 5d, to 40s 10d, a week for engravers and from 32s. 4d, to 32s. 8d, for turners, polishers and provision of 7s, 6d, a week remaining unchanged.	all Just 1014.	to over the loost	inio con Si dei 16 en	animizinataly B	full-time employees 125s.; qualified mana qualified assistants, 1st year after qualificatio 95s., 2nd year 110s., 100s., 3rd year 115s., have completed Articles of Pupilege but wi
called the state of the	charment halfs	and an of	works.	Cost-of-living wage increased* from 40s. 5d. to 40s. 10d. a week for men and from 22s. 7d. to 22s. 10d. for women, special payment of 7s. 6d. a week for men and 3s. for women remaining unchanged.	reithreehnia- an cossilate, the	er, 1-39. The result	tandqad a	55 per cene at a tion in when its	males 55s. at 20 years rising to 83s. at 24 a to 70s.; shop assistants (other than appre 16 rising to 76s. at 25 and over, females 25
an Cutting, H eing and nishing.	Hebden Bridge	lst pay day in Feb.	Workpeople paid at time rates	Cost-of-living wage increased* from 32s, 4d. to 32s, 8d. a week for men and from 19s. 2d. to 19s. 5d. for worren 18 years and over, with increases of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum	and a superior of the	To the set of a	ALST LIVE AN	in the second of a second of the second	at 24 and over; all other male workers (ot 28s. at 16 rising to 71s. at 24 and over; Pr weekless than London rates, Provincial B rate
		deal Anna	and Your encienced as Walland and	weekly rates¶ after change for adults: men 3/s. plus 3/s. dd. plus 6s. special payment; women 32s. plus 19s. 5d. plus 4s. special payment	and the second sec	England and Wales	Pay day in week	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in pharmacy shops and	rates.¶ Minimum weekly rates fixed. Rates include managers, with average weekly sales of up 1100 mercences 105 melus 20 fd for
		The second	Workpeople paid at piece rates	Cost-of-living wage increased* from 91 to 91 ³ / ₄ per cent. for netherwood cutters, from 83 ¹ / ₄ to 84 for hand cutters, from 70 ³ / ₄ to 71 ¹ / ₄ for menders and from 78 ¹ / ₄ to 79 for other pieceworkers, special pryment of 6s.	and strengther care	a management and	beginning 15 Jan.	optical sections of retail co-opera- tive societies.	110s., manageresses 105s., plus 2s. 6d. for (or part thereof) weekly sales up to £300 a w for every £50 (or part thereof); qualified year after qualification 85s., 2nd year 90s., 3
e Making-up	Manchester	1st pay	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	a week for men, 4s. for women and 2s 8d. for younger workers remaining unchanged Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 5d a week (19s 7d to 19s 2d) for men, by 3d. (11s 9d. to 11s. 6d.) for women 18 years and over, by	17 points afour sinte apatotate,	an of the interaction	08 finarta		80s., 85s., 90s.; qualified opticians in charge under pharmacy manager who has not an op 90s. to 150s., according to weekly sales, fe
Packing		day in Jan. 29 Jan.	e stagenedit in a certain file internation	1d. to 4d. for youths and boys and by 1d. or 2d. for gtris. Kates after change include: men-competent grey and print lookers 63s. a make science tookers stampers etc. 60s. plaiters general ware	and variables?	ecce and cigarette	ioi .majii 1-pridi 7		optical managers, in complete control and cha separate from pharmacy, 100s. to 160s., manag Provincial rates 5s. a week less than Londo
			autoritative province autoritation of autoritation province and autoritation autoritation autoritation autoritation autoritation	housemen, etc., 57s., porters 54s., plus 19s. 2d. a week war wage and 2d. an hour emergency war-time payment; women-markers- off 38s. 6d., cutters, etc., 35s. 6d., others 33s. 6d., plus 11s. 6d. a	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	The second s	e Parchale		female assistants, who have completed not le tinuous experience in pharmacy and who a employed in retailing drugs and medicines
Corset (Great Britain	d Figure 2000	Men youths and boys	week and 1.35d. an hour. Increases of 13d. an hour on the current minimum time rates fixed	Retail Mest	Northern Ireland	1st full	Journeymen butchers	pensing—London 28s. at 18 years rising to Provinces 27s. 6d. to 50s.** Increase of 3s. a week in war bonus. Minimu
unacture.		and the second	Women and girls	1d. or 11d., according to age, for learners under 22 years Increases of 11d. an hour in the current minimum time rates fixed moder the Trade Boards Acts for adult female workers and of 1d,	Distribution.	(various districts).	after 12 Jan.	mand manager	change: 73s. plus 15s. war bonus.‡‡
undering	Northern Ireland	22 Jan.	Men, youths and boys	or 1d., according to period of service, for learners."	Coal Distribution.	Edinburgh (City)	1st pay day after 1 Jan.	Drivers, attendants and banksmen	Rates of wages, for a 48-hour week, fixed as mechanical vehicles ('A', 'B' and 'C' licences receive wages as laid down in the current Or Haulage Wages Act; one-horse drivers 79s
	· par et 3 de l'are 1 ant	2.30 B	Women and girls	minimum time rates after change: 74d. an hour at under 15 years, rising to 1s. 64d. at 21 and over. ^{††} Increases of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates for women	201 070 500 10 201 070 500 10	Coleraine	lst full pay period	Motor drivers, carters and yardmen	drivers 85s., banksmen 21 years and over 69 Increase of 5s. a week. Rates after change: mo vardmen 71s. 10d., carters 66s. 10d.11
		and the second	and the second sec	19 years and over and of 1d., 1d. or 1d., according to age, for younger workers; increase of 1d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: during 1st 6 months employment in trade 51d. an hour at under 15 years, rising to 111d.			after 17 Jan.		yaramon 110 roa, carolo con roaqe
				at 20 and over; after 1st 6 months employment in trade 510. to -	and the second s	was the result of an award t is not to operate to pre			igher rates of wages than those provided by the
t and Shoe epairing.	Northern Ireland	8 Jan.	Workpeople paid at time rates	Increases of 3s. a weekin general minimum timerates for male workers other than learners and of 1s. for male learners whose perice of learnership commenced prior to 8th Jan., 1945, and for female workers. Rates after change include: men employed in operating workers. Rates after change include: men employed in operating	t Thisincrease for Land Drainage	was the result of an awar Authorities. The agreem	d of the Indu ent of the Na		employed by authorities affiliated to the National Jo s that, until they are reviewed, existing rates of
Atless 1		and the second	in an Di	power sole stitchers of in operating both power constructions on the Blake power Blake or other power sole sewing machines on the Blake	§ Theincreases	for men were the result of	an award of	he National Arbitration Tribunal. No	increase was awarded to men employed in Grade the minimum rates are contained in the Confirm
		a to the second second		principle 93s., other male workers except teating the rates fixed for years and over 52s. 3d. General minimum time rates fixed for male learners whose period of learnership commenced on or after 8th Jan., 1945, of 13s. 3d. during the first year rising to 45s. 3d.	isterof Labour and These rates of	National Service, obtain? wages were agreed upon	ble from H.M by the Natio	. Stationery Office. nal Joint Industrial Council for Retail	Pharmacy (England and Wales) and are not to
	and set of a state	a tong at the	Workpeople paid at piece rates	during the fifth year. T Further increase of 22 per cent. on pre-war general minimum piece	clearing the shop of is to be 54 hours, pr	customers and making re ovided that employees ar	eady for next e compensate	day; in the case of shops at recognise d for the additional hours worked. Lo	et to a daily allowance of not more than 20 minu I holiday resorts, the working week during July, A ndon rates apply in the City of London and Metropu gether with certain other places; Provincial B ra
		an grandia and a	the second second	hour in piece-work basis time rates. Piecework basis time rates after change: male workers 1s. 9d., female workers 1s. 3d. ^{††}	places.	1 101 1 A A A A A A A		mal Wages Council of the Co-operative	al manifest in the sould frame in

Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
This rate is to apply in establishments in the Exeter district affiliated to the Engineering and Allied Employers' West of England Association; it is not to affect labourers who are already in receipt of an inclusive wage of 74s. 6d. a week, however constituted, or semi-skilled men who are already in receipt of a base rate of 2s. or more above the new inclusive weekly rate.
This change was the result of an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal, applicable to member-firms of Associations federated with the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation.
These rates apply to work on twiners containing 701 to 899 spindles; for those containing less than 701 spindles, 5 per cent. is to be deducted, and for those containing more than 899 spindles, 5 per cent. is to be added.
In respect of the preceding pay period.
Temporary payments, ranging up to 3s. a week for men and up to 1s. for women, are made, in addition, to certain timeworkers engaged in production process work on which a system of collective piecework has not yet been introduced.
** These increases were the result of an agreement between the Corset Manufacturers' Association and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers.
** These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Details of the minimum rates are contained in the confirming Ordersof the Minister of Labour, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

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

21 years, and 11s. for male and female workers under 18, and also, in the case of branch managers and branch managers, to special additional war increases of 3s. to 7s. 6d. a week, according to average weekly sales. Employees who, at the operative date of the agreement, were in receipt of rates higher than the agreed minima are to continue to receive such higher rates, subject to the right of the employing society to apply for negotiation with a view to varying the rates. †† The listricts are Belfast, Lisburn, Bangor, Newtownards, Saintfield, Ballynahinch, Downpatrick, Lurgan, Portadown, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Larne, Coleraine, Portstewart, Portrush and Donaghadee.

‡‡ These increases were the result of awards of the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland).

CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

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Summary of Index Figures for 1st February, 1945.

Rise since July, 1914		000/	All Ite 102%
Change since 1st (Index Points	•••	nil	nil
January, 1945 Per cent.	•••	nil	nil

FOOD

Apart from seasonal reductions in the price of milk in Scotland, retail prices of food at 1st February showed little change, on average, as compared with those at 1st January. For the articles of food included within the scope of these statistics, the following Table compares the average prices at 1st February, 1945, with the corresponding prices at 1st January, 1945, and 1st September, 1939:--

Atticle	othe	Price (per l rwise indica nearest ‡d	ated)	Percentage Increase or Decrease () at 1st Feb., 1945, compared with		
ATTICIE.	1st Feb., 1945.	lst Jan., 1945.	1st Sept., 1939.	1st Jan., 1945.	1st Sept., 1939.	
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 1 3 1 0 91	s. d. 1 37 0 97	s. d. 1 21 0 71	Percent.	Percent. 11 27	
Beef, Chilled or Frozen Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British-	1 1 0 6	$\begin{smallmatrix}1&1\\0&6\end{smallmatrix}$	0 91 0 41		35 23	
Legs Breast	1 51 0 8	1 51 0 8	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	North La	13 8	
Legs Breast Bacon*	1 0 0 4 1 101	1 0 0 4 1 10 ¹ / ₂	0 10 1 0 4 1 3		16 50	
Fish per 61b. Bread per 41b. Tea	1 2 1 0 9 2 10	1 27	0 11 1 0 81 2 4	100 000	27 30 9 21	
Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter—	0 9 2 10 0 4 0 9	2 10 0 4 0 9	0 81 2 4 0 3 0 61	<u></u> 1	32 32	
Fresh Salt Cheese	} 1 8 1 1	1 8 1 1	$\begin{cases} 1 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 10 \end{cases}$	}	$\left\{\begin{array}{c}21\\31\\30\end{array}\right.$	
Margarine	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1\frac{3}{4} \end{array} $	0 9 0 5 0 2 0 14	} 0 6 1 1	3.9	12	
Eggs (fresh)‡ each Potatoes per 71b.	$\begin{cases} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 7 \end{cases}$	0 12 0 7	} ‡ 0 6½	l destri Lestina municipi	1 7 7	

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

printing at an or of the loss of the	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (since July, 1914, at-		
Article.	1st Sept.,	1st Jan.,	1st Feb.,
	1939.	1945.	1945.
Beef, British-	Percent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	44	59	59
Thin Flank	15	46	46
Beef, Chilled or Frozen-	32	79	79
Ribs	1	24	24
Mutton, British- Legs Breast	48 14	67 24	67 24
Mufton, Frozen- Legs	51 3 35	75 3 102	75
Fish <td>116</td> <td>174</td> <td>174</td>	116	174	174
	26	63	64
	42	55	55
	52	85	85
Tea	46	93	93
	92	156	154
Fresh	13	37	37
	7	41	41
	16	51	51
Margarine		3	3
Eggs (fresh)		60	60
Potatoes		42	43
All above articles (Weighted Average on July, 1914, basis)	38	68	68

On the basis of the figures given in the foregoing Tables the average level of retail prices, at 1st February, 1945, of the articles of food specified was about 68 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, and about 22 per cent. higher than at the beginning of September, 1939.

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

[‡] Of the two prices shown for eggs at 1st Febuary, and 1st January, 1945, 2d. was for large eggs (in Ministry of Food category I) and 14d. for small eggs (in category II). At 1st September, 1939, the average price for eggs, as shown by the returns received, was between 14d. and 2d.

ITEMS OTHER THAN FOOD.

The average level of working-class *rents* (including rates) at 1st February was about the same as at 1st January, being about 1 per cent. above the level of 1st September, 1939, and about 64 per cent. above that of July, 1914.

As regards *clothing*, the changes in retail prices during January were relatively small. Owing to the wide range of quotations, to changes in qualities, and to the variations in the extent to which different articles have been affected by price changes, it is not possible to make exact comparisons over a period of many years, but the available information (based on returns from representative retailers in a large number of towns) indicates that at 1st February the average level of prices was about 67 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 245 to 250 per cent. above the level of July, 1914

In the *fuel and light* group, the average level of retail prices of coal at 1st February was about 47 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 186 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 183 per cent. at 1st January, 1945. The average price of gas at 1st February was about the same as a month earlier, being about 35 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 108 per cent. higher than in at 1st September, 1939, and about 108 per cent. Ingler than in July, 1914. There were no appreciable changes during the month in the prices of lamp oil, candles, or matches. For the fuel and light group as a whole the index figure at 1st February was about 47 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 167 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, as compared with 165 per cent. at 1st January, 1945. As regards other items* included in these statistics, there were relatively few changes in prices during January. In the group

relatively few changes in prices during January. In the group as a whole the average level of prices at 1st February was about the same as a month earlier, about 63 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 191 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in are combined in accordance with their relative importance in working-class family expenditure prior to August, 1914, the resultant general average increase at 1st February, 1945, is approximately **102 per cent: over the level of July, 1914,** the same figure as at 1st January, 1945, as compared with 55 per cent. at 1st September, 1939. The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken at each date) is to show the average percentage increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the standard of living prevailing in working-class families prior to August, 1914, no allowance being made for any changes in the standard of living since that date, or for any economies or readjustments in consumption and expenditure since the outbreak of the war.

The rise of 47 points since the beginning of September, 1939, is equivalent to about 30 per cent. Of these 47 points, about 41 points represent the effect of the increases, since that date, the taxes on sugar, tobacco and cigarettes, and matches; and approximately three-fourths of a point is due to increases resulting from the Purchase Tax.

SUMMARY TABLE : ALL ITEMS.

