

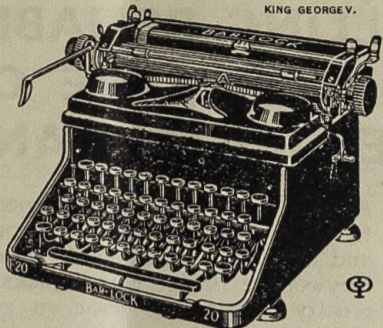
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February

1940

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

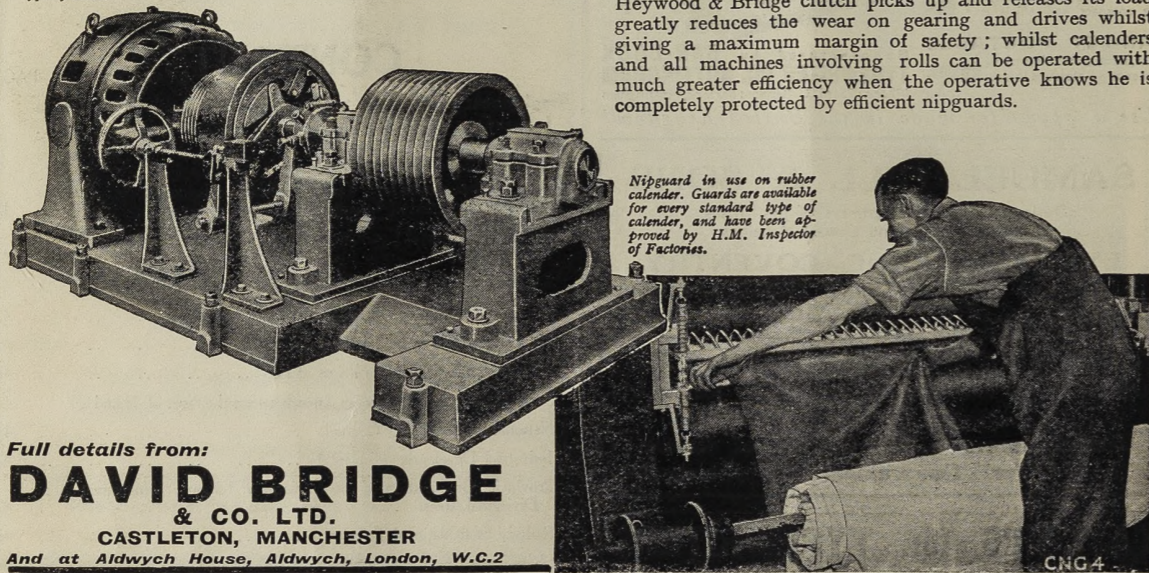
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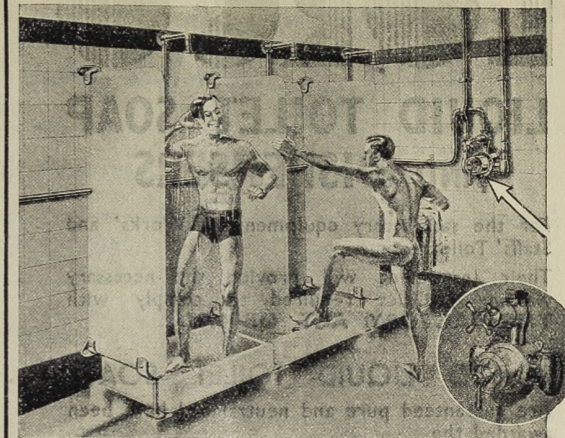
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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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FEBRUARY, 1940.

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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT in January was seriously affected by the severe weather conditions, which in many cases made outdoor work impossible; at 15th January, the date on which the monthly count of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges was taken, large numbers of workpeople were temporarily idle on that account. The industries chiefly affected were building and public works contracting, but the effects were also felt in many other industries, including agriculture, brick and tile manufacture, stone and slate quarrying, and some of the outdoor services of local authorities.

The numbers unemployed in January normally show a large increase over those for December, owing to the cessation of Christmas activities. In the present year this tendency was less marked than usual, though there were seasonal increases in unemployment in the distributive trades, the furnishing trades, the pottery industry, certain food preparing trades, and printing and book-binding. In some industries, notably coal mining, there were decreases in unemployment. There was a temporary increase in the number of juveniles on the register, as is usual immediately after the end of a school term, owing to the registration of "school-leavers" applying for employment.

The net effect of these influences was an increase of 157,371, between 11th December and 15th January, in the total number on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain; of this total, over 130,000 was accounted for by building, public works contracting, and agriculture, which are the major industries most likely to be adversely affected by frost or snow. As compared with 16th January, 1939, the total number registered as unemployed showed a reduction of 520,130. Detailed figures are given below.

*Numbers Wholly Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—*At 15th January, 1940, there were 1,219,503 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 48,705 more than at 11th December, 1939, but 374,928 less than at 16th January, 1939.

*Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—*At 15th January, 1940, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 249,723 persons who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. This was 106,658 more than at 11th December, 1939, but 129,304 less than at 16th January, 1939.

*Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—*At 15th January, 1940, there were on the registers in Great Britain, 49,670 unemployed persons who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. This was 2,008 more than at 11th December, 1939, but 15,898 less than at 16th January, 1939.

*Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.—*The total of 1,518,896 persons on the registers at 15th January, 1940, included 1,346,015 applicants for benefit or allowances and 172,881 non-claimants.

*Percentages Unemployed.—*Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 15th January, 1940, was 10.2 as compared with 9.1 at 11th December, 1939, and 14.0 at 16th January, 1939. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 10.2 at 15th January, 1940, 9.1 at 11th December, 1939, and 14.2 at 16th January, 1939. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 9.7, 7.4 and 11.2 respectively.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in January are estimated to have resulted in an increase of about £287,000 in the weekly full-time wages of over 2 million workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople affected included coal miners, whose wages were raised by varying amounts in different districts; workpeople employed in the manufacturing section of the cotton industry, who received an increase of 7½ per cent.; railway traffic workers, whose wages were raised by 4s. a week; and workpeople in the textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing industry. Other groups of workers whose wages were increased included hosiery operatives, workers employed in the retail bespoke tailoring trade, flour millers, vehicle builders, heavy chemical workers and gas workers.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st February, the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 77 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 74 per cent. at 1st January.

For food alone, the corresponding increase at 1st February was 61 per cent., as compared with 57 per cent. at 1st January.

The rise in the index figure for food was due mainly to increases in the prices of meat, fish, potatoes, cheese and eggs. Except in the case of meat, the severe weather was an influencing factor. Among items other than food, the principal changes were increases in the prices of clothing.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in January, was 73. In addition, 3 disputes which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workpeople involved in these 76 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was 57,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in January was about 108,000 working days.

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PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR A YEAR OR MORE AT 1st JANUARY, 1940.

ANALYSIS BY AGE, DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATION.

The results are given below of an analysis, by age and duration of unemployment, of unemployed men and women applicants for insurance benefit and unemployment allowances at 1st January, 1940, who had been continuously on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain for a year or more.

Analyses of the unemployed according to age and duration of unemployment were previously made in February, 1938, and May 1939 (see the issues of this GAZETTE for June, 1938, and July, 1939). The figures then obtained did not include an analysis by occupation.

MEN AGED 18-64.

The Table below shows for various dates since January, 1932, (i) the total number of men aged 18 years and over on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain, (ii) the numbers who were applying for benefit or allowances (transitional payments prior to 1935), and (iii) the numbers and percentages of the latter who had been continuously* on the registers for a year or more.

Table with columns: Date, Total number of men aged 18 and over, Number of claimants and applicants, Claimants and applicants who had been on register for a year or more, Per cent. of all claimants and applicants.

Extensions of the unemployment insurance scheme in 1936 by the inclusion of agriculture, and of the unemployment assistance scheme in 1937, have had the effect of increasing the proportion of persons, among the total registered unemployed, who are claimants and applicants. These changes, however, do not materially affect the comparability of the percentages given in the last column of the Table.

The increase during 1932 in the number unemployed for a year or more was due to the acute depression which began towards the end of 1929 and reached its peak in August 1932. The maximum number of men unemployed for a year or more was reached in May 1933, when the number in that category was 459,741.

This marked fall in the number of long-term unemployed men was undoubtedly the result of the demand for labour which occurred upon the outbreak of war. Information is not available as to the length of the employment obtained, but although a short period of work, provided it exceeded three days in duration, would suffice to remove an applicant from the long-term category, the available evidence does not show that in the present instance appreciable numbers of the men in question became unemployed again within a short period.

The first Table in the next column compares the number of men aged 18-64 on the registers for a year or more at 14th August, 1939, (the last previous date for which such figures are available) and 1st January, 1940, who had been continuously unemployed for various periods. As might be expected, the largest reduction both in number and in proportion to the total in the category is found among men who had been unemployed for one year but less than

* Periods of temporary employment lasting not more than three days each in a spell of unemployment are ignored for the purpose of these statistics. † Figures not available. ‡ Figures of the total number on the register and of the total number of claimants and applicants are not available for 1st January, 1940.

two years. Nevertheless there have been substantial reductions in each of the other categories shown in the Table.

Table comparing 14th August 1939 and 1st January 1940 for various durations of unemployment (1 year but less than 2 years, 2 years, 3 years, 4 years, 5 years or more).

ANALYSIS ACCORDING TO AGE AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

The Table below gives an analysis by age and duration of unemployment of men claimants and applicants at 1st January, 1940, who had been unemployed for a year or more.

Table showing duration of unemployment by age group (18-20, 21-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64) and total 18-64.

Table showing percentages of total unemployed for above periods who were in each age group.

Table showing percentages of total in each age-group who were unemployed for above periods.

The analysis shows that the liability to prolonged spells of unemployment increases with advancing age. Nearly two-thirds of the men who had been unemployed for between one and two years, and more than four-fifths of those who had been unemployed for five years or more, were over the age of 45.

The latest previous date for which figures are available analysing the long-term unemployed by age is 1st May, 1939. At that date the total number of men applicants who had been on the registers for a year or more was 252,200, and there was consequently a reduction between that date and 1st January, 1940, of 115,531, or 45.8 per cent.

The following Table gives a comparative age analysis for these two dates:—

Table comparing 1st May 1939 and 1st January 1940 for various durations of unemployment (1 year but less than 2 years, 2 years, 3 years, 4 years, 5 years or more).

The figures show that the number of long-term unemployed aged 18-34 decreased by over two-thirds between 1st May, 1939, and 1st January, 1940. The numbers aged 55-64 decreased by about 25 per cent. This latter age group now includes nearly half the total in the category as compared with about a third at 1st May 1939.

About 71 per cent. of the long-term unemployed men at 1st January, 1940, were over 45 years of age as compared with about 57 per cent. at 1st May, 1939.

DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS.

The largest numbers of men unemployed for a year or more are in the Midlands, North of England, Scotland and Wales, and it is in these areas that the greatest reductions since the outbreak of war have occurred. The following Table shows the numbers of men applicants on the registers for a year or more at 14th August, 1939, and 1st January, 1940, in each administrative division, with the reductions between the two dates:—

Table showing numbers of men unemployed for a year or more by Administrative Division (London, Eastern, Southern, etc.) for 14th August 1939 and 1st January 1940.

A substantial fall in the number of long-term unemployed men occurred in every Division. The reduction was greatest in the North-Western Division, which, before the war, contained nearly a quarter of the total number of men who had been on the registers for a year or more; the percentage decrease in that Division was well above the average for the country as a whole.

The Table below gives, for 1st January, 1940, an analysis of the numbers in each Division according to duration of unemployment.

Table showing numbers of men aged 18-64 who had been unemployed for various durations (1 year but less than 2 years, 2 years, 3 years, 4 years, 5 years or more) by Division.

Table showing percentages unemployed for various periods in each Division.

There are marked differences between the Northern and the Southern Divisions in the proportions unemployed for very long periods. In Wales over a third of the men who have been on the register for a year or more have been unemployed for five years or more. In the Midlands and Northern Divisions of England, and in Scotland, over a quarter are in the latter category.

An analysis for each Division according to age of the numbers unemployed for a year or more is not given, for reasons of space, but apart from low proportions in the 18-24 age group in the South Western, Midlands, North Midlands and North-Eastern Divisions there are no marked divergences from the average for the country as a whole in the percentage figures for any Division.

ANALYSIS BY OCCUPATION.

The Table below gives an age analysis within certain groups of occupations of the men claimants and applicants who, at 1st January, 1940, had been on the registers for a year or more. Corresponding figures are not available for any earlier date. The analysis is based upon the personal occupations of the men concerned, and not upon the industry in which they are normally employed.

The long-term unemployed appear in nearly all the 546 main occupational groups separately distinguished in the register of unemployed men. In the following Table separate figures are given for the occupations in which the number of claimants and applicants unemployed for a year or more exceeded 500. The numbers of such cases in the skilled occupations in which there is at present a great demand for labour are extremely small, and these occupations are not separately distinguished in the first part of the Table.

Men unemployed for a year or more.

Table showing men unemployed for a year or more by Occupation Group, Number of men aged (18-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64), Total aged 18-64.

Table showing occupations classified as 'labourer' and 'labourer' with their respective age distributions.

There is little difference, as regards age-distribution, between the men in the first part of the Table, taken as a whole, and those classified as labourers. In the former group 2.9 per cent. were under 25; 11.0 per cent. were aged 25-34; 15.3 per cent. aged 35-44; 23.8 per cent. aged 45-54; and 47.0 per cent. aged 55-64.