Average Percentage Increase at the beginning of each month

as compared with July, 1914.											
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
125	130	130 141	132	141 128	150 119	152 119	155 122	161 120	164 110	176 103	169 99
92 78	88 77	86 76	82 74	70	69	69	81 71	73	75	75	80 77 81
80	79	79	75	73 67	72	73	73	74	76	76	77 79
75	72	71	65	64 64	63	66 65	64 65	65	66	69 67	69 68 67
67 66 53	64	61	62 57 47	55	54	55	57	57 45	56 45	57 46	67 55 48
47 42	47	46	44	.43	42 36	43	41 39	41,41	43 41	43	43 43 44
43	42	40 41	39	39	40	/43	43	43	45	47	47
51	51	51	54	52 56	52 55	55 59	55 56	55 56	58 55	60	51 60 56 73 95 101
55 74	55	79	78	53 80	81	56 87	55 85	55 87	89	92	73 95 101
100	100	100	99	100	99	100 100	101 99	100 98	100 99	100 99	100 99
99 102	100 102	100	100	100	100	101	102	102	101	101	101
	$\begin{array}{c}125\\165\\92\\78\\75\\568\\67\\653\\47\\242\\437\\55\\54\\9\\6\\100\\999\end{array}$	Jan. Feb. 125 1300 155 151 92 88 78 77 79 80 79 75 73 75 72 68 66 67 65 66 64 53 52 47 47 47 47 42 41 42 41 42 41 42 41 42 41 42 47 47 51 59 57 55 55 55 55 74 99 99 99 99 100	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $

A detailed account of the method of compilation of these statistics, "The Cost of Living Index Number: Method of Compilation," is obtainable, price 2d. net, from H.M. Stationery Office, at the addresses shown on page 42 of this GAZETTE.

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

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February, 1945.

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beginning in January, 18, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, 11, directly in-volving 2,300 workpeople, out of proposed reductions in wages, and 33, directly involving 2,800 workpeople, on other wage questions; 6, directly involving 800 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 20, directly involving 2,500 workpeople, or working hours; 20, directly involving 2,500 workpeople, Number and Magnitude.-The number of disputes involving stoppages of work*, reported to the Department as beginning in January, was 170. In addition, 3 stoppages which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workpeople involved in these 173 stoppages, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, is estimated on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 71, directly involving 15,100 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 5, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle. Six stoppages, directly involving 2,300 workpeople, were in support of workers involved in other disputes. at nearly 32,000, and the aggregate number of working days lost at those establishments during January is estimated at 104.000

In the 170 stoppages which began during January, about 29,000 workpeople were directly involved and about 2,000 were In the following Table an analysis is given, by groups of industries, of all disputes involving stoppages of work* in the indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In the 3 stoppages which began before United Kingdom during January :-January, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, the total number of workpeople involved during January, either directly or indirectly, was nearly 1,000.

Of all the stoppages of work through industrial disputes known to have been in progress at some time in January, the coal mining industry accounted for 89, involving about 15,000 workpeople and resulting in an aggregate loss of over 35,000 working days.

Duration.—Of 159 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which came to an end during January, 91, directly involving 11,300 workpeople, lasted not more than one day; 32, directly involving 6,000 workpeople, lasted two days; 15, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, lasted three days; 13, directly involving 2,800 workpeople, lasted four to six days; and 8, directly involving 11,100 workpeople, lasted over six days. Causes .- Of the 170 disputes leading to stoppages of work

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JANUARY.

and the second	Approximate Number of Work- people involved. Date when Stoppage		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object.	Result.
2 - month in the	Directly.	In- directly.†	Began.	Ended.		iss chronics
COAL MINING:— Colliery workpeople—Shotts, Lanarkshire (one colliery).	1,000	TAL	9 Jan.	10 Jan.	Workpeople's demand that the man-haulage should be available, at all times, instead of at specified hours only.	Work resumed on conditions operation before stoppage.
Colliery workpeople—Coppull, Chorley (one colliery).	1,0	000	16 Jan.	19 Jan.	Refusal of a checkweighman to vacate his post in favour of another checkweighman who had been elected thereto by the coal fillers.	Coal fillers agreed to withdraw the checkweighman for the time bein
ENGINEERING : Foundry workersCheltenham (one 'firm).	60		4 Jan.	18 Jan.‡	Alleged victimization of an employee who had been suspended for indiscipline, and objection to the attitude of a foreman.	Work resumed and joint conferen held on the same day, at which satisfactory settlement was effected
Engineering operatives employed in aircraft manufacture—Chelten- ham (one firm).	900		9 Jan.	9 Jan.	In sympathy with the workpeople involved in the above dispute.	Work resumed.
Fitters, assemblers, machine and toolroomoperativesandinspectors —Birmingham (one firm).	940	- Tanlar (11 Jan.	12 Jan.	Refusal to accept a reduction of 6d, an hour in lieu rate following a change in type of work.	A modified offer accepted involvin a reduction of 3d, an hour.
Fitters, machinists and other engineering operatives—Coventry (one firm):	4,750		16 Jan.§ .	30 Ján.	Dispute respecting piece-work prices, and objection to the works manager's attitude when acting as employers' representative in negotiations con- ducted with shop stewards.	Work resumed to permit of settl ment of dispute through norm
Engineering operatives-near Coventry (one firm).	170	-	23 Jan.	30 Jan.	In sympathy with the workpeople	negotiating machinery.
Engineering operatives—Tipton, Staffs (one firm).	320		29 Jan.	31 Jan.	involved in the above dispute.	Vitration Encentation
HIFBUILDING : Riveters, platers, holders on, caulkers, welders, etcWalker- on-Tyne (one firm).	500	200	16 Oct.	13 Jan.	Against employment of unskilled labour on certain machines, which, it was claimed, should be used by skilled workers only; following the temporary withdrawal of the machines, the workpeople involved in the stoppage refused to resume work except at time rates.	Work resumed at piece-work rates wages in operation before t stoppage.
RANSPORT : Railway employeesNewcastle-on- Tyne and Gateshead.	830		10 Jan.	11 Jan.	Workpeople's demand that a meeting with headquarters representatives of the railway company, which had been arranged for 12th January to discuss questions relating to police procedure, should be held on or before 10th January.	Work resumed.
Dock workers—Newport, Mon	720		19 Jan.	27 Jan.	In support of a demand, by a number of dockers, for compensation for reduced earnings arising out of the introduction of a special method of checking military parcels being loaded on to a certain vessel.	Work resumed to permit of settleme of dispute through constitution machinery.

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TRADE DISPUTES IN JANUARY.

Lad States		r of Stoppa ress in Mo	Number of Work-	Aggregate Number of Working		
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	people in- volved in all Stop- pages in progress in Month.	Days fost in all Stop- pages in progress in Month.	
Coal Mining		89	89	15,000	35,000	
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Transport Other Industries	2 1	52 8 21	54 8 22	12,900 2,300 1,700	59,000 7,000 3,000	
Total, January, 1945	3	170	173	31,900	104,000	
Total, December, 1944	21	139	160	33,500	65,000	
Total, January, 1944	11	219	230	92,000	236,000	

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FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The number of workpeople, other than seamen,* whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in the United Kingdom in January† was 172, as compared with 160[‡] in the previous month and with 194[‡] in January, 1944. Details for separate industries are given below given below :-

INES AND QUARRIES.		FACTORIES—continued.
r Coal Mines Acts : derground face liferous Mines	49 3	Paper, Printing, etc.1Rubber TradesGas WorksElectrical Stations
ries	3	Other Industries 1
, ies and guarries	55	Works and Places under ss. 105, 107, 108, Factories Act, 1937.
FACTORIES.	Star 1	Docks, Wharves, Quays
Stone, Cement, Pot-		and Ships 5 Building Operations 10
y and Glass	1	Building Operations 10 Works of Engineering
icals, Oils, Soap, etc.	. 4	Construction
1 Extracting and	A.	Warehouses
fining 1 Conversion and	·	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 87
unding (including lling Mills and Tube		
king)	8	Distance Control
neering, Locomotive		RAILWAY SERVICE.
ilding, Boilermaking,	15	Brakesmen, Goods Guards 1 Engine Drivers, Motor-
ay and Tramway	10	men
riages, Motor and		Firemen 1
er Vehicles and Air-		Guards (Passenger) 1
ft Manufacture	9	Labourers \dots 1 Mechanics \dots 3
n Metal Trades	85	Permanent Way Men 12
		Porters 6
. Worsted. Shoddy	2	Shunters 1
r Textile Manu-		Shunters 1 Other Grades 4
ture	1	Contractors' Servants
le Printing, Bleach-	2	TOTAL BALLWAY SERVICE 30
and Dyeing ing, Currying, etc	2	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 30
and Drink	4	Total (excluding Seamen) 172
ral Woodwork and		and the second s
rniture	4	and the second
and the second second second		