Of the total of 136,669 men who had been unemployed for a year or more, 86,998 or nearly 64 per cent., were registered for employment as labourers. The classifications which include the largest numbers are general labourer for heavy work (30,359) and general labourer for light work (23,688), which together accounted for nearly 40 per cent. of all the men who had been unemployed for a year or more.

Table showing men unemployed for a year or more by Occupation Group, 1 year but less than 2 years, 2 years, 3 years, 4 years, 5 years or more, Total 1 year or more.

One-fourth of the general labourers for heavy work included in the Table had been unemployed for five years or more, as compared with nearly 30 per cent. of the general labourers for light work, over 36 per cent. of the colliery labourers, and one-third of the other colliery workers.

compared with 4.4 at 11th December, 1939, and with 11.5 at 16th January, 1939.

Leather Trades.—In the leather tanning, currying and dressing trade (including fur dressing) the numbers unemployed showed little change on the whole as compared with a month ago.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—Severe weather conditions caused a considerable increase in the numbers unemployed in the building industry at 15th January, 1940, as compared with 11th December, 1939.

In brick manufacture the numbers unemployed again increased. The percentage unemployed among insured persons, aged 16-64, was 13.2 at 15th January, 1940, compared with 10.3 at 11th December, 1939, and with 14.6 at 16th January, 1939.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed a decline; it also declined slightly in sawmilling and among coachbuilders.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper-making industry showed little change as compared with the previous month and was better than a year ago.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment showed a further seasonal decline. The percentage unemployed among insured persons rose from 17.5 at 11th December, 1939, to 21.0 at 15th January, 1940; the figure for 16th January, 1939, was 27.7.

Employment in the glass trades showed a slight decline, which was said to be due to a seasonal falling-off in demand; the decline affected both the bottle-making section and other sections.

Fishing.—Employment with fishermen showed little change. The percentage rate of unemployment in the fishing industry at 15th January, 1940, was 24.1, compared with 23.8 at 11th December, 1939, and 34.6 at 16th January, 1939.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Employment among dock labourers in the country as a whole showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month. The percentage unemployed in dock, harbour, river and canal service was 21.5 at 15th January, 1940, compared with 20.6 at 11th December, 1939, and with 27.2 at 16th January, 1939.

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows, for each administrative division, the estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 16-64, at July, 1939, and the percentages of these totals represented by the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 15th January, 1940:—

Table with 6 columns: Division, Estimated Numbers Insured at July, 1939 (Males, Females, Total), Percentages Unemployed at 15th January, 1940 (Males, Females, Total), Inc (+) or Dec (-) on 15th Dec., 1939.

* The Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries, for which divisional figures are not available, are shown separately. † This division now covers the areas included in the former Southern and South-Eastern Divisions (for which separate statistics have been given in previous issues of this GAZETTE); see article on page 47.

Table with 6 columns: Division, Estimated Numbers Insured at July, 1939 (Males, Females, Total), Percentages Unemployed at 15th January, 1940 (Males, Females, Total), Inc (+) or Dec (-) on 15th Dec., 1939.

II.—AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.

Table with 6 columns: Division, Estimated Numbers Insured at July, 1939 (Males, Females, Total), Percentages Unemployed at 15th January, 1940 (Males, Females, Total), Inc (+) or Dec (-) on 15th Dec., 1939.

III.—GENERAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES.†

Table with 6 columns: Division, Estimated Numbers Insured at July, 1939 (Males, Females, Total), Percentages Unemployed at 15th January, 1940 (Males, Females, Total), Inc (+) or Dec (-) on 15th Dec., 1939.

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

(1) NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED ON REGISTERS.

The following Table shows the numbers of unemployed persons (insured and uninsured) on the registers of Employment Exchanges at one date in each month since January, 1939:—

Table with 7 columns: Date, Men 18 and over, Boys 14-17, Women 18 and over, Girls 14-17, Total 14 and over, Total 18 and over.

(2) PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AMONG INSURED PERSONS.

The following Table shows the percentages unemployed among insured persons, aged 16-64, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at one date in each month since January, 1939:—

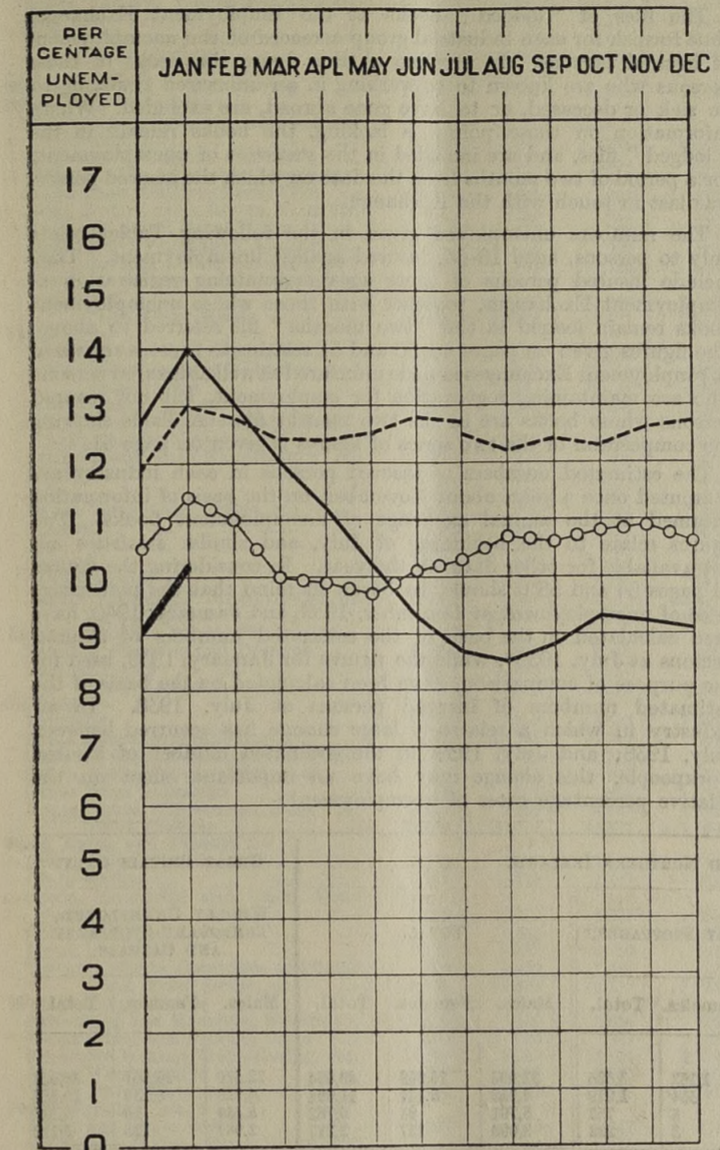
Table with 10 columns: Date, General and Agricultural Schemes (Males, Females, Total), General Scheme (Males, Females, Total), Agricultural Scheme (Males, Females, Total).

* See footnote † in previous column. † See footnote * in previous column. ‡ Up to and including June, 1939, these are revised percentages calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at the dates referred to; those for later months are based on the estimated numbers insured at the beginning of July, 1939, and may be subject to slight revision. § Including the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AMONG INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, GT. BRITAIN AND N. IRELAND:—

1940. 1938*. Mean for 1924-29†.



COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYSIS FOR 15TH JANUARY, 1940.

Table with 6 columns: Category, Men (18 years and over), Boys (under 18 years), Women (18 years and over), Girls (under 18 years), Total.

* From July, 1938, the figures include persons in the domestic employments brought into insurance in April, 1938; the effect of this is shown by the two points for July, 1938. † Excluding the period April, 1926, to March, 1927, and agricultural workers, for whom no figures were available. ‡ See explanation on page 52.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The Table below shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 15th January, 1940.

Table with 10 columns: Divisions (in Italics) and Towns, Number of Persons on Register at 15th January, 1940 (Men, Women, Juveniles, Total), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 11th Dec., 1939, 16th Jan., 1939.

* This Division now covers the areas included in the former Southern and South-Eastern Divisions (for which separate statistics have been given in previous issues of this GAZETTE); see article on page 47. † The figures for Rutherglen are included.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT 15th JANUARY: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment at July, 1939, and the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 15th January, 1940, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of excepted employments are indoor private domestic service, employment otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 a year, employment as female professional nurse, and, subject to certain qualifications, employment in the teaching profession and in the police forces. Employment under public or local authorities, railways and public utility companies may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. Persons aged 65 and over, and certain other classes, are excluded from insurance. The Unemployment Insurance Acts do not apply to persons serving in an established capacity in the permanent service of the Crown. Some persons employed in agricultural occupations are also outside the scope of the agricultural scheme, including sons, daughters, and other near relatives of the employer, persons not working under a contract of service, and persons engaged in such casual harvesting work as hop-picking, or gathering flowers, fruit, peas or potatoes (unless they normally undertake other insurable work). Persons not domiciled in Great Britain, such as Irish migratory labourers, are not included in the figures. Prior to September, 1934, juveniles under 16 years of age were also excepted, and they are excluded from the statistics in these Tables; particulars of the numbers of these juveniles recorded as unemployed at 15th January, 1940, are, however, given on page 56.

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

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

The numbers unemployed given in the following Tables relate only to persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment. They include insured persons of those ages maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on pages 49, 50 and 51 relating to persons registered at Employment Exchanges include uninsured as well as insured persons who are maintaining registration for employment, but not insured persons whose books are in the two months file. A Table showing the composition of the two series of figures is given on page 51.

The estimated numbers of insured persons in each industry are computed once a year, about November, on the basis of information obtained at the annual exchange of unemployment books. The figures relate to the beginning of July, and similar statistics are not available for other dates in the year. In considering the figures on pages 54 and 55 it should be borne in mind that the percentage rates of unemployment at December, 1939, and January, 1940, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1939*, while the figures for January, 1939, used for the purpose of comparison, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1938. In an industry in which a relatively large change has occurred between July, 1938, and July, 1939, in the estimated number of insured workpeople, this change may have an important effect on the relative percentage rates of unemployment.

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals), TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, TOTAL, GREAT BRITAIN ONLY (WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES AND CASUALS). Rows include Agricultural Scheme, Fishing, Mining, Non-Metallic Mining Products, Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Pottery, Glass, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc., Metal Manufacture, Engineering, etc.

* See also footnote * on page 55.

Table with columns: GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, GREAT BRITAIN ONLY, INDUSTRY, WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals), TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, TOTAL, Males, Females, Total. Rows include Construction and Repair of Vehicles, Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing, Other Metal Industries, Textiles, Leather Goods, Clothing, Food, Drink and Tobacco, Woodworking, Paper, Printing, etc., Building and Contracting, Other Manufacturing Industries, Gas, Water and Electricity Supply, Transport and Communication, Distributive Trades, Miscellaneous Trades and Services.

* Persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries are included in these figures. † Including 52,177 casuals (males, 50,126; females, 2,051). Of these, 439 males and 61 females were insured under the agricultural scheme.

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1939 (Males, Females, Total), PERCENTAGES AT 15TH JANUARY, 1940 (Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, Total), INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH 11TH DEC., 1939, and 16TH JAN., 1940. Includes sub-sections for Agricultural Scheme, Fishing, Mining, Non-Metalliferous Mining Products, Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Pottery, Glass, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc., Metal Manufacture, Engineering, etc., Construction and Repair of Vehicles, Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing, Other Metal Industries, Textiles, Leather Goods, and Clothing.

* See footnote on page 55.

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1939 (Males, Females, Total), PERCENTAGES AT 15TH JANUARY, 1940 (Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, Total), INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH 11TH DEC., 1939, and 16TH JAN., 1940. Includes sub-sections for Food, Drink and Tobacco, Woodworking, etc., Paper, Printing, etc., Building and Contracting, Other Manufacturing Industries, Gas, Water and Electricity Supply, Transport and Communication, Distributive Trades, Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance, and Miscellaneous Trades and Services.

* The percentages of unemployment shown for individual industries have been computed by relating the numbers unemployed at 15th January to the numbers insured at July, 1939. In many industries there have probably been considerable changes, since that date, in the numbers insured, owing to transfers into the munitions, etc., industries and into H.M. Forces; but information is not available to show how far the percentages given would be affected by such transfers.
† Persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries are included in these figures.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

The following Table shows, for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the variations in unemployment in those industries in which the numbers of insured persons aged 16-64 unemployed at 15th January, differed from the figures for 11th December, by 1,000 or more:

Table with columns: Industry, Males, Females, Total. Divided into 'Industries in which the total numbers unemployed increased' and 'Industries in which the total numbers unemployed decreased'. Includes industries like Building, Agriculture, Public Works Contracting, etc.

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

DIVISIONAL ANALYSES: JUVENILES UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 15TH JANUARY, 1940.

Table with 6 columns: Division, Aged 14 and 15, Aged 16 and 17, Total, Aged 14 and 15, Aged 16 and 17, Total. Rows include London, Eastern, Southern, etc.

INSURED JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 15TH JANUARY, 1940.

Table with 6 columns: Division, Aged 14 and 15, Aged 16 and 17, Total, Aged 14 and 15, Aged 16 and 17, Total. Rows include London, Eastern, Southern, etc.

Notes.—These figures include not only insured juveniles on the register, but also those whose unemployment books were in the "two-months' file."

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, IN ATTENDANCE AT AUTHORISED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION IN JANUARY, 1940.

Table with 7 columns: Division, Week ended 24th Jan., 1940, Month ended 24th Jan., 1940, Total number of individuals who have attended Junior Instruction Centres and Classes, Total number of individuals who have attended Other Educational Institutions, Centres and Classes since 1st April, 1939.

* This Division now covers the areas included in the former Southern and South-Eastern Divisions... † Comparable figures for other educational institutions are not available.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: JUVENILES UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

THE Table below shows for each group of industries, and for the principal industries, the numbers of insured boys and girls under 16 years of age recorded as unemployed in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at 15th January, 1940.

Table with 5 columns: Industry, Great Britain (Boys, Girls), Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Boys, Girls). Rows include Agricultural Scheme, Fishing, Mining, Non-Metalliferous Mining Products, etc.

The figures above include those boys and girls whose unemployment books were in the "two-months' file" of lodged books, i.e., boys and girls who had registered as unemployed at some date within the previous two months...

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

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official and other information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period.]

BELGIUM.*

UNEMPLOYMENT declined during October. Returns received by the National Employment and Unemployment Office from approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 1,009,088 showed that 16.7 per cent. of these were totally unemployed in October, 1939, as compared with 18.2 per cent. in September, 1939, and 14.1 per cent. in October, 1938.

ÉIRE.†

The number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges rose from 108,180 at 30th December, 1939, to 118,461 at 27th January, 1940.

NETHERLANDS.‡

Unemployment showed an increase during November. Figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges show that, of 514,896 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 25th November, 1939, 17.5 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 2.3 per cent. for less than 6 days.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased in both Denmark and Sweden during December, and in Norway during November.

Denmark.§—According to returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds with a total membership of approximately 492,000, 32.3 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of December, 1939, as compared with 21.3 per cent. at the end of November, 1939, and 31.6 per cent. at the end of December, 1938.

Norway.**—Returns furnished by ten trade unions with a total membership of 94,832 show that 16.6 per cent. of this membership were unemployed at the end of November, 1939, as compared with 15.0 per cent. at the end of October, 1939, and 20.7 per cent. at the end of November, 1938.

Sweden.††—Of a total of approximately 698,000 members covered by the returns of the reporting trade unions, 15.3 per cent. were unemployed at the end of December, 1939, as compared with 10.2 per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 17.8 per cent. at the end of December, 1938.

UNITED STATES.‡‡

According to returns received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics from employers, covering over one-half of the aggregate number of wage-earners in manufacturing industries, the number of workpeople employed at the middle of November, 1939, showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. as compared with the previous month.

Reports received by the American Federation of Labour from affiliated trade unions in 24 cities showed that, in December, 1939, 12 per cent. of the membership of these unions covered by the returns were unemployed, as compared with 11 per cent. in November, 1939, and 15 per cent. in December, 1938.

AUSTRALIA.§§

Unemployment declined during the fourth quarter of 1939. The percentage of members of reporting trade unions who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in that quarter was 9.5, as compared with corresponding figures of 10.4 in the preceding quarter, and 8.9 in the fourth quarter of 1938.

* Revue du Travail, January, 1940. Brussels. † Information supplied by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin. ‡ Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th December, 1939. The Hague. § Statistiske Efterretninger, 13th January, 1940. Copenhagen. ¶ Provisional figure. ** Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo. †† Information supplied by the Department for Social Affairs, Stockholm. ‡‡ Survey of Current Business, January, 1940; and American Federationist, January, 1940. Washington. §§ Information supplied by the Prime Minister's Department, Canberra.

CANADA.*

Employment showed a decline at the beginning of January. The total number of workpeople employed at 1st January, 1940, by 11,891 firms from which returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 1,135,400, as compared with 1,198,541 at the beginning of December, 1939.

At the end of December, 1939, 11.4 per cent. of the aggregate membership (approximately 247,000) of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 9.7 per cent. at the end of November, 1939, and 16.2 per cent. at the end of December, 1938.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

N.B.—While the percentages given in the following Summary Tables are derived from the most authoritative sources of statistical information, certain differences in the nature and scope of the data used, in the methods of combining such data and in the periods for which the rise is measured, suggest the need for caution in drawing conclusions from a comparison between the figures for any two countries or cities.

I.—FOOD.

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

Table with 6 columns: Country, July 1936, July 1937, July 1938, July 1939, Latest figures available (Rise, Date). Rows include Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Other European Countries, etc.

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Table with 6 columns: Country, Items on which computation is based, July 1936, July 1937, July 1938, July 1939, Latest figures available (Rise, Date). Rows include Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Other European Countries, etc.

* The January Employment Situation, 1940, and information supplied by the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

† Exceptions to this are: Finland, Italy (Rome), January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Portugal, South Africa, 1914; Egypt, Germany, 1913-1914; Netherlands, 1911-1913; Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all items are weighted averages for the six capital cities. The percentages are calculated on prices in the ordinary currency.

‡ The method of calculation was revised in 1937. § Figure for August. ¶ Figure for June. ** Fuel and light are also included in these figures. †† The method of calculation was revised during the latter half of 1936. ‡‡ A = Food; B = House-rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light. §§ Other or Miscellaneous Items. ¶¶ Figure for 3rd quarter. §§§ Figure for 2nd quarter.

CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Summary of Index Figures for 1st February.

	Food	All Items
Average Increase since July, 1914 ...	61%	77%
Average Increase since 1st January, 1940 :—		
Index points ...	4	3
Per cent. ...	2½*	1½*

FOOD.

At 1st February the average level of retail prices of food was somewhat higher than at 1st January. This was largely due to increases in the prices of meat, particularly imported beef; there was a reduction, however, in the prices of the cheaper cuts of mutton, both home-killed and imported.

Other articles of food which showed increases in prices during January included fish, cheese, potatoes and eggs, and in all these cases the severe weather was an influencing factor. There was also a slight increase, on average, in the prices of bacon during January, but a reduction of about 2d. per lb. in the maximum prices was made on 5th February.

The following Table compares the average retail prices in the United Kingdom generally at 1st February, 1940, as shown by the returns collected for the purpose of these statistics, with the corresponding prices at 1st January, 1940, and 1st September, 1939 :—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated—to the nearest ¼d.) at—			Percentage Inc. or Dec. (—) at 1st Feb., 1940 compared with	
	1st Feb., 1940.	1st Jan., 1940.	1st Sept., 1939.	1st Jan., 1940.	1st Sept., 1939.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Ribs	1 3½	1 3½	1 2½	2	10
Thin Flank	0 9½	0 8½	0 7½	8	24
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs	1 0½	0 10½	0 9½	20	32
Thin Flank	0 6	0 5½	0 4½	5	23
Mutton, British—					
Legs	1 5½	1 4½	1 3½	4	12
Breast	0 8	0 8½	0 7½	— 5	8
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	1 0	0 11½	0 10½	6	15
Breast	0 4	0 4½	0 4	— 15	1
Bacon†	1 8½	1 7½	1 3	2	34
Fish	1 1½	1 1½	1 1½	— 7	35
Flour ... per 7 lb.	1 1½	1 1½	1 1½	— 1	2
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 8½	0 8½	0 8½	—	3
Tea	2 5½	2 5½	2 4	—	6
Sugar (granulated)	0 4½	0 4½	0 3	—	49
Milk ... per quart	0 7	0 7	0 6½	— 1	3
Butter—					
Fresh	1 7	1 7	1 4½	—	14
Salt	1 6½	1 6½	1 3½	—	23
Cheese‡	1 1½	1 0½	0 10	7	34
Margarine	0 6½	0 6½	0 6½	—	2
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 2½	0 2½	0 2	3	34
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 7	0 6½	0 6½	5	10

Of the average rise of 1½d. per lb., since 1st September, in the price of sugar, 1d. per lb. is due to the increased duty provided for by the last Budget.

The following Table shows the average percentage increases or decreases in prices at 1st September, 1939, 1st January, 1940, and 1st February, 1940, respectively, as compared with July, 1914 :—

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) since July, 1914, at—		
	1st September, 1939.	1st January, 1940.	1st February, 1940.
Beef, British—			
Ribs	44	56	59
Thin Flank	15	31	43
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—			
Ribs	32	45	74
Thin Flank	1	18	24
Mutton, British—			
Legs	48	60	66
Breast	14	30	24
Mutton, Frozen—			
Legs	51	63	73
Breast	— 3	15	— 2
Bacon†	35	77	80
Fish	116	173	191
Flour	26	30	29
Bread	42	46	47
Tea	52	61	61
Sugar (granulated)	46	118	118
Milk	92	99	98
Butter—			
Fresh	13	30	30
Salt	7	32	32
Cheese‡	16	44	55
Margarine	— 8	— 6	— 6
Eggs (fresh)	58	104	111
Potatoes	33	38	46
All above articles (Weighted Average)	38	57	61

* A rise of 4 points on a total of 157 for food (the figure for July, 1914, being 100) is equivalent to about 2½ per cent.; similarly a rise of 3 points on a total of 174 for "all items" is equivalent to about 1½ per cent.

† 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.

‡ Mostly Canadian or New Zealand cheese, but in some districts the returns relate to another kind, locally representative.

On the basis of the figures in the foregoing Table, the average level of retail prices of food showed a rise of nearly 17 per cent. (23 points on a total of 138) since the beginning of September, 1939.

ITEMS OTHER THAN FOOD.

There has been no change since the beginning of September, 1939, in the general level of working-class *rents* (including rates). As compared with July, 1914, the average increase is estimated at about 62 per cent.

As regards *clothing*, information collected from representative retailers in a number of the principal towns indicates that at 1st February the prices of clothing of the kinds generally bought by working-class families averaged about 3 per cent. higher than at 1st January, and about 25 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939. For men's suits and overcoats, the average increase during January was between 2 and 3 per cent.; for woollen materials, underclothing and hosiery the increase was about 3 per cent.; for cotton materials and hosiery it was about 3 per cent.; and for boots and shoes it was between 2 and 3 per cent. 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 an exact comparison over a long period of years, but on the basis of such information as is available it is estimated that at 1st February the average rise over the level of July, 1914, was nearly 160 per cent.

In the *fuel and light* group, there was little change in the average level of prices of coal and gas at 1st February, as compared with a month earlier. Prices of coal at 1st February were, on the average, 7 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 108 per cent. higher than in July, 1914; for gas the corresponding percentages were 16 and 79 respectively. Prices of candles rose by 15 per cent. during January, while those of lamp oil and matches showed little change. For the *fuel and light* group as a whole, the average level of prices at 1st February was nearly one per cent. higher than at 1st January, 11 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 102 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

As regards *other items* included in these statistics, there were increases during January in the prices of domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, averaging about 2 per cent. The prices of soap, soda, newspapers, tobacco and cigarettes, and fares remained generally unchanged, during the month. For the "miscellaneous" group of items, as a whole, the average level at 1st February showed little change as compared with 1st January; it was about 6 per cent. above that at 1st September, 1939, and about 90 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in working-class family expenditure prior to August, 1914, the resultant general average increase at 1st February, 1940, is approximately 77 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 74 per cent. at 1st January, 1940, and 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 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 re-adjustments in expenditure which may have been effected since the outbreak of the war.*

The rise of 22 points since the beginning of September, 1939, (*i.e.*, from 155 to 177 when July, 1914, is taken as 100) is equivalent to about 14 per cent. Of these 22 points, between 1½ and 2 points are due to the increases, since that date, in the taxes on sugar and tobacco.

SUMMARY TABLE: ALL ITEMS.

The following Table shows the average percentage increase, as compared with July, 1914, for all the items included in the statistics, at the beginning of each month, 1920 to 1940 :—

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	169
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	99
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	80
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	77
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	77
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	68
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	65	67	67
1929	67	65	65	62	64	65	65	65	65	65	67	65
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	55
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	48
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	41	43	43
1933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	43
1934	42	41	40	39	39	39	40	43	43	43	45	47
1935	43	42	41	39	39	44	44	46	46	47	48	51
1936	47	47	46	44	44	44	44	46	46	48	51	51
1937	51	51	51	51	52	52	55	55	55	58	60	60
1938	59	57	56	54	56	55	59	56	55	55	56	56
1939	55	55	53	53	53	53	56	55	55	55	55	56
1940	74	77										

A detailed account of the method of compilation of these statistics, "The Cost of Living Index Number: Method of Compilation," is obtainable, price 3d. net (3½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE.

TRADE DISPUTES IN JANUARY.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in January in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 73, as compared with 40 in the previous month and 57 in January, 1939. In these 73 new disputes about 47,600 workpeople were directly involved, and 8,900 workpeople indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 300 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 3 disputes which began before January and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 76, involving 56,800 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during January, estimated at 108,000 working days.

Causes.—Of the 73 disputes beginning in January, 20, directly involving 8,900 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 18, directly involving 3,600 workpeople, on other wage questions; one, directly involving 100 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 15, directly involving 3,200 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 11, directly involving 3,400 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 6, directly involving 800 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle. Two stoppages of work, directly involving 27,600 workpeople, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during January have been effected in the case of 51 disputes, directly

involving 17,200 workpeople. Ten of these 51 disputes directly involving 1,200 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 30, directly involving 12,800 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 11, directly involving 3,200 workpeople, resulted in a compromise. In the case of 12 other disputes, directly involving 29,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

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

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Fishing ... ..	...	2	2	2,100	13,000
Mining and Quarrying ... ..	...	24	24	39,700	59,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	1	25	26	6,700	17,000
Clothing ... ..	...	4	4	1,600	4,000
Food, etc. ... ..	...	2	2	3,800	7,000
Other	2	16	18	2,900	8,000
Total, January, 1940	3	73	76	56,800	108,000
Total, December, 1939	12	40	52	15,800	36,000
Total, January, 1939	8	57	65	22,000	81,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JANUARY.