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

- 3. Ma

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The number of civilians in employment in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in October, 1944, is estimated by the United States Department of Labour to have been approximately 38,481,000. This is 0.3 per cent. lower than the figure for September, 1944, and 3·1 per cent. lower than that for October, 1943, but 26·8 per cent. higher than the average for the year 1939. The number of wage-earners enployed in manufacturing industries in October, 1944, is estimated to have been 1·2 per cent. lower than in September, 1944, and 9·4 per cent. lower than in October, 1943, but 54·5 per cent. above the average for the year 1939. The United States Bureau of the Census estimate that the fortal number of unemployed persons in the United States of America in October, 1944, was approximately 630,000, compared with 780,000 in September, 1944, and with 910,000 in October, 1943. AUSTRALIA. The number of civilians in employment in industries other

AUSTRALIA.

Returns received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, covering 54 per cent. of the total membership of trade unions, and relating to between 20 and 25 per cent. of all wage and salary earners, showed that the percentage of the members of the reporting trade unions who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in the June quarter, 1944, was 1.4, compared with 1.0 in the preceding quarter, and 1.1 in the second quarter of 1943.

CANADA.

According to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from over 14,900 employers, the total number of workpeoplein employment at 1st October, 1944, in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service was 1.2 per cent. lower than at 1st September, 1944, and 2.3 per cent. lower than at 1st October, 1943, but 83.3 per cent. above the average number for the year 1926 number for the year 1926.

FIRE

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 27th January, 1945, was 78,085, compared with 77,676 at 30th December, 1944, and 73,150 at 29th January, 1944.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

At mid-October, 1944, the official cost-of-living index figure showed a slight decline of about 0.1 per cent. below the figure for mid-September, 1944, and a rise of 28.2 per cent. above the level of mid-August, 1939. For food alone the index figure for mid-October, 1944, was 0.4 per cent. lower than that for mid-September, 1944, and 45.9 per cent. above the level of mid-August, 1939.

CANADA.

At 1st November, 1944, the official cost-of-living index figure At 1st November, 1944, the ometal cost-of-nying index figure was 0.3 per cent. above the figure for the previous month and 18.0 per cent. above that for 1st September, 1939. For food alone the index figure for 1st November, 1944, was 0.6 per cent. higher than that for 1st October, 1944, and 32.4 per cent. above that for 1st September, 1939.

INDIA.

In October, 1944, the official cost-of-living index figure for the working classes in Bombay showed no change as compared with the figure for the previous month and a rise of 127.6 per cent. over that for mid-July to mid-August, 1939. For food alone the index figure was about 0.4 per cent. higher than that for September, 1944, and 142.0 per cent. above that of mid-July to mid-August 1930 to mid-August, 1939.

CEVLON.

In September, 1944, the official figure in the revised series of index numbers showing changes in the working-class cost of living in Colombo Town was 111 (November, 1942=100), as compared with 110 in August, 1944. Linked with the earlier series of index figures, the figure for September, 1944, showed a rise of 101 per cent. over the level of the base period November, 1938, to April, 1939.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

In November, 1944, the official cost-of-living index figure showed no change as compared with the figure for October, 1944, and a rise of 24·2 per cent. above the level of October, 1939. For food alone the index figure in November, 1944, was 0·4 per cent. lower than the figure for October, 1944, and 21·7 per cent. above that for August, 1939.

ICELAND.

At 1st December, 1944, the official cost-of-living index figure in Reykjavik was 0.7 per cent, higher than that for the previous month and 170.3 per cent, above the figure for 1st September,

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1939. For food alone the index figure showed no change as compared with the level of 1st November, 1944, and a rise of 237.6 per cent. above that of 1st September, 1939.

SPAIN.

In June, 1944, the official index figure of the cost of living of middle-class families in 50 principal towns was 0.6 per cent. lower than the figure for the previous month and 71.7 per cent. above the level of August, 1939. For food alone the index figure for June, 1944, showed a decrease of 1.3 per cent. com-pared with the figure for May, 1944, but an increase of 88.0per cent. over that for August, 1939.

SWEDEN

In September, 1944, the official cost-of-living index figures showed an increase of 0.43 per cent. over the figures for December, 1943, as compared with a decrease of 0.29 per cent. for June, 1944. If direct taxation is included, the index figures showed increases amounting to 1.11 per cent. in September, and 0.09per cent. in June, 1944, over the level of December, 1943. For food alone the index figures showed a rise of 0.84 per cent. in September, and a decline of 0.96 per cent. in June, 1944, compared with the level of December, 1943.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

The Umpire is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, appointed by the Crown (see Section 40 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935), for the se of determining disputed claims to benefit. His decisions*

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

Synopses of two recent decisions of general interest are given

Case No. 15/1945 (9th January, 1945).

Section 27 of Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935 : Essential Work (General Provisions) (No. 2) Order, 1942 (S. R. & O. 1942, No. 1594) : Claimant Dis-charged for Repeated Absenteelism : Umpire held Employment lost through Misconduct : Benefit disallowed.

The claimant, a bus driver, was dismissed from his employ-ment on 19th September, 1944, because of his absence from duty on that date and earlier dates without reasonable excuse. The Insurance Officer disallowed the claim for benefit made on 20th September on the ground that claimant lost his employment by reason of his industrial misconduct. The Court of Referees upheld the decision but the Chairman granted leave to appeal to the Umpire in view of the fact that claimant contended that to the Umpire in view of the fact that claimant contended that "absenteeism" was treated differently from "serious misconduct" under the provisions of Article 6 of the Essential Work (General Provisions) (No. 2) Order, 1942. The Umpire confirmed the decision of the Court of Referees to disallow benefit and stated that for the purposes of Section 27 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, it has been repeatedly held that bad timekeeping and absence from work without reasonable cause amount to "misconduct" within the meaning of the word as timekeeping and absence from work without reasonable cause amount to "misconduct" within the meaning of the word as used in that Section. He added that the question whether, for purposes other than those of unemployment insurance, such conduct amounts to "serious misconduct" in respect of which an appeal by a claimant to an appropriate Tribunal would be, or whether special procedure or disciplinary action may be, appropriate under the Essential Work Orders or other-wise, is irrelevant. The Umpire stated that it is for the Statutory Authorities appointed under the Unemployment Insurance Acts to determine whether a claimant has lost his employment to determine whether a claimant has lost his employment through his misconduct and there is no justification for holding that bad timekeeping or absence from work without reasonable excuse has, in this time of national emergency, ceased to be misconduct within the meaning of Section 27 of the 1935 Act. Further, the Court of Referees are entitled to take into con-sideration the whole course of conduct which culminated in the loss of employment and they are not debarred from consideration of such matters by the action or decision of any authority astituted for purposes other than those of the Unemployment **Insurance** Acts

Case No. 20/1945 (18th January, 1945).

Section 1 (2) (b) of Unemployment Insurance (Increase of Benefit) Act. 1944: Married Woman not living with her Husband claims Benefit at Increased Rate: Disallowed: Umpire held Claimant failed to show that she can obtain no Financial Assistance from her Husband.