Occupations† and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.†	Began.	Ended.		
FISHING :—						
Trawler engineers and firemen—Grimsby.	330	...	1 Jan.	9 Jan.	For alteration in method of payment of poundage rates.	Settlement effected providing for increases in basic wage rates, the existing poundage system to remain in operation.
Trawler hands—Aberdeen ...	1,800	...	22 Jan.	27 Jan.	For advance in wages of 4s. per day.	Settlement effected providing for advance in wages of 6d. per day and additional bonus payments on poundage system.
COAL MINING :—						
Colliers, haulage hands, stonemen and surfacemen—near Rotherham (one colliery).	2,310	250	3 Jan.	4 Jan.	For increased wage rates for difficult work.	Work resumed on terms in operation prior to stoppage.
Colliery workpeople—Stepps, Lanarkshire (one colliery).	1,000	...	12 Jan.	...	For reinstatement of three men dismissed as disciplinary action.	No settlement reported.
Colliery workpeople—Lanarkshire and parts of Dumfries and West Lothian.	26,000	...	29 Jan.	29 Jan.	In sympathy with workpeople involved in above dispute.	Work resumed.
Colliery workpeople—Shotts, Lanarkshire (one colliery).	482	...	20 Jan.	22 Jan.	For payment of full wages in respect of shifts in which less than 7½ hours were worked.	Workpeople promised to work full shift in future.
Colliery workpeople—Shotts, Lanarkshire (certain collieries).	1,590	...	22 Jan.	22 Jan.	In sympathy with workpeople involved in above dispute.	
Underground and surface workpeople—near Pontefract (one colliery).	1,530	101	22 Jan.	22 Jan.	Against alleged unsatisfactory working conditions.	Work resumed.
Underground and surface workpeople—near Pontefract (one colliery).	1,777	82	23 Jan.	25 Jan.	For reinstatement in his former position of a workmen's inspector, who was dismissed for alleged contravention of Coal Mines Act.	Work resumed by majority of workpeople involved.
ENGINEERING :—						
Engineers employed in aeroplane manufacture—London (certain firms).	5,000‡	...	20 Jan.	20 Jan.	Against alleged delay in considering claim for advance in wages.	Work resumed.
JUTE MANUFACTURE :—						
Workpeople employed in jute manufacture—Dundee (one firm).	190	270	12 Jan.	15 Jan.	Dissatisfaction with quality of material supplied, alleged to result in reduced piece-work earnings.	Work resumed on employers' promise to endeavour to supply improved material.
CLOTHING :—						
Cutters, fitters and other clothing workers—Middlesbrough (one firm).	100	1,000	4 Jan.	6 Jan.	Against alleged refusal of management to negotiate on grievances and for a ten-minute morning break for tea.	Basis for future negotiations established; claim for morning break withdrawn.
Workpeople employed in clothing manufacture—Leeds (one firm).	450	...	22 Jan.	27 Jan.	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Work resumed; non-unionists subsequently joined union.
BREAD MAKING :—						
Breadservers, operative bakers and carters—Northern Ireland.	1,200	2,500	8 Jan.	9 Jan.	For advance in wages of 15s. per week, employers offering 4s.	Work resumed pending reference of dispute to arbitration under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919; advance of 4s. per week subsequently awarded.

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

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

‡ Estimated number.

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

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in January in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an increase estimated at about £287,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 2,067,000 workpeople.

The particulars are analysed by industry groups below:—

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Increases.	Estimated Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages.
Mining and Quarrying	785,000†	£ 86,000‡
Metal	72,000	9,800
Textile	372,000	48,400
Transport	362,000	71,400
Other	476,000	71,600
TOTAL	2,067,000	287,200

In the coal mining industry there were increases, as from 1st January, in the percentage additions to basis rates in a number of the principal districts. Later in the month it was agreed that a general flat-rate addition to wages, of 5d. a shift for men, and of 2½d. a shift for youths and boys, should be granted to take effect from 1st January, subject to the provision that in districts in which there had been increases, since November, in the percentage additions to basis rates, such increases should be merged with the flat rate addition.

In the metal group, the principal increases affected workpeople employed in the light castings industry in England and Scotland and in the brass working industry in the Midlands and in Yorkshire. The increases consisted of advances in the existing bonus additions to base rates, amounting, in the case of men, to 5s. a week in the light castings industry and to 2s. or 3s. a week in the brass working industry. Other workpeople in this group whose wages were increased included chain makers, bobbin and shuttle makers, metallic bedstead makers, railway wagon repairers and tin box makers.

In the textile group the principal classes of workpeople whose wages were increased were those employed in the manufacturing section of the cotton industry, who received the final instalment (7½ per cent.) of a 12½ per cent. increase in wages granted in October, 1939; workpeople employed in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing industries, for whom there were increases under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements amounting

to about 5 per cent. on current rates in Yorkshire, and to 2s. 10d. a week for men on time rates and 1s. 9d. a week for women in Lancashire and Scotland; and hosiery workers in the Midlands, whose cost-of-living bonus was increased by 1d. on each shilling earned. Other workpeople in this group whose wages were increased included those employed in certain sections of the lace trade, in carpet manufacture, and in the wool textile industry in Scotland and at Leicester.

In the transport group, the principal increase affected railway employees, who received flat-rate advances amounting to 4s. a week in the case of men in the conciliation grades. These advances, which were arranged in February with retrospective effect to 1st January, absorbed the sliding-scale advances which had operated from the latter date.

In the other industry groups, there were increases for workpeople engaged in the manufacture of heavy chemicals, which included an advance in hourly rates of ¼d. for men, together with a war bonus of 2s. a week in a large portion of the industry; for workpeople in the flour milling industry who received a war advance amounting to 4s. a week in the case of men; for workpeople in the retail bespoke tailoring trade whose wages were increased by 10 per cent.; and for men in the gas industry who received a war bonus of ¼d. an hour or 6d. a shift. Other increases affected vehicle builders, furniture trade operatives in various localities, workpeople employed in the electrical contracting industry, brewery workers at Burton-on-Trent, Edinburgh and Falkirk, building trade operatives at Liverpool and Birkenhead and men employed by public works contractors in London.

Of the estimated total increase of £287,200 per week, £26,800 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the coal mining industry; £83,200 was due to the operation of other sliding scales based on the cost-of-living; £35,000 was due to arrangements made by joint standing bodies (including £6,250 under cost-of-living scales arranged by such bodies); £500 was due to arbitration and the remaining £141,700 was due to direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

Hours of Labour.

During January, the maximum hours of labour of a considerable number of juvenile workers under 16 years of age were reduced from 48 to 44 per week. The workers affected included juveniles employed in such occupations as van boys, messengers, page boys, attendants at theatres, cinemas and other places of entertainment, assistants to cinema operators, lift boys and those employed in receiving offices for laundries and dyers and cleaners, and also those employed in the retail distributive trade.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Agriculture	Staffordshire	21 Jan.	Male workers	Increase in minimum rates of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 38s.‡
	Northamptonshire and Soke of Peterborough.	1 Jan.	Male workers	Increase in minimum rates ranging from 1s. per week at under 16 years to 2s. 6d. per week at 20 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 37s. 6d.‡
			Female workers	Increase in minimum rates of ¼d. per hour for those under 17 years and 1d. per hour for those 17 and over. Minimum rate after change at 18 years and over, 7½d. per hour.‡
	Suffolk	21 Jan.	Female workers 18 years of age and over.	Increase in minimum rates of 1d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 6d. per hour at 18 and under 21; 7d. per hour at 21 years and over.‡
	Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely.	1 Jan.	Male workers employed as horse-men, cowmen, or shepherds.	Increase in minimum rates ranging from 1s. 11d. at under 18 years to 2s. 6d. per week at 21 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 45s. 6d.‡
			Other male workers	Increase in minimum rates ranging from 10d. per week at 14 and under 15 years to 2s. per week at 21 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 37s.‡
			Female workers (other than casual and part-time workers).	Scale of minimum weekly rates fixed of 20s. 2d. at under 16 years increasing to 27s. 6d. at 18 years and over.‡
	Worcestershire	1 Jan.	Female casual and part-time workers.	Increase in minimum rates of ¼d. per hour. Minimum rate after change at 18 years and over, 7½d. per hour.‡
			Male workers	Increase in minimum rates ranging from 1s. at under 15 years to 3s. per week at 20 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 36s.‡
	Herefordshire	1 Jan.	Female workers 18 years of age and over employed as balliffs, wagoners, stockmen or shepherds.	Increase in minimum rate of ¼d. per hour for those over 16 and 1d. per hour for those under 16. Minimum rate after change at 18 years and over, 9½d.‡
			Other male workers	Increase in minimum rates ranging from 2s. per week at under 18 to 3s. per week at 21 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 37s.‡
			Female workers	Increase in minimum rates of 1d. per hour. Minimum rate after change at 18 years and over, 7d.‡
Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire.	1 Jan.	Male workers	Increase in minimum rates ranging from 11d. per week at under 14 years to 3s. per week at 21 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 37s.‡	
		Female workers	Increase in minimum rates of ¼d. per hour for those under 17 years and 1d. per hour for those 17 and over. Minimum rate after change at 18 years and over, 7½d. per hour.‡	
Buckinghamshire	1 Jan.	Male workers	Increase in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 14 and under 15 years to 2s. 6d. per week at 21 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 38s.‡	
		Female workers	Increase in minimum rates of ¼d. per hour. Minimum rate after change at 18 years and over, 7½d.‡	
		Male workers	Increase in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 14 and under 15 years to 2s. 6d. per week at 21 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 37s. 6d.‡	
Oxfordshire	1 Jan.	Female workers	Increase in minimum rates of ¼d. per hour. Minimum rate after change at 18 years and over, 7½d.‡	

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

† Provisional estimates subject to revision when further particulars are available.

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

§ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in <i>Italics</i> .)	
Agriculture— <i>contd.</i>	Middlesex	21 Jan.	Male and female workers employed as stockmen.	Increase in minimum rate of 2s. 6d. per week for male workers 21 years and over, of 2s. 6d. per week for female workers 18 years and over, the rates for those of other ages remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after change: males, 21 years and over, 48s. 9d.; females, 18 years and over, 36s. 3d.*	
			Male and female workers employed as carters.	Increase in minimum rate of 2s. 4d. per week for male workers 21 years and over, of 2s. 4d. per week for female workers 18 years and over, the rates for those of other ages remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after change: males, 21 years and over, 45s. 6d.; females, 18 years and over, 33s. 10d.*	
	Sussex	28 Jan.	Other male and female workers (except casual workers).	Increase in minimum rates of 2s. 1d. during the summer period and 2s. during the winter period for male workers 21 years and over, of 2s. 1d. during the summer period and 2s. during the winter period for female workers 18 years and over, the rates for those of other ages remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after change: males, 21 years and over, 40s. 7½d.; 39s.; females, 18 years and over, 30s. 2½d.; 29s., for summer and winter periods respectively.†	
			Male and female casual workers	Increase in minimum rate of ¼d. per hour (9½d. to 9¼d.) for male workers 21 years and over, and of ¼d. per hour (6½d. to 7¼d.) for female workers 18 years and over.*	
			Male workers 21 years and over employed as horsemen, cowmen, stockmen or shepherds.	Increase in minimum rate of 3s. 3d. per week (39s. 3d. to 42s. 6d.).*	
	Somerset	21 Jan.	Other male workers	Increase in minimum rates ranging from 10d. at under 14 years to 3s. 3d. per week at 21 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 37s. 6d.*	
			Female workers	Increase in minimum rates of ¼d. per hour for those under 18 and 1d. per hour for those 18 and over. Minimum rates after change: 5d. per hour at under 18, 6½d. per hour at 18 years and over.*	
			Male workers	Increase in minimum rates ranging from 9d. at 14 and under 15 years to 2s. 6d. per week at 21 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 38s. 6d.*	
			Male workers	Increase in minimum rates ranging from 1s. at under 18 years to 2s. 6d. per week at 20 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 38s.*	
	Devonshire	21 Jan.	Female workers	Increase in minimum rates of ¼d. per hour for those under 20 years and 2s. 6d. per week for those 20 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 37s.*	
Male workers			Increase in minimum rates of ¼d. to 1¼d. per hour according to age. Minimum rate after change at 20 years and over, 6d.*		
Male workers			Increase in minimum rates ranging from 1s. at under 18 years to 2s. per week at 21 and over. Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over, 36s.*		
Cornwall and Scilly Isles.	1 Jan.	Female workers	Increase in minimum rates of ¼d. per hour. Minimum rate after change at 18 years and over, 5½d.*		
		Male workers	Increase in minimum rates of ¼d. per hour. Minimum rate after change at 18 years and over, 5½d.*		
Radnor and Brecon	28 Jan.	Female workers	Increase in minimum rates of ¼d. per hour. Minimum rate after change at 18 years and over, 5½d.*		
		Female workers	Increase in minimum rates of ¼d. per hour. Minimum rate after change at 18 years and over, 5½d.*		
Fishing	Aberdeen	29 Jan.	Crews of steam trawlers	Increases of 6d. per day on basic rates, of 1½d. in the poundage for second fishermen, and poundage fixed at 1d. for engineers, and 1½d. for deck hands, deck hand trimmers and cooks; and system of bonus payments on gross earnings abolished. Rates after change while at sea: chief engineers, 14s. 6d. per day, plus ¼d. in the £ net; second engineers, 13s. plus ¼d. in £ net; second fishermen, 10s. plus 4½d. in £ net; deck hands, deck hand trimmers, and cooks and firemen, 10s. plus 1½d. in £ net; single firemen, 11s. plus 1½d. in £ net; (nine hand ships) deck hand trimmers, 11s. plus 1½d. in £ net; and ½d. per week war risk pay in each case.	
Coal Mining	Various districts in Great Britain Northumberland	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in and about coal mines.	General flat-rate advance of 5d. per shift for men and of 2½d. per shift for youths and boys.†	
				Increase of 8.15 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 53.41 per cent. above the basis rates.‡	
				Increase of 2.75 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 72.75 per cent. above the basis rates.‡	
				Increase of 4 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 46 per cent. above the basis rates.‡	
	Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire), Nottinghamshire	1 Jan.			Increase of 4 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 46 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
					Increase of 0.55 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 4.72 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
					Increase of 2 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 77 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
	Leicestershire	1 Jan.		Increase of 3.86 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 59.34 per cent. above the basis rates.‡	
	Cannock Chase	1 Jan.		Increase of 2.26 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 53.31 per cent. above the basis rates for shomen, mechanics and surface workers not handling coal and 51.31 per cent. for all other workers.‡	
	Warwickshire	1 Jan.		Decrease of 1 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 91 per cent. above the basis rates at the majority of the collieries.‡	
	Forest of Dean	1 Jan.		Increase of 2.75 per cent. on basis rates of 1919 (equivalent to 2.41 per cent. on standard rates of 1921) making the percentage 85.5 per cent. above the basis rates of 1919 (equivalent to 37.41 per cent. above the standard rates of 1921).‡	
	Coke, etc. Manufacture.	South Yorkshire	1 Jan.	Cokemen and by-product workers	Increase of 4 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 46 per cent. above the basis rates.‡
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Portland	1 Jan.	Limestone quarryworkers:— Quarrymen	Increase of ¼d. in the shilling on earnings. Minimum daily rates after change: dayworkers, 12s. 1d.; pieceworkers, 12s. 6d. Increase of 5d. per day for labourers (9s. 3d. to 9s. 8d.), electric crane drivers (9s. 11d. to 10s. 4d.), carpenters and blacksmiths (10s. 6d. to 10s. 11d.), steam crane drivers and motor lorry drivers (10s. 7d. to 11s.) and of 6d. per day for fitters (11s. 3d. to 11s. 9d.) and riggers (12s. 1d. to 12s. 7d.).	
	Thames and Medway districts.	1st full pay week after 16 Jan.	Chalk quarryworkers	War advance of 8d. per day granted to male workers 21 years and over and to all other workers of 4d. per day for each day that the worker works the full time required of him on that day.	
	Cornwall and Devon	4 Dec.	China clay workers	War bonus of 3s. per week granted.	
	Box, Corsham and Chippenham.	1 Jan.	Masons, sawyers and labourers employed at stone yards.	Increase of ¼d. per hour for masons and of ¼d. per hour for sawyers and labourers. Rates after change: masons, 1s. 6d. per hour; sawyers, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. 1½d.	