The claimant, a married woman with no children, claimed The claimant, a married woman with no children, claimed increase of 4s. in the weekly rate of benefit under Section 1 (2) (b) of the Unemployment Insurance (Increase of Benefit) Act, 1944. She stated that she left her husband seven years ago on account of his bad conduct, and had made no effort to apply for financial assistance from him because she had left him voluntarily and believed that she could not have succeeded in such application. The Court of Referees which heard her appeal allowed her claim on the footing that the words in the Act "can obtain no financial assistance" means "cannot enforce the payment [•] Selected decisions of the Umpire are published (i) in menthly pamphlets—U.I. Code 8 B; (ii) ha annual volumes. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H. M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the back page of this GAZETTE.

I. Cases—continued. EpitheliomatousUlceration LEAD POISONING. (SKIN CANCER). Pitch Among Operatives ... Tar .. Paraffin engaged in : Smelting of Metals Plumbing and Soldering ... Shipbreaking Other Contact with Oil Molten Lead .. Vitreous Enamelling . Electric Accumulator Paint and Colour Works 'Other" Industries Shipbuilding Painting of Buildings... 3 II. Deaths. OTHER POISONING. Aniline (SKIN CANCER).

ANTHRAX. Handling of Horsehair ... Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins.... ••• "Other" Industries .. 1

against Poisoning) Act, 1926 :-

I. Cases.

Pottery

Works

TOTAL

TOTAL

• Statistics of fatal accidents to seamen are not available. + For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover he 5 weeks ended 3rd February, 1945, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 0th December, 1944, and the 4 weeks ended 29th January, 1944. ‡ Revised figure. § Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously sported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include II fatal cases reported during the month, whether or not included (as cases) in the ame or previous returns.

affin 23 TOTAL CHROME ULCERATION. Dyeing and Finishing ... Chrome Tanning Chromium Plating 5 TOTAL **Total Cases** ... 40 EPITHELIOMATOUSULCERATION Pitch 1. 2 Oil ... 2 TOTAL 2 Total Deaths ...

of maintenance by law." The Umpire stated that it was not for the Court of Referees to hold that legal proceedings for maintenance by the claimant against her husband would or would not have been successful; nor if she were justified in her view that she could not succeed in legal proceedings was she precluded from trying to obtain financial assistance from him by request. She had made no attempt to obtain such assistance either by legal proceedings in a court of summary assistance either by legal proceedings in a court of summary jurisdiction or at all. The Umpire held, therefore, that she had failed to show that she "can obtain no financial assistance" from her husband and that she is entitled to an increase of 2s, only in the ordinary rate of benefit payable to her.

REINSTATEMENT IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT. DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIKE. The Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, an account of which was given in the issues of this GAZETTE for January, 1944 (page 1), and April, 1944 (page 59), provides that applica-tion may be made to a Reinstatement Committee by any person who claims that his reinstatement rights under the Act have been denied him. The Umpire is a judicial authority, independent of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, appointed by the Crown under the Act for the adjudication of appeals from the determinations of Reinstatement Committees. A synopsis of a recent decision* by the Umpire in a case of general interest is given below :—

Case No. 10. Norman Brooks v. Manchester Collieries, Ltd.

The Deputy Umpire allowed the appeal of the employer (hereinafter referred to as "the company") against the deter-mination of the Reinstatement Committee to the extent of reducing the amount of compensation to be paid by the company to the applicant to the sum of £65 3s. 8d., for the reasons given below

The applicant's period of war service began on 5th May, The applicant's period of war service began on 5th May, 1943, and ended on 23rd February, 1944. His last employment within the four weeks before his war service was as a collier (*i.e.*, a coal hewer) at the Nook Colliery of the company and he had been in the continuous employment of the company for a consecutive period of not less than 52 weeks. On 29th August, 1944, the applicant made a written application to the company through the Employment Exchange for reinstatement under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, on the ground that since the end of his war service he had been employed at Mosley Common Colliery as a packet

Act, 1944, on the ground that since the end of his war service he had been employed at Mosley Common Colliery as a packer instead of in his former occupation as a collier at Nook Colliery. On 17th September, 1944, the applicant made application to the Reinstatement Committee under section 9 of the Reinstatement Act.

The findings of fact by the Reinstatement Committee were as follows: "It is both reasonable and practicable to reinstate. He complies with all the requirements of the Act. His job is that of a collier.

The decision of the Reinstatement Committee consisted of The decision of the Reinstatement Committee consisted of two orders, namely: (1) an order on the company to make employment available to the applicant on 10th November at Nook Colliery, Astley, in the occupation of a collier, without stating any terms and conditions; and (2) an order on the company to pay to the applicant the sum of f—[no sum specified] by way of compensation for the loss suffered or likely to be suffered by the applicant by reason of the default of the company; the amount to be computed at the rate of 10s. per shift worked by the applicant from 26th February, 1944, to 9th November, 1944, the amount of compensation ordered by the Reinstatement

The amount of compensation ordered by the Reinstatement Committee to be paid was expressed as above owing to the lack of pyidence before the Reinstatement Committee which would

of evidence before the Reinstatement Committee which would enable them to fix a specific sum. The company appealed on the following grounds :---(1) That an application under the Act for reinstatement in former employment did not reach the employer until 4th September, 1944, and that accordingly any payment ordered by the Reinstatement Committee to be made to the applicant by way of compensation should have been ordered to be made from that date only from that date only

from that date only.
(2) Alternatively that as the Act only came into operation on 1st August, 1944, payment ordered to be made should have been ordered to be made from that date only.
(3) That the payment per shift ordered to be made was exces-sive, the loss suffered by the applicant being shown in the attached statement to have been an average of 8s. 7d. a shift. The company has reinstated the applicant at the Nook Colliery in accordance with the order for reinstatement made by the Reinstatement Committee, and does not dispute the right of the applicant to be paid some amount of compensation. right of the applicant to be paid some amount of compensation, so that the only issues to be decided on this appeal relate to the date from which compensation should be calculated and the amount of the compensation.

The Reinstatement Committee has not given any reason for having calculated the compensation from 26th February, 1944, but it is safe to assume that when calculating the compensation but it is safe to assume that when calculating the compensation they considered that they were justified in assessing it from 26th February, 1944, by reason of the provisions of section 14 of the National Service (Armed Forces) Act. 1939, as amended. * R. E. Code 1: Pamphlet No. 5—H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free). By section 14 subsection (1) (as amended) an obligation was imposed upon an employer to reinstate an employee on his return from service with the Forces if the employee had last been employed during the period of 14 days immediately pre-ceding the day on which he was called up or called out for service. The employer who failed in this obligation was liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £50, and the court had power to order the employer to pay to the employee an amount not exceeding 12 weeks' remuneration. When the applicant returned from his war service he applied on 26th February, 1944, to his employer, the company, for reinstatement and was given employment at the Mosley Common Colliery as a packer, and he did not attempt to enforce his right (if any) of being reinstated at the Nook Colliery by taking proceedings in a court of summary jurisdiction which was the only remedy then open to him. By section 14 subsection (1) (as amended) an obligation was

only remedy then open to him. The Reinstatement Committee was not a tribunal which had

The Reinstatement Committee was not a tribunal which had power to award compensation under subsection (1) of the said section 14 as amended and moreover at the time that the Com-mittee purported to exercise such power the said subsection (1) had ceased to be operative as it had been repealed by the Third Schedule of the Reinstatement Act as from the commencement of the last imentioned Act, namely, 1st August, 1944 (see S.R. & O. 1944, No. 879).

S.R. & O. 1944, No. 879). The jurisdiction of a Reinstatement Committee is described with its limitations in section 9 of the Reinstatement Act. The terms of section 9 are very clear. The words "under this Act" when applied to the applicant's rights, or to the employer's obligations, can mean only those rights, or those obligations, which are created, or are imposed, by the operation of the Reinstatement Act on 1st August, 1944. The power of the Reinstatement Committee to award com-pensation to the applicant is limited to "compensation for any loss suffered or likely to be suffered by him by reason of the default", that is to say, the default of the employer "in the discharge of his obligations under this Act", and a default cannot occur previous to the existence of those obligations. The Deputy Umpire agreed, therefore, with the second and

Cannot occur previous to the existence of those obligations. The Deputy Umpire agreed, therefore, with the second and alternative ground of appeal that the Reinstatement Com-mittee had no power to order payment of compensation in respect of a period previous to 1st August, 1944. It had therefore to be determined on what date the company first made default in the discharge of its obligations under the

Reinstatement Act. The obligation of employers to reinstate former employees is imposed by section 1 of the Reinstatement Act. As the applicant's war service did not end after the commence-ment of the Reinstatement Act he cannot succeed in obtaining an order for reinstatement by his former employer unless there is some special provision in the Reinstatement Act to meet the case of those applicants whose war service ended before that Act came into operation.

case of those applicants whose war service ended before that Act came into operation. Section 13 makes such a special provision. This section does not apply if, before the commencement of the Act, pro-ceedings have been instituted under subsection (1) of section 14 of the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939, for an offence alleged to have been committed under the last mentioned Act in relation to the applicant within the 26 weeks immediately preceding the commencement of the Reinstatement Act; and no such proceedings can be instituted after the commencement of the Reinstatement Act for an offence alleged to have been committed within the said 26 weeks (see subsection (2) of section 13 of the Reinstatement Act). 13 of the Reinstatement Act).

13 of the Reinstatement Act). By section 24 (2) of the Reinstatement Act it was declared that the Act should come into operation on such day as the Minister might by order appoint. The Minister appointed the 1st August, 1944 (see S.R. & O. 1944, No. 879). The Rein-statement Act is therefore to "be construed as coming into operation immediately on the expiration of the previous day" (see Interpretation Act, 1889, section 36 (2)). The Reinstatement Act consequently came into operation on the expiration of the 31et July 1944

Act consequently came into operation on the expiration of the 31st July, 1944. The effect of section 13 (1) with its proviso is that the applicant's war service ended immediately after the expiration of the 31st July, 1944; and that, as the applicant was in the employment of his former employer at that time, he is to be treated as having entered that employment at that moment in pursuance of an application in that behalf made by him under section one of the Reinstatement Act.

The applicant was therefore in a position to claim under section 9 of the Reinstatement Act that, whilst he had thus been taken into employment on 1st August, 1944, the employ-ment did not comply with the terms of section 1 (1) in that it ment did not comply with the terms of section 1 (1) in that it was not the occupation in which he was last employed by the company, his former employer, before the beginning of his war service. This claim the applicant made by his application for reinstatement on 29th August, 1944. He has established his right to his former occupation at the Nook Colliery and he has thus shown that the company was in default in not having reinstated him in that occupation on 1st August, 1944. The Deputy Umpire therefore held that the 1st August, 1944, was the date on and from which compensation should be cal

was the date on and from which compensation should be cal-culated under section 9 (2) (b) of the Reinstatement Act.

It remained to assess the compensation for the loss suffered by the applicant by reason of the default of the company in not employing him at the Nook Colliery on and from 1st August until November, 1944.

At the hearing of the appeal a statement was submitted by the company which covered the period from and including the

week ending 5th August to and including the week ending 11th November, 1944. The statement shows the gross earnings of the applicant at the Mosley Common Colliery during the said period and the earnings which the applicant might be assumed to have earned at the Nook Colliery. The assumed earnings were calculated upon the number of shifts worked at the Mosley Common Colliery and not upon the number of shifts worked at the Mosley

were calculated upon the number of shifts worked at the Mosley Common Colliery and not upon the number of shifts worked at the Nook Colliery, which, it was agreed, were six in the week. Subject to that adjustment, the statement of figures, which includes the amount per shift in each of the weeks at the Nook Colliery, was accepted by the applicant as correct. The applicant's total earnings at Mosley Common Colliery during the said period were £90 14s. 4d. The earnings which it may fairly be assumed that the applicant would have earned at the Nook Colliery during the same period, after calculating five instead of six shifts for the first week ending 5th August and after deducting one day of holiday during the said period, amount to £152 19s. 8d. The loss to the applicant was therefore £62 5s. 4d., but to this must be added 10d. a day which the applicant had to spend in travelling expenses at the Mosley Common Colliery and which he would not have incurred while working at the Nook Colliery which was close to his home. The Deputy Umpire assessed the aggregate travelling expenses at £2 18s. 4d., making a total loss of £65 3s. 8d. a total loss of £65 3s. 8d.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937-OCCUPIER'S DUTY TO PROVIDE WASHING FACILITIES.

Two limited companies who occupied factories at Bradford Two limited companies who occupied factories at Bradford at which they employed 165 and 200 persons respectively were summoned at the instance of a Factory Inspector for having contravened the provisions of section 42 (1) of the Factories Act, 1937, which provides as follows: "There shall be provided and maintained for the use of employed persons adequate and suitable facilities for washing which shall include soap and clean towels or other suitable means of cleaning or drying, and the facilities shall be conveniently accessible and shall be kept in a clean and orderly condition." The summonses against both companies were heard at the Bradford City Magistrates kept in a clean and orderly condition." The summonses against both companies were heard at the Bradford City Magistrates Court on 4th April, 1944, when they were dismissed. The Factory Inspector appealed to the High Court by way of case stated

The justices stated that neither company had at any material The justices stated that neither company had at any material time provided for the use of their employees either towels, other than cleaning cloths for cleaning machinery and grease from hands after that process, or any other means of drying such as drying machines. Both companies expected their employees to bring their own towels for use after washing and the majority of the employees did so. The justices also found that the failure of the companies to provide towels was not due to any want of care for the employees' welfare but was due to their fear that care for the employees' welfare but was due to their fear that the provision of towels by them might cause the spread of

The Divisional Court (Viscount Caldecote-the Lord Chief The Divisional Court (Viscount Caldecote—the Lord Chief Justice—and Mr. Justices Humphreys and Birkett) allowed the appeals and directed that both cases should be remitted to the justices with a direction that they should find the cases proved. The Lord Chief Justice said it was difficult to see why the justices had dismissed the charges. His Lordship did not think it necessary to speculate as to what the justices thought they were doing. It seemed to him that they had clearly gone wrong. The words of the statute were imperative and had not been complied with.—Dunch v. J. Emsley and Company Limited; Same v. John H. Smith and Company Limited. Divisional Court, 8th November, 1944.

Explosion at Munitions Factory—Question whether Occupier who has not been negligent is liable to a Workman employed at the Factory.