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

† This increase is subject to the provision that in districts in which the percentage addition to basis rates has been increased since November, the amount of the flat-rate addition shall be correspondingly reduced. In Northumberland, Yorkshire and Leicestershire the flat-rate addition was wholly merged in percentage additions to basis rates, of more than equivalent amounts, granted on 1st December and on 1st January. In certain other districts part of the flat-rate addition was merged in percentage increases which had been granted in December and January, whilst in some other districts the whole of the flat-rate addition took effect as from 1st January.

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

§ Apart from the percentage additions to basis rates, certain flat-rate additions per day as per shift are paid. The subsistence wage payable at the majority of the collieries to adult able-bodied underground workers and surface workers remained unaltered at 8s. 6d. per shift and 8s. per shift, respectively.

At three collieries a lower percentage is payable: the percentage addition is 86 at two collieries and 77 at another.

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

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Other Mining and Quarrying—contd.	Gloucester, Devon, Wiltshire, Hampshire, Somerset, Cornwall, Dorset and Isle of Wight.	16 Nov. 18 Jan.	Roadstone quarrymen Roadstone quarrymen	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour for adult timeworkers. Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour for adult timeworkers and of 4 per cent. on present piecework rates for pieceworkers. Rates after change for timeworkers: unskilled adult workers, 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour; skilled quarrymen and men actually feeding into crusher jaws, 1d. per hour in excess of unskilled rate; drillers and men engaged on barring down whilst so engaged, and responsible mixer men, 2d. per hour in excess of unskilled rate.
	Carmarthen and Cardigan.	15 Jan.	Roadstone quarryworkers	Increase of 1d. per hour for timeworkers and of a proportional amount for pieceworkers. Minimum hourly rates after change: drillers, barring down men and tar mixers, 3s. 3d.; plant men, breakers and loaders, 1s. 2d.; unskilled adult workers, 1s. 1d.*; unskilled boys and youths, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 15 years increasing to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 20 years.
Chemical, etc., Manufacture.	Aberdeen and Kemnay	5 Jan.	Granite quarrymen	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour for timeworkers.
	Great Britain (certain firms)†	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the heavy chemical and allied industries. Adult male workers Adult female workers (except in the explosives group). Boys and youths (except in the explosives group). Girls (except in the explosives group) Adult females and juveniles (male and female) employed in the explosives group. Engineering workers Building trade craftsmen, coopers, shipwrights, wheelwrights and wagon repairers.	War bonus granted of 2s. per week to males over 18 years, and females under 18, also increases as stated below. Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour for timeworkers and of 4 per cent. on piece rates for pieceworkers. Minimum hourly rate after change for labourers, 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., plus 2s. per week war bonus. Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour for timeworkers (8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.) and of 4 per cent. on piece rates for pieceworkers, plus 1s. 6d. per week war bonus. Increases of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour except for those 15 years of age for whom there was no change. Rates after change, $\frac{1}{4}$ d. at 15 increasing to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 20 years, plus 1s. or 2s. per week war bonus according to age. Increases of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. or $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Rates after change, $\frac{1}{4}$ d. at 15 increasing to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 20 years, plus 1s. or 1s. 6d. per week war bonus according to age. Increases of varying amounts to secure greater uniformity within the group, plus war bonus according to age and sex. Bonus on gross weekly earnings increased from 10 to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Minimum weekly rates after change include: fitters, 70s. 6d.; boiler-makers, etc., 74s. 5d.; strikers, 59s. 9d.; plus 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in each case, plus 2s. per week war bonus. Increase of 1d. per hour (the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonus on gross weekly earnings previously paid being cancelled). Rates after change: plumbers, 1s. 9d.; other building trade craftsmen, coopers, shipwrights, wheelwrights and wagon repairers (skilled), 1s. 8d., plus 2s. per week war bonus. Increases of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour for men and of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for women, girls and youths. Minimum rates after change for adult workers: shiftworkers, 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; labourers, 1s. 3d.; women, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.	England and Wales (certain firms)†	1st full pay day in Jan.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries).	War bonus granted of 8d. per shift to those 18 years and over and of 4d. per shift to those under 18 years.
	North Staffordshire	1 Oct.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase of 6 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 35 per cent. above the standard rates.
Engineering	South Staffordshire	1st full pay period after 8 Jan. 11 Nov.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces and in melting shops and iron and steel rolling mills.	Increase of 4s. per week for those 18 years and over and of 2s. per week for youths and boys under 18. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 54s. per week.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire (certain firms)‡	1 Jan.	Engineers and other craftsmen employed at blastfurnaces and in melting shops and iron and steel rolling mills.	Increase of 1s. 6d. (78s. 6d. to 80s.) per week of 47 hours for journeymen, with proportionate increases for all other grades covered by the South Wales Allied Skilled Trades Agreement, together with a further increase of 6d. per day "cost-of-living bonus" for those 18 years and over and of 3d. per day for those under 18 years.
Chain Manufacture.	West of Scotland ...	1st pay period commencing on or after 1 Dec.	Workpeople (excluding those engaged on maintenance work) employed at certain blastfurnaces.	Increase of 6 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 37 per cent. above the basis rates, subject to a minimum increase of 6d. per shift for adults and of 4d. per shift for youths.
	Ipworth, Colchester, Norwich and King's Lynn, Keighley ...	15 Jan.	Template makers, angle smiths and platers.	Increase of 1s. per week in basic rates. Rates after change: template makers, 51s. per week; angle smiths, 48s.; platers, 48s.; plus in each case a war bonus of 22s. for timeworkers.
Light Castings Manufacture.	Lincoln, Gainsborough and Newark.	1st full pay week in Jan.	Fitters, turners, toolroom fitters and turners, millwrights, pattern-makers, etc. Fitters, turners, millwrights, pattern-makers, angle smiths, platers, etc.	Increase of 1s. per week in basic rates. Rates after change include: fitters and turners, 48s. per week; angle smiths and platers, 48s.; toolroom fitters, millwrights and pattern-makers, 50s.; plus in each case a war bonus of 22s. for timeworkers.
	Great Britain ...	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in making hand-hammered chain from iron up to and including $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. Workpeople employed in making dished and tinned chain from iron No. 6 I.S.W.G. up to and including $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter, and hand-hammered chain from iron $\frac{1}{8}$ in. up to and including $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.	Increase** in general minimum time rates and general minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts from 5 per cent. below the basis rates to the basis rates. General minimum time rate after change for adult workers, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Increase** in general minimum time rates and general minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts from 5 per cent. below the basis rates to the basis rates. General minimum time rate after change for lowest-paid adult workers, 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour.
Tin Box Manufacture.	Great Britain††	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the light castings industry.	Increases in bonus for male workers of 5s. per week for time workers (25s. 6d. to 30s. 6d.) and pieceworkers (18s. 6d. to 23s. 6d.) 21 years of age and over, with proportional amounts for those under 21, and increases for female workers of 2s. 6d. per week for those 21 years and over, of 1s. 10d. per week for those 18 years and under 21 and of 1s. 3d. per week for those under 18. Rates after change (inclusive of bonus) for timeworkers include: moulders, 76s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per week; labourers, 53s. (England) and 54s. 6d. (Scotland).
	Great Britain ...	1st full pay period in Jan.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of tin boxes and other metal containers.	Increases in the general minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour for male workers 19 years and over, of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour for male workers 16 to 18 years and of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour for male workers under 15 years; of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour for female workers 15 years and over and of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour for female workers under 15 years. Piecework basis hour for female workers under 15 years. Piecework basis time rate to be 15 per cent. above the appropriate minimum time rate.††

* The rates for skilled and semi-skilled workers are 1d. or 2d. per hour above this rate.
† These increases applied to workers employed by firms (other than the metal group) including lime workers at Buxton and Colwyn Bay, who are constituents of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. The rates quoted do not include any sums paid by way of service bonus.
‡ These increases were agreed upon by the Chemical Trade Joint Industrial Council, and did not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., or by firms affiliated to the London Chemical Manufacturers' Convention.
§ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.
|| Members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association.
¶ This increase was granted in anticipation of, and is to be merged in, future increases under the selling-price sliding-scale.
** Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
†† These increases affected mainly workers employed by firms affiliated to The National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation and The Greensand Pipe Founders' Association of Scotland.
‡‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Full 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.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Electrical Cable-making.	Greater London Area	1st full pay period after 15 Dec. 2nd pay day in Jan.	Plumber-jointers and plumber-jointers' mates employed in the electrical cable-making industry.	Increase* of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour.
	All other districts in Great Britain.	1st full pay period after 15 Dec. 2 Oct.	Plumber-jointers and jointers and their mates employed in the electrical cable-making industry.	Increase* of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour.
Railway Wagon Repairing.	Great Britain (certain firms)†	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in railway wagon repairing.	Increases for timeworkers of 2s. 6d. per week for those over 21 years, 1s. 6d. for those 18 to 21 years and of 2-5 per cent. on piecework prices for pieceworkers. Bonuses granted of 2s. 6d. per week to all adult workers, of 1s. 6d. to those 18 to 21 years and of 1s. to those under 18 years.
	Lancashire and Yorkshire.	1st pay day in Jan.	Shuttle-makers	Increase† of 18 in the percentage addition to basis rates. Minimum daywork rate after change for journeymen: 1s. per hour plus 61 per cent. (1s. 7-32d. per hour).
Bobbin and Shuttle Making.	Lancashire	1st pay day in Jan.	Shuttle-makers' apprentices ...	Increase† of 18 in the percentage addition to basis rates, making the percentages 61 above basis piece rates and 43.5 above basis time rates. Time rates after change: 9s. per week at 14 years increasing to 21s. at 20 years, plus in each case 43.5 per cent.
	England and Wales	1st pay day in Jan.	Men employed in the bobbin-making industry.	Increase of 4s. per week. Rates after change: higher-skilled men, 65s. 6d. per week; lesser-skilled men, 57s.; labourers, 47s.
Brass Manufacture.	Rotherham, Sheffield, Doncaster, Halifax and Dewsbury districts.	1st full pay week in Jan.	Male workers employed in the brass trade.	Increase in bonus of 2s. per week for those 21 years of age and over and of 4d. to 1s. per week for those 14 to 20 years. Daywork rates after change include: moulders, 41s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per week; pattern-makers, 40s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; machine moulders and core-makers (qualified), 35s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; core-makers (not qualified), fettlers and dressers, 29s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; plus in each case a bonus of 29s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per week. For pieceworkers over 18 years of age the bonus is 14s. 5d. per week.
	Birmingham and the Midlands.	Pay day in week ending 20 Jan.	Male workers employed in the brass trade.	Increases in bonus of 3s. per week for those 21 years of age and over and of 1s. 6d. per week for those 18 and under 21 years. Daywork rates after change, inclusive of bonus of 27s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.: Grade C occupations, 61s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Grade D1, 68s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Grade D2, 70s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Grade E1, 73s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Grade E2, 75s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Farriery	Manchester, Hanley and Stoke-on-Trent. Large towns in Lancashire and Cheshire (except Manchester, Liverpool and Birkenhead)§	11 Nov.	Farriers	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour; doormen, 1s. 7d. Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. 7d. per hour; doormen, 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
	Other towns in Lancashire and Cheshire|| with Kendal and High Peak district.	1st pay day in Jan.	Farriers	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change per week of 47 hours: firemen, 72s. 6d. doormen, 69s. 6d.
Metallic Bedstead Manufacture.	Yorkshire	1st pay day in Jan.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of steel and metal pens and stationers' metal sundries:— Male timeworkers 21 years and over.	Increase† of 1s. 4d. per week for skilled men and charge hands and 1s. per week for others. Rates after change: toolmakers, over 25 years, 78s. and 68s. 6d.; toolmakers, 21 to 25 years, 58s. 6d.; charge hands, 62s. 6d. to 70s. 6d.; others, 49s.
	Newcastle, Sunderland, North Shields and South Shields.	1st pay day in Jan.	Female timeworkers under 21 years. Apprentices Female dayworkers and learners	Increase† of 3d. to 9d. per week. Increases† of 2d. to 6d. per week. Rate after change for dayworkers, 18 years and over, 28s. 2d. per week. Increase† of 5d. per week in basic piecework rate (29s. 3d. to 29s. 8d.).
Musical Instrument Making.	London and St. Albans.	1st pay day in Jan.	Military and orchestral musical instrument makers.	Increase † of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour. Rates after change for skilled men: brass construction and wood wind workers, 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour, polishers and finishers, 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire. Manchester and district (certain firms).	21 Dec.	All classes of workpeople employed in the manufacturing section of the cotton industry. Workpeople employed in the cotton smallware weaving industry.	Increase of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on September, 1939, wage rates.** Increase† of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current wages.