This was an action for damages brought against the occupiers of a shell filling factory by a woman inspector employed at the factory in respect of serious injuries sustained by her as a result of the explosion of a shell in the factory. The plaintiff had been registered under the National Service Acts and had been been registered under the National Service Acts and had been told that she would have to work in a munitions factory and that a protest would be unavailing unless it was supported by a doctor's certificate that her health would not allow her to do the work. She considered it useless to apply for such a cer-tificate as her health was perfectly good. She asked for clerical work but was told that there were no vacancies. She went to work but was an inspector appointed and paid by the

work but was told that there were no vacancies. She went to work at the factory as an inspector appointed and paid by the Ministry of Supply, though she did not voluntarily undertake the work. Whilst employed at the factory she was subject to the compulsory restrictions of the Essential Work Orders. The defendants carried on the munitions factory as the "agents and responsible managers" of the Minister of Supply and were required to carry on the factory on his behalf and under his orders and directions. The cause of the explosion was a mystery. The plaintiff made no allegation that the defendants had been negligent, but claimed that she was never-theless entitled to recover damages against them, on the ground that they were carrying on a dangerous activity which imposed that they were carrying on a dangerous activity which imposed upon them an obligation of strict liability. She also relied on a legal doctrine known as the principle in Rylands v. Fletcher whereby a person who, having brought to his land something

which will do damage if it escapes from that land, is liable to a person who is injured in his person or property by that escape. The plaintiff acknowledged that there had been no escape of any dangerous thing from the defendant's premises, but con-tended that the principle was equally applicable where that thing had got out of control.

tended that the principle was equally applicable where that thing had got out of control. The action was heard by Mr. Justice Cassels. He held that by reason of the fact that the defendants were carrying on an ultra-hazardous activity they were under a strict liability to the plaintiff; that it was unnecessary for her to aver negligence if the dangerous thing with which the defendants were dealing became out of control and caused damage to her; and that the fact that the plaintiff was injured inside the factory and that there was no escape of the dangerous thing from the premises did not prevent her from recovering damages. The learned Judge rejected a defence based on the contention that the plaintiff had voluntarily accepted the risks of the employ-ment. He awarded her 4575 2s. 8d. damages. The defendants appealed to the Court of Appeal who allowed the appeal with costs, and ordered that the judgment of Mr. Justice Cassels should be set aside. The Court (Lord Justices Scott, MacKinnon and du Parcq) rejected the plaintiff's claim, based upon the allegation that the defendants were conducting an ultra-hazardous activity. The Court thought that the defendants in doing everthing they did were performing a public duty. It was necessary to have regard to the war-time statutory duties imposed on them and all persons working within the factory whether for the purpose of operating the activity there carried on, or for inspection, as in the case of the plaintiff. The Court also held that the principle of Rylands and Fletcher, could only be invoked where there had been an escape of the harmful thing from the defendants' land and that it was not sufficient for the plaintiff merely to prove that the dangerous thing had got out of control. Assuming that the plaintiff had been entitled to damages the Court of Appeal agreed with Mr. Justice Cassels that the defendants could not have success-fully pleaded that she had voluntarily accepted the risks of the employment.—Read v. J. Lyons and Company Ltd. Court of fully pleaded that she had voluntarily accepted the risks of the employment.—*Read v. J. Lyons and Company Ltd.* Court of Appeal, 14th December, 1944.

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

INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

During January, 1945, the Industrial Court issued three awards, Nos. 1994-1996. These awards are summarised below. Award No. 1994 (3rd January).—Parties: National Joint Industrial Council for Land Drainage Authorities—Trade Union Side and Employers' Side. Claim: That the existing rates be increased by 2d. per hour or that the rural rate be increased from £3 10s. to £3 18s. per week and the urban rate from £3 12s. to £4 per week. Award: The Court awarded that the existing minimum rate in both rural and urban areas shall be increased by 1d. per hour, as shall also the rates of workers who are in receipt of a rate higher than the minimum, provided that the receipt of a rate higher than the minimum, provided that the payment of such higher rates has been agreed upon locally or

payment of such higher rates has been agreed upon locally or determined by the Council. *Award No.* 1995 (11th January).—*Parties:* Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments—Trade Union Side and Official Side. *Claim:* That smiths and hammer-men employed in survey of cables on board ship should be paid a fixed allowance while so engaged. *Award:* The Court awarded that the claim had not been established.

awarded that the claim had not been established. Award No. 1996 (12th January).—Parties: Amalgamated Engineering Union and British Sugar Corporation Ltd. Claim: For an increase in the shift work allowance of engineering employees from 14d. to 2d. per hour and for double time for time workers on Sundays during the campaign season. Award: The Court awarded that during the campaign period the shift work allowance shall be increased from 14d. to 2d. per hour and that all hours worked between 12 midnight Saturday and 12 midnight Sunday shall be paid at double time.

SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

During January, 1945, four awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, of which two related to disputes reported under the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders, 1940–1944. Two of these awards are summarised below; the other two related to individual undertakings.

Parties: The Scottish Horse and Motormen's Association and the Cemetery Secretaries' Association. *Claim:* For increase in wages of 5s. per week as from 1st September, 1944. *Award:* The Arbitrator awarded an increase of 1s. 6d. per week as from 1st September, 1944.

Parties: The two Sides of the Joint Conciliation Committee for the Iron, Steel and Non-Ferrous Scrap Industry. Claim: To determine (a) that the national minimum wage of adult male workers be increased to 76s. per week of 48 hours; (b) that in the London Metropolitan Police District and any other that in the London Metropolitan Police District and any other area in which the heavy steel and iron industry is centred, the minimum wage be increased by a further 2d. per hour. Award: As regards item (a) the Arbitrator awarded the increase claimed. With regard to item (b) no extra payment is to be made in the districts mentioned.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDERS.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

During January, 1945, the National Arbitration Tribunal issued twelve awards*, Nos. 675 to 686. Three of these awards are summarised below; the others related to cases affecting ndividual employers.

Award No. 680 (17th January).—Parties: Local Authorities represented by the Employers' Side of the Provincial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) for the County of Middlesex, and members of the Trade Unions constituting the Trade Union Side of the Council in the employment of the above-mentioned employers. *Claim:* That the basic wages for all grades within the purview of the Provincial Council be increased by 5s. per week. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that the minimum weekly basic rates of wages payable in the two Zones to the various classes of employees should be as follower: s follows :---

Grade		Zone 2		
	S. U.	s. d.		
ted nos Acen er	61 0	58 9		
В	63 8	61 3		
C	66 4	63 9		
D	69_0	66 3		
CE AR C	71 8	68 9		
Friday	74 10	71 9		
GLASO30	77 0	73 9		

Award No. 684 (19th January) .- Parties: Members of the Birmingham and District Association of Master Bakers, Conectioners and Caterers, and members of the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers employed by them. *Claim:* For the restriction of the employ-ment of workers between the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. to those establishments where night baking was in operation on 1st August, 1944. *Award:* The Tribunal found against the laim.

Award No. 686 (24th January).—Parties: Members of associations federated with the Engineering and Allied Em-ployers' National Federation, and members of the National Ployers' National Federation, and members of the National ployers' National Federation, and members of the National Union of Packing Case Makers (Wood and Tin), Box Makers, Sawyers and Mill Workers employed by them. *Claim:* For the observance by the employers in respect of box and packing case makers employed by them of wage rates in accordance with the decisions of the Joint Industrial Council of the Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Industry of 26th July and 15th August, 1944. *Award:* The Tribunal found in fourour of the claim. avour of the claim.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL (NORTHERN IRELAND) AWARDS.

During January, 1945, the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued fourteen awards, Nos. 398-411. Five of these awards are summarised below.

Award No. 405 (12th January).—Parties: The Belfast, Lisburn, Bangor, Newtownards, Saintfield, Ballynahinch, Downpatrick, Lurgan, Portadown, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Larne, Coleraine, Portstewart, Portrush and Donaghadeemembers of the Northern Ireland Master Butchers' Association; and certain of the Northern Ireland Master Butchers' Association; and certain employees of the said member firms. 'Claim: That the minimum weekly rate of wages for journeymen butchers be increased from £4 5s. to £5 per week on and from Saturday, 25th November, 1944. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the present war bonus of 12s. per week should be increased to 15s. per week, which together with the basic wage of £3 13s. per week (making a total of £4 8s. per week) should be the minimum weekly rate of wages for journeymen butchers covered by the claim. The award should not prejudice the payment to any person of a rate of remuneration in excess of the minimum rate set out therein. The award should have effect as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

the first full pay period following the date of the award. Award No. 406 (16th January).—Parties: The members of the Northern Ireland Provender Millers' Association, and certain employees of the member firms. Claim: For the following changes in the existing terms and conditions of employment of lorry drivers and assistants: (1) the working week to be a guaranteed week of 47 hours; (2) overtime to be paid after 47 hours; (3) a scale of wages to be fixed for all vehicles of over six tons carrying capacity; and (4) a narrowing of the differential between City and Country rates now in operation. Award: The Tribunal awarded that motor drivers covered by the claim should be entitled to overtime payment at the rate of time-and-a-half in respect of time worked in excess of 47 hours in any week. The Tribunal found against the other parts of the claim and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 407 (17th January).—Parties: The members of the Importers' and Exporters' Association, Coleraine, and certain employees of the member firms. *Claim*: For an increase of 10s. per week on the present wages of carters, lorry drivers, helpers and yardmen, for time-and-a-half to be paid for overtime with double time thereafter and for no work to be performed on Saturday evening unless engaged on finishing

*See footnote * on page 42.

a steamer. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the existing rates of wages of motor drivers, carters and coal yardmen employed by members of the Importers' and Exporters' Asso-ciation, Coleraine (coal section), should be increased by 5s. per week, with effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award. The Tribunal found against the remaining part of the claim relating to increased overtime rates and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 408 (19th January).—Parties: MacDonald Bros., Cosgrave St., Belfast; Gregg & Patterson, 63-65, Pilot St., Belfast; A. W. Hamilton & Co., Prince's Dock, Belfast; David Scott & Son, Ltd., 126-128, Corporation St., Belfast; and certain employees of the several firms. *Claim*: That the rate of wages for stagers be increased to 2s. 6d. per hour. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the existing rate of wages for stagers should be increased to 2s. 3d. per hour, and that the award should have effect as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date thereof.

Award No. 411 (24th January) .- Parties: Harland and Wolff, Ltd., Belfast; and certain employees of the firm. Claim: That plumbers' helpers and sheetmetal workers' helpers should receive 75 per cent. of the bonus rates paid to craftsmen. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS. NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

During January, 1945, proposals to vary minimum rates of wages in the trades concerned were issued as shown below :--Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Great Britain).-Proposal

R. (80), dated 2nd January, 1945. Rubber Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).-Proposal

R.U. (15), dated 5th January, 1945. Rubber Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).—Proposal R.R. (15), dated 12th January, 1945. Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N. 81), dated 18th January, 1945.

Further information concerning any of the proposals listed above may be obtained by persons engaged in the respective trades from the Secretary of the Board concerned at Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1., for Boards in Great Britain, or at Tyrone House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast, for Boards in Northern Ireland.

CONFIRMING ORDERS.

During January, 1945, Orders* confirming variations of minimum rates of wages in the trades concerned were made as follows :-

Boot and Floor Polish Trade Board (Great Britain).—Order B.P. (23), dated 12th January, 1945; effective from 24th January, 1945. Laundry Trade Board (Northern Ireland).—Order N.I.L. (24), dated 16th January, 1945; effective from 22nd January, 1945.

BOARD FOR MINING EXAMINATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY AS MANAGERS AND UNDER-MANAGERS OF MINES AND FOR CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION AS SURVEYORS OF MINES.

The written parts of the examinations for first and second The written parts of the examinations for inst and second class certificates of competency as managers and under-managers of mines will be held on 23rd and 24th May, 1945, at six centres, *viz.*, Glasgow, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Doncaster, Wigan, Cardiff and Stoke-on-Trent. The oral parts of the examinations, to be attended only by those candidates who quality in the written tests, will be held at the same centres on 25th July, 1945.

The written part of the examination for certificates of qualification as surveyors of mines will be held at the same centres on 24th May, 1945, and the oral and practical examination, to be attended only by those candidates who quality in the written test, in July, 1945. Intending candidates should apply after 26th February for the

necessary forms, stating whether they have previously attended any of the Board's examinations. The completed applications should be returned to the Secretary as soon as possible, and must in any case be received not later than 28th March, 1945. Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Board for Mining Examinations, Ministry of Fuel and Power, 7, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS.

The undermentioned Orders relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have recently been published in the series of Statutory Rules and Orders. The price of each

the series of Statutory Rules and Orders. The price of each Order* is 1d. net (2d. post free). The Essential Work (Dock Labour) Order, 1945 (S. R. & O. 1945, No. 29), dated January 4, 1945, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.—See page 19. The Building and Civil Engineering Labour (Returns) (No. 1) Order, 1945 (S. R. & O. 1945, No. 36).—This Order made by the Minister of Works on 16th January, 1945, in the exercise of powers conferred by Regulation 56AB of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939 (which relates to the control of building and civil engineering undertakings), provides that every person civil engineering undertakings), provides that every person employing labour in building and civil engineering activities as defined in the Regulation, shall from time to time, within ten days after being requested so to do, make to the Minister

ten days after being requested so to do, make to the Minister of Works a return as respects persons employed by him in any of those activities on the date specified in the request. The return must be in such form and must contain all such par-ticulars and information as are specified in the request. *The Coal Mining (Training and Medical Examination) Order*, 1945 (S. R. & O. 1945, No. 52).—This Order, made on 17th January, 1945, by the Minister of Fuel and Power under Regu-lation 58AE of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, amends the provision relating to the Minister's power to vary the requirements as to training imposed by the Coal Mining (Training and Medical Examination) Order, 1944, a summary of which was given on page 22 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1944. 1944.

Order in Council amending the Defence (Agriculture and Fisheries) Regulations, 1939 (S. R. & O. 1945, No. 74).—All the substantive functions of the Herring Industry Board, except that of making loans for the construction of boats have hitherto been suspended (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1944, page 123). By the present Order, made on 24th January, 1945, these functions are now revived, with the exception of 1945, these functions are now revived, with the exception of those which provide for licensing the use of boats, first sales, processing and export and for the payment of licence fees and of a levy in respect of the sale or other disposal of herring. With certain exceptions, the exercise by the Board of their functions is to be subject to the consent of the Ministers exer-cising control in relation to the herring industry under the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. The functions of the Herring Industry Advisory Council, which were previously suspended, are also revived by the Order.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.*

[NOTE.—The prices shown are net : those in brackets include postage.]

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH.—Health Research in Industry. Medical Research Council. Industrial Health Research Board. Price 6d. (7d.).

MIDWIVES' SALARIES. - Midwives' Salaries Committee : Further Recommendations and Points of Interpretation. Midwives S.C. Notes No. 1. Ministry of Health. Price 1d. (2d.). NATIONAL SERVICE.—Selected Decisions given by the Umpire

NATIONAL SERVICE.—Selected Decisions given by the Umpire during December, 1944, in respect of Applications for Postpone-ment of Liability to be called up for Service under the National Service Acts, 1939-1942. N.S. Code 2. Pamphlet No. 9/44. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 2d. (3d.). NURSES' SALARIES.—(i) Nurses' Salaries Committee : Further Recommendations and Points of Interpretation. Nurses S.C. Notes No. 5. (ii) Mental Nurses Sub-Committee : Further Recommendations. Mental Nurses S.C. Notes No. 1. Ministry of Health. Price 1d, each (2d.). of Health. Price 1d. each (2d.).

REINSTATEMENT IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT.-Selected Decisions

REINSTATEMENT IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT.—Selected Decisions given by the Umpire in respect of Applications under the Re-instatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944. R.E. Code 1. Pamphlets Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1d. each (2d.).—See page 39 for a synopsis of the Decision set out in Pamphlet No. 5. SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE.—Factories Act, 1937: Revision of Building Regulations. Preliminary Draft of New Code in Relation to Safety, Health and Welfare. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 6d. (7d.).—See page 19. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.—(i) Royal Commission on Work-men's Compensation: Report. Cmd. 6588. Price 2d. (3d.). men's Compensation: Report. Cmd. 6588. Price 2d. (3d.). —See page 21. (ii) Workmen's Compensation. Departmental Committee on Alternative Remedies (Contributory Negligence): Interim Report. Cmd. 6580. Home Office. Price 2d. (3d.).

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