* This increase took place in accordance with an arrangement whereby fluctuations in the wages of the workpeople mentioned are governed by wages movements in the electricity supply industry.

† These increases were the result of an agreement between the Wagon Repairing Associations of England and South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Amalgamated Society of Vehicle Builders, Carpenters and Mechanics, and did not apply to the employees of firms whose conditions of employment are regulated by the agreements to which the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation is a party.

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

§ Including Accrington, Altrincham, Ashton, Blackburn, Blackpool, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Chorley, Clitheroe, Colne, Lancaster, Leigh, Middleton, Nelson and district, Oldham, Ormskirk, Preston, Rochdale, Rossendale, St. Helens, Southport, Warrington, Widnes and Wigan.

|| Including Alsager, Bentham, Cheadle, Chester, Congleton, Crewe, Furness district, Garstang, Kirkham, Knutsford, Macclesfield, Middlewich, Nantwich, Northwich and Tarporley.

** This increase is the final instalment of a 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. increase agreed to in October, 1939. The first part took effect on 20th November, 1939.

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

Table with columns: Industry, District, Date from which Change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of Change. Rows include Woolen and Worsted Industry, Jute Manufacture, Rope, Twine and Net Manufacture, Hosiery Manufacture, Elastic Web Manufacture, Lace Making, Carpet Manufacture, Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc., Baking, and Brewing.

* Principally Peebles, Galashiels, Earlston, Selkirk, Dumfries, Langholm, Hawick, Jedburgh, Innerleithen, Walkerburn and Newtown St. Boswells. † Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements. ‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Full 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. § Including Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Ilkeston, Derby, Hinckley and Coventry districts. ¶ In the West of England the deductions from list prices are 2½ per cent. more in each case. ** This increase applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Yorkshire Master Dyers' Committee, The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). Except in a few cases in the Bradford area, the change did not apply in the dyeing and finishing departments of woolen and worsted manufacturers who do their own dyeing and finishing. *** In respect of the preceding pay period. †† Special 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 productive process work for which a system of collective piecework has not yet been introduced. ††† This increase applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers, and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms) and the Scottish Federation of Dyers and Bleachers (Piece Goods).

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

Table with columns: Industry, District, Date from which Change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of Change. Rows include Hosiery Dyeing and Finishing, Lace Dyeing and Finishing, Textile Making-up and Packing, Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods, Retail Bespoke Tailoring, Felt Hat Making, Corset Making, Laundering, Flour Milling, Cocoa, Chocolate, Sugar Confectionery and Fruit Preserving Trades, Baking, and Brewing.

* Including Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley and district and Nuneaton, Nottingham and district (including Derby). † Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements. ‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Full 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. § This increase took effect under an agreement between the National Federation of Merchant Tailors and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers. ¶ This rate applies principally to men doing odd work for which no piece rate is provided. It does not apply to labourers, packers, etc., who are in receipt of the minimum rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts. ** These increases took effect under an agreement between the Corset Manufacturers' Association and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers. *** These increases took effect under an agreement made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Flour Milling Industry. †† These increases took effect under an agreement made by the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee of the Cocoa, Chocolate, Sugar Confectionery and Jam Industries. ††† Including Manchester, Salford, Stockport, Didsbury, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Streteford, Urmston, Flixton, Irlam and Cadishead, Barton, Patricroft, Eccles, Swinton, Pendlebury, Prestwich, Middleton, Oldham, Stalybridge, Ashton-under-Lyne, Walkden, Hyde, Denton, Royton, Shaw, Crompton and Glossop.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
	North-East Coast.*	1st full pay in Jan.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in sawmills.	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour (ls. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to ls. 9d.).
Mill-sawing.	Various towns in the West Riding of Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield and Rotherham)†	Week ending 5 Jan.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in sawmills.	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour. Minimum rate after change for journeymen: foreign timber section, ls. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour; home-grown section, ls. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour.
Packing Case Making.	Nottingham...	1 Jan.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in sawmills.	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour. Minimum rate after change: ls. 6d. per hour.
	Certain districts in Great Britain.‡	1st full pay week commencing 15 Jan.‡	Furniture trade operatives	War bonus increased‡ by $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour for journeymen time-workers and by corresponding amounts for pieceworkers and female workers.
Furniture Manufacture.	Certain towns in Scotland.‡	1st full pay week in Jan.	Furniture trade operatives, bedding and mattress makers:— Journymen timeworkers ...	War bonus increased‡ by $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour. Rates after change (including war bonus): Glasgow, 11d.; other districts, 11d.; bedding and mattress makers, all districts, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
	Glasgow, Edinburgh and Aberdeen.	7 Jan.	Decorative glass workers (bevellers, silverers and cutters) ...	Increase in minimum rate of 1d. per hour.
	England and Wales‡	1st pay week after 6 Jan.	Workpeople employed in vehicle building and wheelwright trades.	War bonus of 1d. per hour granted to adult male workers and of proportional amounts to youths and juveniles. Minimum hourly rates after change: bodymakers, wheelwrights, coach joiners and finishers, smiths, painters, trimmers, mounters, general machinists and sawyers, ls. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; coach fitters, ls. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; vicemen, ls. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; hammermen or strikers, brush hands and cellulose polishers, ls. 2d.; labourers, ls. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; plus 1d. per hour war bonus in each case. Those employed on private bodywork—second grade individual and batch production, $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour more; those employed on private bodywork (highest class) and on the manufacture and repair of omnibuses, coaches and other vehicles licensed to carry passengers, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour more; in the London Area, ** $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour more for all grades; all leading or charge hands, spindle and four-cutter hands, 1d. per hour more.
Vehicle Building.	Various districts in Scotland.‡	1st pay week after 6 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the vehicle building industry.	War bonus of 1d. per hour granted to adult male workers and of proportional amounts to youths and juveniles. Minimum hourly rates after change include: bodymakers, cartwrights, finishers, carriage-makers, wheelers, woodcutting machinists, smiths, painters and trimmers, ls. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; coach-fitters or vicemen, ls. 7d.; vicemen not qualified to do fitting, ls. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; brush hands and hammermen, ls. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; labourers, ls. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; plus 1d. per hour war bonus in each case.
	Great Britain ...	1 Jan.	Male and female workers 21 years and over. Male porters and labourers 18 and under 21 years. Other male and female workers under 21 years.	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. or $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for male workers and of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour for female workers.†† Increase † of from 6d. to 2s. per week for male workers and of 9d. to ls. 3d. per week for female workers, 17 to 20 years of age, the rates for those under 17 years remaining unchanged.††
Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1 Jan.	Male and female metal polishers ...	Increase‡ of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. or $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (except for male workers who have had not less than 1 year's experience, for whom there was no change).††
Building.	Liverpool, Birkenhead and district.	1 Jan.	Bricklayers, masons, tilers, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists and sawyers, slaters, plasterers, plumbers, painters, street masons and paviors, asphalters, marble polishers, potmen, scaffolders, navvies and labourers.	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour for craftsmen and of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for labourers. Rates after change: bricklayers, masons (banker hands), tilers, carpenters and joiners and plumbers, ls. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. plus 2s. per week "tool money"; masons (ickers), ls. 11d. plus 2s. per week "tool money"; plasterers, ls. 11d.; woodcutting machinists, sawyers, slaters, painters, street masons and paviors, ls. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; asphalters, ls. 10d.; marble polishers, ls. 8d.; potmen and scaffolders, ls. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; craftsmen's labourers, ls. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; navvies and general labourers, ls. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
Public Works Contracting.	London (Metropolitan Police Area).	1st full pay period in Jan.	Men employed by public works contractors.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change for labourers: Grade I Areas, ls. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; II, ls. 4d.; III, ls. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.††
Electrical Contracting.	England and Wales and Northern Ireland.	2nd pay day in Jan.	Journymen electricians and assistants employed by electrical contractors.	Cost-of-living (war) bonus increased‡ from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 10d. per week (where less than 3 days worked the payment to be ls. for 1 day, ls. 11d. for 2 days and 2s. 11d. for 3 days).
Gas Undertakings.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Pay day in week ending 6 Jan.	Gasworkers, 18 years of age and over, whose wages are governed by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Gas Industry.	Bonus of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour granted to dayworkers and of 6d. per shift to shiftworkers, with proportionate amounts for pieceworkers.
Waterworks Undertakings.	Certain Undertakings in the Northern Area.‡‡ Certain Undertakings in Lancashire and Cheshire.‡‡	1st full pay in Dec.‡‡‡ 4 Dec.‡‡‡	Manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour resulting from the adoption of a revised cost-of-living sliding-scale. Rate after change for general labourers, ls. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour. Increase of 1d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: labourers ls. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; pipe jointers, ls. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; stokers, ls. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.††

* Including Grimsby, Hull, York, Stockton, Middlesbrough, Hartlepool, Sunderland, Seaham Harbour, Gateshead, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Jarrow, North and South Shields, Blyth and Berwick-on-Tweed.
† Including Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Keighley and Leeds.
‡ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
‡‡ This increase resulted from a recommendation made by the Joint Industrial Council for the British Furniture Manufacturing Trade. The date from which the change took effect varied slightly in some districts. Complete information is not available as to the localities in which the change has been applied, but it is known to have operated at Accrington, Blackburn, Blackpool, Burnley, Dundee, Liverpool, London, Preston, Swansea and Todmorden.
‡‡‡ Including Aberdeen, Alloa, Ayr, Beith, Dundee, Falkirk, Glasgow, Kirkealdy, Lochwinnoch, Menstrie, Renfrew and Stirling.
§ These increases took effect under an agreement between the United Kingdom Joint Wages Board of Employers for the Vehicle Building Industry, the Scottish National Vehicle Builders' Association and the National Union of Vehicle Builders and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. It is understood that the National Federation of Vehicle Trades (one of the constituents of the Joint Wages Board) covers certain firms at Dumfries, who observe the English rates quoted as minima.
** Except in the case of certain London firms, engaged in the manufacture of high class coachwork, where minimum rates 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. or 3d. above the general minimum hourly rates apply in accordance with a separate agreement of 13th January, 1934.
†† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Trade Boards Acts, 1934. Full 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.
‡‡ This increase was agreed upon by the Public Works Conciliation Board for the London Area.
‡‡‡ The Undertakings affected are mainly those affiliated to the District Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry in the area concerned.
‡‡‡‡ This increase was the result of an Arbitration Award made on 10th January and was retrospective to the date shown.
††† In rural and small urban areas, lower rates operate but in no case more than 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour below the rates quoted above.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Waterworks Undertakings—cont'd.	Certain Undertakings in Yorkshire.*	1st full pay in Jan.	Adult male manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Scheduled minimum rates after change for labourers: Grade A undertakings, ls. 3d.; Grade B, ls. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; Grade C, ls. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Increases of 4s. per week for Grade D Areas, 3s. 8d. for Grade C, 3s. 4d. for Grade B and 3s. for Grade A, resulting from the adoption of a revised cost-of-living sliding-scale. Minimum weekly rates after change for labourers: Grade D, 5s. 6d.; Grade C, 5s. 5d.; Grade B, 5s. 4d.; Grade A, 4s. 10d.
Railway Electricity Generating Stations.	Great Britain ...	1 Jan.	Adult male workers (excluding electrical fitters, etc., engaged in installation work and other craftmen whose wages are regulated by movements in their respective trades) employed in main line railway companies' electricity generating stations and sub-stations and on high-tension cables between them.	Increase of 4s. per week.† Rates after change in London: switchboard attendants (up to 5,000 kw.), 7s. (5,000 kw. and over), 8s.; turbine mechanics, 7s.; drivers, 7s.; stokers, leading, 7s.; others, 6s.; trimmers, 6s.; electrical fitters on maintenance work, 7s. 5d.; electricians' mates, 5s. 5d.; plus 4s. per week for shift workers.
Electricity Supply.	Certain Undertakings in the Greater London Area.	2nd pay day in Jan.	Installation wiremen and auxiliary supply undertakings on the consumers' side of mains terminals.	Cost-of-living (war) bonus increased‡ from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 10d. per week (where less than 3 days worked the payment to be ls. for 1 day, ls. 11d. for 2 days and 2s. 11d. for 3 days).
Road Passenger Service.	London (including London Country Omnibus Zone).	20 or 21 Dec.	Tramway, trolleybus and motor omnibus workers employed by the London Passenger Transport Board.	War wage of 4s. per week (or 1d. per hour) granted to adult male workers and proportional amounts to females and juniors. Rates after change (inclusive of war wage) include: drivers and conductors (tram and trolleybus)—starting, 7s.; maximum, 8s. after 2 years; drivers (omnibus), starting, 6s. 6d.; maximum, 9s. after 18 months; conductors (omnibus), 8s. after 18 months.
	Great Britain ...	1 Jan.	Certain workers in conciliation grades and most workers employed under conciliation conditions at docks and on dredgers, tugboats and passenger steamers. Female wages staff (except part-time employees). Female crossing keepers (wives of Company's servants). Female part-time employees ...	Increase of 1s. to 3s. per week, according to grade, or such less amount as will bring the sliding-scale bonus of certain grades up to that applicable immediately prior to 1st January, 1927. Increase of 3s. per week for adults and of 1s. 6d. per week for juniors. Increase of 1s. 6d. per week for those on basis rates up to 9s. 11d. per week, and of 2s. 3d. per week for those on base rates of 10s. and over per week. Increase of the appropriate amount of bonus in respect of an increase of 15 points in the governing cost-of-living figure.
Railway Service	Great Britain ...	1 Jan.	Hotel and refreshment room staff, also restaurant car staff not covered by separate agreements between the railway companies and the National Union of Railwaymen. Employees of main line companies and certain smaller Railway Companies: Conciliation grades ...	Flat-rate additions‡ of 4s. per week for males 20 years and over, of 2s. per week for junior males, of 3s. per week for women and of 1s. 6d. per week for junior females. Flat-rate additions‡ of £10 per annum for adult males, of £5 per annum for junior males, of 3s. per week for women clerks and of 1s. 6d. per week for girl clerks.
Canal Transport.	Midlands ...	29 Jan.	Crews of barges working "short distance" trips.	Increase of 5 per cent. making wages 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the basis schedule trip rates of March, 1922.‡
	London to Birmingham.	1 Jan.	Crews of barges, lock keepers, horse drivers, tug drivers, lengthmen and labourers.	Increase of 3s. per week.
Dock, Wharf and Riverside Labour.	Various ports in Great Britain.‡	1 Jan.	Coal tipplers, teamers, hoistmen and boxmen.	Increase of 15 per cent., making payments on tariffs and incidentals 100 per cent. above those in operation prior to 1914, but subject to the minimum weekly wage previously operated. Increase of 5s. per week for senior carters and of 2s. 6d. per week for junior carters. Weekly rates after change: senior carters:—one-horse drivers, 62s.; teamsters, 68s.; junior carters:—traffic, 33s.; coal and short cart, 39s. 6d.; Birkenhead and District: traffic, coal and short cart, 39s. 6d.†
	Liverpool, Bootle, Birkenhead and Wallasey.	1st full pay period in Jan.	Horse carters ...	Increase of 3s. per week. Rates after change: one-horse drivers, 55s.; two-horse drivers, 60s.
Commercial Road Transport.	Various towns in Lancashire.**	Pay day in week commencing 18 Dec.	Horse carters employed by railway contractors.	Increase of 6s. per week for Class I stations, and 5s. for Class II stations, 51s. Cost-of-living (war) bonus increased‡ from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 10d. per week (where less than 3 days worked the payment to be ls. for 1 day, ls. 11d. for 2 days and 2s. 11d. for 3 days). Rates after change: electricians, ls. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour; electricians' mates, ls. 6d.; plus 5s. 10d. per week in each case.
	Bradford ...	1st pay day in Jan.		
	Various towns in Scotland.	1 Jan.		
		2nd pay day in Jan.		
National Government Services.	London ...	13 Jan.	Chairmakers, french polishers, carpet planners, upholsters, etc., employed by H.M. Office of Works.	Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour for male workers and of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour for females. Rates after change: chairmakers, upholsters and carpet planners, layers and cutters, ls. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour; male french polishers, ls. 10d.; upholsters, seamstresses and carpet sewers, ls. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., plus $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour ability money.
	Certain Authorities in Northumberland and Durham.††	1st pay in Nov.	Manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 1d. per hour for workmen 18 years and over and $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour for those under 18 years. Minimum scheduled rates after change for general labourers over 18 years of age: Grade A Areas, ls. 3d. per hour; Grade B Areas, ls. 2d.
	Chester-le-Street ...	1st pay in Jan.	Manual workers employed by the Rural District Council.	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ from 6s. to 7s. per cent., making, with special 5 per cent. on basic rates, a total of 7s. per cent. above basic rates. Weekly rate after change for scavengers, 7s. 8d. inclusive of bonus.
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1 Jan.	Certain classes of manual workers employed by the Corporation.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Hourly rates after change include: general labourers, ls. 4d.; road labourers, ls. 5d.; road sweepers, ls. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; refuse collectors, ls. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

* The undertakings affected are mainly those affiliated to the District Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry in the area concerned.
† Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
‡ These flat-rate advances were granted in February with retrospective effect to 1st January, 1940. It was agreed that the cost-of-living sliding-scale be suspended and that the flat-rate advances should absorb the increases which took effect from 1st January under the sliding-scale.
§ A previous increase of 10 per cent. on trip rates operated by a decision of the Midland Canal Wages Board as from 2nd October, 1939.
|| This increase applied to the principal coal-exporting centres including those on the North-East Coast, the East Coast (except Goole), the East of Scotland and the Bristol Channel. At certain North-East Coast ports an extra 5 per cent. is paid in addition to the 100 per cent. quoted, and higher percentages are also paid at certain docks at Bristol Channel Ports.
** There were also increases in the rates for casual workers.
†† The towns affected are Bolton, Chorley, Horwich, Westhoughton, Blackrod, Little Lever, Moses Gate, Hindley, Aspull, Wigan, Rochdale, Prestwich, Atherton, Heywood, Walkden, Kearsley, Leigh, Whitefield, Little Hulton, Radcliffe, Ramsbottom, Bury, Farnworth, St. Helens, Tyldesley, Bacup, Earlistown, Waterfoot, Rawtenstall, and Haslingden.
††† The Authorities affected are mainly those affiliated to the District Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) in the Area concerned.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services)— <i>contd.</i>	Certain Authorities in the West Riding of Yorkshire.*	1st pay day in Jan.	Manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	War bonus payment granted of 1d. per hour. Minimum rates after change for labourers: Grade A Areas, 1s. 1½d. per hour; Grade B, 1s. 1d.; Grades C and D, 1s. 0½d.; Grade E, 1s.; Grade F, 11½d.; Grade G, 11d.; plus 1d. per hour war bonus in each case.
	Darlington	Dec.	Manual workers employed by the Corporation.	Increase† of 1½d. per hour. Rate after change for general and road labourers, 1s. 3¼d. per hour.
	March	1 Jan.	Manual workers employed by the Urban District Council.	Increase of 3s. per week, resulting from the adoption of a cost-of-living sliding scale. Rates after change include: road labourers, 10½d.; refuse collectors, 11½d.; road scavengers, 9½d.
	Certain Authorities in the South Midlands Area.*	1st full pay day in Jan.	Manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 4s. per week. Scheduled minimum weekly rates after change for labourers: Grade A, 55s. 9d.; Grade B1, 52s.; Grade B2, 48s.; Grade C1, 45s.; Grade C2, 44s.
	Herefordshire ...	1 Jan.	Manual workers employed by the County Council.	Increase of 2s. per week. Rate after change for general yard and road labourers, 42s.
	Certain Authorities in Middlesex.*	8 Dec.	Manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 5s. per week for men and of 1d. per hour for women. Minimum weekly rates after change for lowest-graded male workers: Zone 1 Area, 63s.; Zone 2, 60s. 9d.
Herefordshire ...	1 Jan.	Road workers employed by the County Council.	Increase of 3s. per week. Rate after change, 39s. 6d.	
	Certain Authorities in Cornwall, Devon and Dorset.*	1st pay day in Jan.	Manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 2s. per week or 1d. per hour. Rates after change for labourers: Grade A Areas, 56s. 11d.; Grade B, 56s. 6d.; Grade C, 54s. 6d.; Grade D, 52s.; Grade E, 50s.; Grade F, 48s.; Grade G, 46s.; Grade H, 44s.; Grade J, 42s.
Various Authorities in Scotland.†	1st full pay period after 1 Jan.	Manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 3s. per week for adult able-bodied male manual workers and proportional amounts for other classes.	
	Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales.	1st pay day in Jan.	Workpeople employed in the Persian section of the roller leather industry.	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 70 to 75 per cent. on basis rates. Minimum hourly rates after change: men—skilled, 9d.; semi-skilled, 6d. to 7½d.; women, 5d., plus in each case 75 per cent.
Basket Making	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	{ 6 Nov. } 1 Jan.	Basket makers employed on Government work.	Bonus of 37½ per cent. on revised Government price list of 1919 increased † to 45 per cent.
	Lancashire and Cheshire.	1 Jan.	Skip and basket makers	Bonus of 45 per cent. on revised Government price list of 1919 increased† to 52½ per cent.
	Midland Counties ...	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in basket, hamper and cane and wicker furniture manufacture:—	Increase† of 1d. per hour (1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3½d.).
			Timeworkers	
	London	{ 4 Dec. } 1 Jan.	Piecoworkers	Increase† of 7½ per cent. in percentage additions paid on list of October, 1916 (with amendments thereto), making additions 45 per cent. on Derby and croquet chairs, 41 per cent. on Worcester pots, 56½ per cent. on Worcester half-pots, and 60 per cent. on other work.
			Basket makers	Bonus of 42½ per cent. on 1916 list increased† to 50. Rate after change for timeworkers, 1s. per hour plus 50 per cent.
Great Britain (certain firms).§	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the retail grocery and provision trade:—	Bonus of 50 per cent. on 1916 list increased† to 52½. Rate after change for timeworkers, 1s. per hour plus 52½ per cent.	
		Male workers	War advances of 4s. per week for those 21 years and over, of 2s. 6d. for those 18 and under 21, and of 1s. 6d. for those under 18.	
Manchester and district.	1st pay day in Jan.	Female workers	War advances of 2s. 6d. per week for those 21 years and over, of 2s. for those 18 and under 21, and of 1s. 6d. for those under 18.	
		Workpeople employed in wholesale and retail sale and distribution of bread, confectionery, etc.	Basic wages increased by 1s. per week. Rates after change: 84s. for those engaged in wholesale, and 61s. for those engaged in retail distribution, plus a bonus of 5 per cent. on previous basic wages.	
Norwich and district	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the coal distributive trade.	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: yardmen and porters, 49s.; horse drivers, 51s. 6d.; motor drivers, 54s.	
England and Wales	1 Jan.	General distributive workers and transport workers employed by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.:—	War advances of 4s. per week for those 21 years and over, of 2s. 6d. for those 18 and under 21 and of 1s. 6d. for those under 18.	
		Male workers		
England and Wales	1 Jan.	Female workers	War advances of 2s. 6d. per week for those 21 years and over, of 2s. for those 18 and under 21 and of 1s. 6d. for those under 18.	
		General distributive workers and transport workers employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the National Council of Hours and Wages Boards of the Co-operative Union, Ltd. (except those whose wages are regulated by Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts, or by movements in other industries):—	War advances of 4s. per week for those 21 years and over, of 2s. 6d. for those 18 and under 21 and of 1s. 6d. for those under 18.	
Scotland	1 Jan.	Male workers		War advances of 2s. 6d. per week for those 21 years and over, of 2s. for those 18 and under 21 and of 1s. 6d. for those under 18.
		Female workers	War advances of 4s. per week for those 21 years and over, of 2s. 6d. for those 18 and under 21 and of 1s. 6d. for those under 18.	
Scotland	1 Jan.	General distributive workers and transport workers employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the Scottish National Co-operative Wages Board (except those whose wages are regulated by Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts):—	War advances of 4s. per week for those 21 years and over, of 2s. 6d. for those 18 and under 21 and of 1s. 6d. for those under 18.	
		Male workers		
Scotland	1 Jan.	Female workers	War advances of 2s. 6d. per week for those 21 years and over, of 2s. for those 18 and under 21 and of 1s. 6d. for those under 18.	

* The Authorities affected are mainly those affiliated to the District Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities, Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) in the area concerned.
† Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
‡ The Authorities affected are mainly those affiliated to the Joint Industrial Council for Local Authority Non-Trading Services in Scotland (Manual Workers).
§ This increase affected mainly employees of firms who are members of the Multiple Grocers' Association.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Entertainments.	Certain towns in the North of England.*	1 Jan.	Workers employed in cinema theatres.	Scales of minimum weekly rates of wages adopted, according to class of theatre, involving increases of various amounts. Minimum weekly rates include: projectionists—chief, 60s. to 105s.; others, 25s. to 75s.; head attendants or foremen, 50s. to 62s. 6d.; utility men, doormen and boilermen, 45s. to 52s. 6d.; male attendants and receptionists—over 21 years of age, 42s. to 50s.; under 21 years, 27s. 6d. to 35s.; cashiers, 22s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; female attendants, 17s. 6d. to 26s.†
	Coventry	1 Jan.	Workers employed in cinema theatres.	Scales of minimum weekly rates of wages adopted, according to class of theatre, involving increases of various amounts. Minimum weekly rates include: projectionists—chief, 67s. 6d. to 90s.; others, 25s. to 60s.; head attendants or foremen, 45s. to 60s.; utility men, boilermen, doormen and assistant foremen, 42s. 6d. to 50s.; male attendants and receptionists—over 21 years of age, 45s. or 47s. 6d.; under 21 years, 27s. 6d. to 40s.; cashiers, 20s. to 35s.; female attendants, 18s. to 23s. 6d.†
	Certain towns in the West of England.‡	1 Jan.	Workers employed in cinema theatres.	Scales of minimum weekly rates of wages adopted, according to class of theatre, involving increases of various amounts. Minimum weekly rates include: projectionists—chief, 57s. 6d. to 90s.; others, 32s. 6d. to 57s. 6d.; head attendants or foremen, 45s. to 55s.; main doormen, 43s. 6d. or 48s. 6d.; male attendants and doormen—over 20 years of age, 40s. or 45s.; under 20 years, 25s. to 30s.; cashiers, 22s. 6d. to 30s.; female attendants and usherettes, 17s. to 21s.†
Optical Trade	Manchester (certain firms).	12 Jan.	Jobbers, glaziers, surfacers, rimless fitters and imitation shell workers employed in the optical trade.	Increase of 3s. 6d. per week for men over 22 years, of 2s. for men 18 to 22 years, of 2s. 6d. for women over 22 years, of 1s. 6d. for women 18 to 22 years and of 1s. for juveniles under 18 years. Rates after change: 13s. at 14 years increasing to 68s. 6d. and 46s. for males and females respectively at 25 and over.
Hairdressing	West Lothian ...	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the hairdressing trade.	Minimum weekly rates of wages adopted of 50s. for male and female journeymen plus commission on earnings.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JANUARY.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Various Industries.	Great Britain ...	1 Jan.	Male and female workers under 16 years of age employed about the business of a shop or in connection with retail trade elsewhere who are subject to the Shops Act, 1934.	Maximum working hours reduced from 48 to 44 per week.§
			Male and female workers under 16 years of age employed in the collection or delivery of goods; in carrying messages or running errands; in hotels or clubs (messages or errands or receiving guests or members); in newspaper offices (messages or errands); in places of public entertainment or amusement or public swimming baths, bathing places or Turkish baths (messages or errands or reception of or attendance on persons); in operating hoists or lifts (except in private houses); in the operation of cinematograph apparatus; at laundries, dyeing or cleaning works or other factory, in receiving or despatching goods.	Maximum working hours reduced from 48 to 44 per week.§
Agriculture	Worcestershire ...	1 Jan.	Male workers	Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates are payable under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924 increased from 52 to 54 in summer, the winter hours (48) remaining unchanged.||
Dock, Wharf and Riverside Labour.	Cardiff, Barry and Penarth.	29 Jan.	Coal tipplers and trimmers	Revised system of shift working adopted, whereby men engaged on the first shift had their hours decreased by 2 hours per week and those on the second shift decreased by 1½ hours per week.
Entertainments	Certain towns in the North of England.*	1 Jan.	Workers employed in cinema theatres.	Normal working week adopted of 48 to 52 hours for projectionists, of 48 to 54 for other males and of 48 for females.||
	Coventry	1 Jan.	Workers employed in cinema theatres.	Normal working week adopted of 48 to 52 hours for projectionists, of 48 to 54 or 55 for other males and of 48 to 50 for females.||
	Certain towns in the West of England.‡	1 Jan.	Workers employed in cinema theatres.	Normal working week adopted of 48 to 52 hours for projectionists, of 48 to 54 for other males and of 48 for females.||

* Including Newcastle-on-Tyne, Gateshead, North Shields, South Shields, Sunderland, West Hartlepool, Durham, Stockton-on-Tees, Middlesbrough and Darlington.

† See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

‡ Including Bath, Bridgwater, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Swindon, Taunton, Weston-super-Mare, Weymouth and Yeovil.

§ These reductions were made under the provisions of the Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938.

|| See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

Hair, Bass and Fibre Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal H.B.(22), dated 16th January, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages and the Direction for holidays with pay. Objection period expires 16th March, 1940.

Made-up Textiles Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal M.T.(21), dated 18th January, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages and the Direction for holidays with pay. Objection period expires 16th March, 1940.

Cotton Waste Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal C.W.(25) dated 29th January, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages and the Direction for holidays with pay. Objection period expires 26th March, 1940.

Baking Trade Board (Scotland).

Proposal BKS(E.C.)1, dated 17th January, 1940, to fix minimum rates of wages for workers in the area comprising the Counties of Angus, Clackmannan, Fife, Kinross, Perth and Stirling. Objection period expires 16th March, 1940.

Proposal BKS(N.E.)1, dated 17th January, 1940, to fix minimum rates of wages for workers in the area comprising the Counties of Aberdeen, Banff, Kincardine, Moray and Nairn together with that portion of Inverness-shire, including the town of Inverness, lying South of the Caledonian Canal. Objection period expires 16th March, 1940.

Proposal BKS(S.)1, dated 17th January, 1940, to fix minimum rates of wages for workers in the area comprising the Counties of Berwick, Dumfriess, Kirkcudbright, East and West Lothian, Midlothian, Peebles, Roxburgh, Selkirk and Wigtown. Objection period expires 16th March, 1940.

Proposal BKS(W.C.)1, dated 17th January, 1940, to fix minimum rates of wages for workers in the area comprising the Counties of Ayr, Dumbarton, Lanark and Renfrew. Objection period expires 16th March, 1940.

Proposal BKS(N.W.)1, dated 17th January, 1940, to fix minimum rates of wages for workers in the area comprising that portion of Inverness-shire lying North of the Caledonian Canal together with the Counties of Argyll and Bute, Caithness, Orkney, Ross and Cromarty, Shetland and Sutherland. Objection period expires 16th March, 1940.

Brush and Broom Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.B.B.(N.46), dated 12th January, 1940, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Hollow-ware Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order H.(32), dated 30th January, 1940, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates, and specifying 7th February, 1940, as the date from which these rates should become effective.

Road Haulage Central Wages Board.

Order R.H.(2), dated 8th January, 1940, confirming the remuneration and other conditions of employment proposed by the Road Haulage Central Wages Board for road haulage workers employed on road haulage work performed in connection with motor goods vehicles operating under A or B licences granted under the Road and Rail Traffic Act, 1933, and also confirming the directions for holidays with pay to be allowed to such workers. The Order became effective as from 29th January, 1940. A summary of the provisions contained in the order is given on page 46.

Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.R.(32), dated 30th December, 1939, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, and general overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 15th January, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.H.H.G.(65), dated 24th January, 1940, confirming a Direction for holidays with pay under the Holidays with Pay Act (Northern Ireland), 1938, and specifying 29th January, 1940, as the date from which the same became effective.

Order N.I.H.H.G.(66), dated 24th January, 1940, confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates, general minimum piece rates and general overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 29th January, 1940, as the date from which these rates became effective.

REGULATIONS.

Amending Regulations dated 22nd December, 1939, made by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland under Section 17 of the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, with respect to the Constitution, Proceedings and Meetings of Trade Boards.

Amending Regulations dated 22nd December, 1939, made by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland under Section 17 of the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, with respect to District Trade Committees.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937. NEW REGULATIONS.

The Home Secretary has made the following Regulations:—

The Factories (Saturday Exception) Regulations, 1940, made on 19th January, 1940, under Section 89 of the Act, relating to the Special Exception which authorizes in certain classes of factories the substitution of some other day for Saturday as the short day. The Regulations will replace, with alterations, the Orders on this subject under the Factory and Workshop Act of 1901, and those Orders are being revoked.

The Young Persons Under Sixteen (Factory Hours Modification) Regulations, 1940, made on 27th January, 1940, under sub-section (4) of Section 71 of the Act, providing for different periods of employment for young persons under 16 years of age from those for other young persons and women employed in factories in which the weekly hours worked by such young persons must, under the Section, not exceed 44 or other figure less than 48.

Copies of the Regulations can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE.

FACTORIES ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1938. NEW REGULATIONS.

The Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland has made the following Regulations:—

The Factories (Separation for Certain Purposes) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1940, made on 25th January, 1940, under Section 157 (8) of the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938, providing that, subject to certain conditions specified in the Regulations, different branches or departments (or groups of branches or departments) of work carried on in the same factory may be deemed to be different factories for the purposes of the periods of employment in Part VI of the Act or in any Regulations made thereunder.

COAL MINES GENERAL REGULATIONS.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST COAL DUST.

On 8th December, 1939, the Secretary for Mines made, under Section 86 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, new General Regulations entitled the Coal Mines General Regulations (Precautions against Coal Dust), 1939, together with an Order, made under Section 59 of the Defence Regulations, 1939, temporarily modifying them to meet difficulties arising out of the war. The latter Order is entitled the Coal Mines General Regulations (Precautions against Coal Dust) Modification Order, 1939.

The Regulations as thus modified came into force on 1st January, 1940. Under No. 6 (c) of these Regulations the Secretary for Mines has also made the Mine Dust Analysis Order, 1939, prescribing the methods to be adopted in analysing dust samples for the purposes of the Regulations.

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.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE TO INTENDING CANDIDATES.

The Board for Mining Examinations gives notice that in view of conditions arising out of the war, examinations for first and second class certificates of competency and for surveyors' certificates will be held once only during 1940.

The written parts of the examinations for certificates of competency will be held on 3rd and 4th July, 1940. The oral parts of the examinations, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written tests, will be held during August.

The written part of the examination for surveyors' certificates will be held on 4th July, 1940, and the oral and practical parts of the examination, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written test, during August.

It may be necessary to reduce the number of the centres at which the examinations are to be held and a definite announcement on this point will be made later.

NOTICE.

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QUARTERLY STATISTICS RELATING TO THE COURSE OF TRADE, OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE AND EMPLOYMENT.

Table with multiple columns for years (1930-1939) and rows for various economic indicators like Wholesale Prices, Cost of Living, Export Values, etc.

Bank Rate. Date of Change and Rate per cent. 6 Feb. 4 1/2, 6 Mch. 4 1/2, 20 Mch. 3 1/2, 1 May 3, 14 May 2 1/2, 23 July 3 1/2, 30 July 4 1/2, 17 Mch. 3 1/2, 21 Apr. 3, 12 May 2 1/2, 30 June 2.

* The series of figures compiled by the Board of Trade with values at 1930 prices and index numbers with 1924 as the standard year was discontinued at the end of 1936. The figures shown above, starting with the first quarter of 1935, represent the new series, with 1935 as standard.

† Published by courtesy of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom. Commencing with January, 1937, a new series of figures started, with 1935 as the standard year.

‡ Excluding agricultural scheme and domestic employments brought into insurance in the first quarter of 1939. 14,669; estimated numbers, aged 16-64, insured in the first quarter of 1939. 14,669; estimated numbers in employment the unemployed was altered in Sept. 1937 (see p. 379 of the object to exclude persons subsequently found to be in employment on this new series with

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

Principal Contents

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Government Training Centres.

Hours of Employment of Women and Young Persons.

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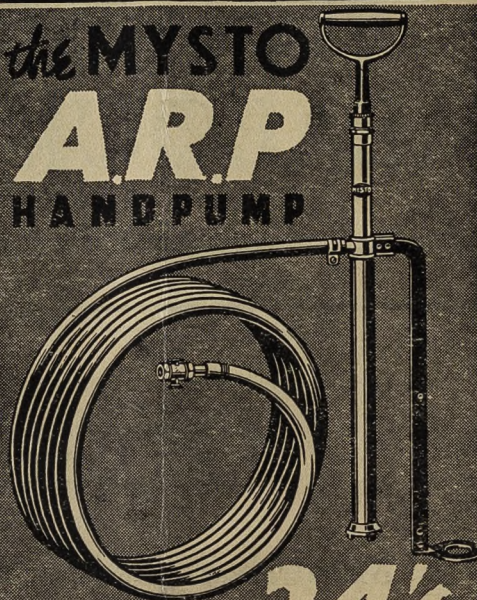
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AND FIRES . . .**

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HANDPUMP**

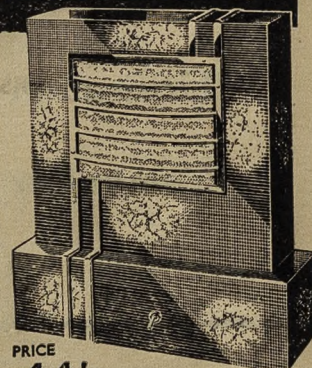


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